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ACTORUM ERUDITORUM,

QUÆ

LIPSIÆ PUBLICANTUR,

SUPPLEMENTA.

TOMUS X.

Cum S. Cæsareæ Majestatis & Regis Pol. atque Electoris Saxoniæ Privilegiis.

LIPSIÆ,

Prostant apud JO. GROSSII HÆREDES,
JO. FRID. GLEDITSCHII B. FIL.
ET
JO. CHRISTIANUM MARTINI.

Typis BERNHARDI CHRISTOPH. BREITKOPFII.
A. MDCCXXXIV.

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Lectori Salutem!

Prodit tandem expectatus diu, & post moram longam desperatus pæne, Supplementorum ad Acta *nostra* Tomus Decimus. *Ita, stetisse nos promissis nostris, ante annum datis, & sperari aliquid in posterum posse de nostra industria, agnosces, puto. Anni, si recte recordamur, quatuor præteriere, ex quo remisisse aliquantulum ab hoc scribendi ardore, & otiari paululum; visæ sunt Musæ nostræ. Nec, si viveret nunc* Joannes Burchardus Menckenius, *Collega olim noster, Tui nostrique amantissimus, de præsenti Tomo cogitatum ad hunc usque diem fuisset. Non, quod, vergentibus in senectutem annis, rem Tuam segnius egerit Vir optimus, aut, quod solent interdum senes, sumtibus pepercerit, in hoc Opus erogandis, sed quod ipsa experientia didicerit, parum hæc* Supplementa *iis probari, qui, falsa opinione inducti, nihil his contineri, nisi quod leve esset, & in quisquiliis habendum, perperam existimarent. Quorum cum numero multi essent, neque hi ipsi in meliorem sententiam adduci possent ratione ulla, noluit ingrata Lectoribus fercula apponere, consultiusque duxit, abstinere penitus ab hoc instituto, quam pro commodis publicis frustra laborem & vires consumere. Ab eo tempore* Supplementorum *ne nomen quidem auditum, quantumvis indignantibus id factum aliis, qui, cum literarum aliquo detrimento conjunctum esse id consilium, forsan non male judicarunt. Sed, ut sunt hominum ingenia, factum est postea, ut, qui facile carere his* Supplementis *posse eruditum orbem existimaverant antehac, & æternis sepulta tenebris voluerant, fastidiosissimi palati homines, hi ipsi, rectiora edocti, & librorum, quicunque intra anni spatium luce donantur publica, momentis enarrandis vix sufficere laborem menstruum*

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intelligentes, de instaurando Opere tam salutari & in commune utili privatim primum, postea publice etiam, nos solicitarent, idque serio, ac vehementer satis. Quod cum nemini nostrum inexpectatum accideret, quippe qui recte actorum conscii, ita futurum prævideramus dudum; non, quod alii fecissent, vindicandum duximus contemtum pristinum, sed, signo hoc dato, alacres ad pensum suum rediere, tanquam mercenariam eruditæ civitati operam præstantes, Musæ nostræ. Nec in eo fortassis laude digni videmur nulla esse, quod moram hanc diuturnam compensaturi nostro studio, inchoatum modo curriculum expectatione citius confecimus, nec plus temporis integro huic Tomo, *quam singulis olim* Sectionibus, *dedimus. Nam, quod ad librorum, quos Tomus iste complectitur, delectum, & nostrum de iis judicium, attinet, de his, quis est, qui edoceri a nobis ipsis cupiat? Lectorum hæ partes sunto, quos ut multum dispares ætate & ingenio novimus, ita facile patimur in diversa quævis abire judiciis suis. Quid enim? Si, quæ laudant alii, eadem ab aliis vituperentur, si, quæ Jureconsulto placent, eadem displiceant Medico, quæ Mathematici ingenium pascunt, eadem fastidiose legat Historicus aut Grammaticus, idne nobis cedere opprobrio putemus, qui unum id agimus, ut, quæ scribimus, probentur singulis, etsi non eodem tempore omnibus? Est hæc ratio Annalium nostrorum, quam si ferre non potes, Lector, hos cur manibus deponas, non cur reprehendas, habes. Sed nolumus inimicum nobis putare, quem certo scimus amicum, curabimusque, ut eodem amore Tuo, quem nōs experti huc usque sumus, digni judicemur in posterum. Vale, &* Supplementorum *ad* Nova Acta Eruditorum Tomum primum, *cum* Indice generali Decennii Actorum quinti, *quam proxime expecta.*

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ACTORUM ERUDITORUM,

Quæ Lipſiæ publicantur,

SUPPLEMENTA.

Tomus X Sect. I.

HISTOIRE DE LA PROVINCE D'ALSACE.

i. e.

HISTORIA PROVINCIÆ ALSATIÆ, AB Imperio Julii Cæſaris usque ad Ludovicum XV; per R. P. LUDOVICUM LAGUILLIUM, e Soc. Jeſu.

Argentorati, apud Jo. Reinaldum Dulſeckerum, 1727, fol. Alph. II pl. 9, Tabb. æn. 7.

PAndit hoc Opus, Regi Chriſtianiſſimo, Ludovico XV, dicatum, Hiſtoriam Alſatiæ, non tam ſpatio terrarum, in longum vix ultra 50, in latum vero vix 12 milliaria porrecto, quam rerum geſtarum copia conſpicuæ, quam plurium fabellis obfuſcatam ſuo nunc nitori reſtituere conatus eſt Rev. Autor, conſultis Autoribus optimæ notæ ac Diplomatibus, allegatis ubique fontibus, immixtis ſuo loco animadverſionibus, junctis etiam vicinarum Helvetiæ, Brisgoviæ Palatinatusque, rebus, quæ momenti quicquam allaturæ videbantur. *Notitia Alſatiæ antiquæ* Opus orditur. Clauditur Alſatia ab Oriente Rheno, monte Vogeſo ab Occidente, nomen nacta vel ab *Edelſas*, ſede nobili, vel fluvio *El*, & *Sas*, habitator; vel ab urbe *Elcebus*; quæ de- p. 1.

p. 10. nominatio Seculo VII jam innotuerat. A Vogeſo, poſtea *Vaſago*, appellatum fuit *Wasgau*, territorium quaſi Vogeſi, &
15. *Suntgau*, quaſi pars Alſatiæ meridionalis, a *Sud*, meridie. Argentariæ antiquæ nomen magis convenit Horburgo, ex Inſcriptionibus adhuc ibi viſendis, quam Colmariæ : Argentoratum primo quidem Seculo fundatum, Strasburgi nomine Seculo VI
15. demum celebratur. *Notitiam* iſtam excipit *Hiſtoria in tres Partes* diviſa, quarum prior orditur a temporibus Julii Cæſaris, & circa res anni 1477 finit; altera usque ad fauſtiſſimum Ludovici XV connubium extenditur, ex quibus potiora dediſſe ſufficiet. Diviſis in ſuas partes Auguſto imperante provinciis ſuperior
5. Alſatia Galliæ Lugdunenſi, inferior Germaniæ ſuperiori annu-
24. merabatur. A. 357 ſeptem Reges Alemannorum a Romanis victi, & Alſatia ſunt depulſi ; prælium prope Mundolsheimium & Suvelwiershemium, pagos Argentorato vicinos, commiſſum eſ-
39. ſe videtur. Ægidius, Comes Romanorum, a Francis Rex electus, quod contra *Idacium* ex *Gregorio Turonenſi* oſtenditur, primus Alſatiam dominio Francorum ſubjecit. Alemanni a
42. Clodovæo devicti ſunt non prope Tolbiacum, uti plures autu-
44. mant, ſed prope Argentoratum. Alſatia priſca Gallorum partim, partim Germanorum ritus gentiles adoptavit, unde Mercurii, Dianæ, Apollinis, ſtatuæ diu fuerunt reſiduæ ; Herculis autem ſtatuam, *Kruzmanna* dictam, cujus ectypon hic exhibetur, & Argentorato A. 1525 Lutetiam translatam, potius viri bellicoſi effigiem fuiſſe, Autor ſtatuit. Fidei Chriſtianæ veritas jam Seculo II in Alſatiam penetravit, docente inprimis S.
47. Materno, ut & SS. Euchario & Valerio ; primus Argentorati
49 ſq. Eccleſiam circa annum 346 rexit Ep. S. Amandus, cujus qui-
53. dem notitia ad nos pervenit. Hac occaſione errores *Wimphelingii* & *Guillimanni*, Amandum Trajectenſem Epiſcopum cum Amando Argentoratenſi confundentium, rejicit, & circa reliquos Argentorati Præſules parem induſtriam Noſter exhi-
56. bet. Alemannis devictis, ſumma tranquillitate fruebatur Alſatia, & ſub Imperio Clodovæi lege Salica utebatur, nec ſub The-
59. odorico, quod *Obrechtus* ſibi perſuaſerat, leges Alemannicas
63. recepit. Childebertus II Alſatiam A. 539 Regno Burgundico

Fig. 1. A Lyre, or Harp, with seven strings, from a Greek vase in the collection of Sir William Hamilton. The performer is a female, who is represented as sitting on a rock, and playing on the instrument with a plectrum, or quill, in her right hand. The lyre is ornamented with a head of Medusa, and the figure of a Sphinx.

Fig. 2. A Lyre, or Harp, with seven strings, from a Greek vase in the collection of Sir William Hamilton. The performer is a female, who is represented as sitting on a rock, and playing on the instrument with a plectrum, or quill, in her right hand. The lyre is ornamented with a head of Medusa, and the figure of a Sphinx.

Fig. 3. A Lyre, or Harp, with seven strings, from a Greek vase in the collection of Sir William Hamilton. The performer is a female, who is represented as sitting on a rock, and playing on the instrument with a plectrum, or quill, in her right hand. The lyre is ornamented with a head of Medusa, and the figure of a Sphinx.

Fig. 4. A Lyre, or Harp, with seven strings, from a Greek vase in the collection of Sir William Hamilton. The performer is a female, who is represented as sitting on a rock, and playing on the instrument with a plectrum, or quill, in her right hand. The lyre is ornamented with a head of Medusa, and the figure of a Sphinx.

Fig. 5. A Lyre, or Harp, with seven strings, from a Greek vase in the collection of Sir William Hamilton. The performer is a female, who is represented as sitting on a rock, and playing on the instrument with a plectrum, or quill, in her right hand. The lyre is ornamented with a head of Medusa, and the figure of a Sphinx.

Fig. 6. A Lyre, or Harp, with seven strings, from a Greek vase in the collection of Sir William Hamilton. The performer is a female, who is represented as sitting on a rock, and playing on the instrument with a plectrum, or quill, in her right hand. The lyre is ornamented with a head of Medusa, and the figure of a Sphinx.

p. 144. Moſellanæ, a pluribus falſo vocatur Dux Alſatiæ cum Alſatia ex iſto tempore Ducibus Alemanniæ ſubeſſe cœperit, ex quibus Conradus I A. 982 *Ducis Alemanniæ & Alſatiæ* axiomate primus inſignitur. Ottoni II Lotharingiam a Gallis clientelæ nexu fuiſſe collatam, Autor Germanis haud perſuadebit.

159. Henricus II Imp. non Palatium Kirkheimi, ſeu Troniæ, ſed Trojæ in terris Neapolitanis, deſtruxit. Rapolſteinii Dynaſtæ

164. non a Dominis Spoleti, Italia profugis, quorum alter *Roccus* dictus, origines nomenque trahunt, quaſi *Rocci Spoletani petra*, nec a *Rocher de Spolete*, ſed a *Reginbaldo* ſive *Ribardo*, viro fortiſſimo, ſub imperio Conradi II, unde quaſi *Ribaldi petra*

177. vocabantur. Rudolpho Anti-Cæſare occiſo, Fridericum Hohenſtauffium Ducatu Sueviæ & Alſatiæ Comitatu donavit Henricus IV, &, Comitatu hoc in Ducatum evecto, ob merita Friderici ſingularia eidem filiam Agnetem junxit. Ab Hermanno, Bertholdi Zeringenſis fratre, ejusque conjuge, Juditha Badenſi, cujus filius Hermannus Marchionis Badenſis titulo uſus eſt, na-

185. tales domus Badenſis deducuntur. Alſatia tunc Galliæ adhuc

212 ſq. fuit accenſita, Germanorum licet dominio ſubjecta. Landgravios Alſatiæ quidam ſub Ottone III Imp. alii A. 1186 jam reperiſſe ſibi viſi ſunt; majorem vero fidem merentur, qui Rudolphum, avum Rudolphi I Imperatoris, primum Landgravii Alſatiæ titulo inclaruiſſe A. 1210 perhibent. Otto IV Imp. in Italiam abiturus hac dignitate ipſum ornaverat, Vicarium Imperii in Germania Superiori & Advocatum Provinçialem eundem ſimul conſtituens, cum poteſtate regalia exercendi, reditus quosvis colligendi, & ſervitiis Nobilium equeſtribus contra quosvis adverſantes fruendi; quam dignitatem denuo

218. firmavit Fridericus II. Idem Hagenojæ Præfectum Wolfelinum primus conſtituit, ut, ipſo in Italia abſente, res Alſatiæ moderaretur. Rudolphus Landgravius etiam Dux Alſatiæ nuncupatur; unde apparet, Landgravios minime in Ducum locum

219. ſucceſſiſſe, cum Landgraviorum nomen cum officio fuerit conjunctum, Ducum vero titulus vel dignitatem tantum, vel ſuperius quoddam axioma indigitaverit, quod officialibus ſubordinatis, uti Præfectis & Comitibus, adminiſtrationem Provinciæ reli-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

tinganos affines saltem, non agnatos, Werdanorum fuisse, feuda Landgraviatus ab Imperatore partim, partim ab Episcopo dependisse, Landgravios quoque Judices Provinciales non semper egisse, cum honoris potius nomen indigitaverit, & majores ipsorum munere judicum fuerint defuncti, denique feuda Landgraviatus partim domanio ipsorum fuisse annumerata, alia intra fines Provinciæ sita, jurisdictioni ipsorum, utpote Vicariorum Imperatoris, fuisse subjecta. Oetingenses postea præcipuam Landgraviatus partem A. 1359 vendiderunt Episcopo Argentoratensi, alteram partem Carolo IV resignarunt, qui
p. 301 sq. Lichtenbergicis eandem contulit; unde feuda ipsorum a Landgraviatu exemta, immediata Imperii feuda esse cœperunt. Denique Dynastas Fleckensteini de feudis, ab Oetingensibus Landgraviis Alsatiæ A. 1255 concessis, horum jure Landgraviatus nunc cessante, Carolus IV A. 1373 investivit. Hinc Præsules Argentinenses ab A. 1359 titulo Landgraviorum inferioris Alsatiæ sunt gavisi. Certe Richardus Rex administrationem plerarumque civitatum Imperii in Alsatia Præsuli Argentinensi
232. commisit, a quo tempore jura Vicarii Imperialis & Landgravii
233. Episcopus sibi vindicavit, licet titulo nondum uteretur, sed Argentoratenses & reliquæ civitates haud ita multo post judices & Advocatos a Præsule constitutos armis ejecerunt, quæ
234. res gravissimis turbis ansam præbuit. Hinc binorum Diplomatum fide monstratur, Suntgoviam partem Alsatiæ constituere. Rudolphus I Imperator Advocatiæ Alsatiæ præfecit Wernherum de Hatstat, &, hoc defuncto, Ottonem de Ochsenstein, quorum stirpes nunc plane exaruerunt, & Hatstatiensis
244. quidem singulari casu. Etenim, Ferdinando III imperante, ultimus ex Hatstatinis, Nicolaus, Equitatui Hispanorum præfectus, solutione stipendiorum denegata, missionem impetraverat, ac redux in Germaniam, structis insidiis, legatum Hispanicum Francofurto captivum abduxerat, quam rem indignatus Imperator, carceri eundem Ensishemii inclusit, in quo ad mor-
247. tem usque contabuit. Rudolphum Imp. filios eodem tempore de Austria, Suevia & Alsatia, investiisse, falso tradit Autor.
260. Ex pactis dotalibus inter Rudolphum Austriacum & Blancam

Gal-

Gallicam certissime liquet, Austriam Alsatiamque hæreditarias fuisse redditas. Turbidæ mutationes Regiminis in civitate Argentoratensi, quæ Democraticum pæne statum induxerunt, fuse describuntur. Præfecturam Alsatiæ, a Friderico Barbarossa institutam, Palatinis oppignoravit Carolus IV, quam postea A. 1558 reluerunt Austriaci; Burggravius quidem Magdeburgi illo fere tempore usus est Præfecti titulo, sed is inferiorem Præfecturam (*Unter-Landvogtey*) saltem obtinuisse videtur. Gaudebant vero Præfecti potestate juris dicundi, reditus percipiendi, & militem legendi, ad quietem Provinciæ servandam. Argentoratum quidem Præfecto Alsatiæ non subfuisse ostenditur; Mühlhusium vero Helvetiorum ope ab ista Præfectura se liberavit. Capto Joanne, Galliæ Rege, Angli Alsatiam misere sunt depopulati, quos Carolus IV, cum exercitu adventans, pedem referre cito coegit. Plura Alsatiæ loca Electori Palatino cesserat Carolus IV, ut votum ipsius in Electione Wenceslai compararet, quibus Palatinus A. 1390 Præfectum Dynastiarum suarum in Alsatia imposuit. Argentoratum a Wenceslao privilegio nundinarum solennium fuit decoratum. Artem typographicam Argentoratensibus deberi, & civitatibus Imperii liberis Argentoratum annumerandum, nec Præsuli ullo modo subjectum, & a jurejurando Imperatoribus præstari solito exemtum, pluribus probatur. Jus vexillum Civitatense gestandi Argentoratenses sibi vindicarunt A. 1474; illud tamen cum vexillo majori Imperii confundit Autor, idemque Electorem Saxoniæ, Noribergensibus voluisse cadere falso asserit.

p. 276, 367. 291. 244 sq. T. II p. 10, 41, 208. T. I p. 296. 303. 310, 314. 312. 332. 346, 368. 359.

In Præfatione Tomi II gratiam Ducis Aurelianensis, Tutoris & Vicarii Galliæ, Cardinalis Rohanæi, & Capituli Argentinensis, ut & benevolentiam *Laboureurii*, *Ricci* & *Klinglini*, in adornando hoc Opere sibi abunde exhibitam, devota grataque mente Autor prædicat, & felicissimum Alsatiæ, Nobilium & Argentinensium, statum sub Gallorum dominio extollit. In bello Bavarico Præfectura Alsatiæ, Palatinis ademta, ad Austriacos transiit. *B. Rhenani* Germania eximie commendatur, quod statum Alsatiæ sub Romanis præsertim delineet.

T. II p. 2. 30.

Austria-

p. 158. Auſtriaci in bello tricennali Germersheimii præfecturam velut partem Præfecturæ Alſaticæ aſſerere ſibi voluerunt; unde Galli poſtea ſæpius idem tentarunt. Hinc fata illuſtris gentis
178 ſq. *Roſeniæ* illuſtrata reperies. Ceterum, quamvis contemptu digna exiſtimemus, quæ paſſim, omni veritatis ſpecie poſthabita, contra Evangelicos affert Autor, quos atrocibus injuriis proſcindere non veretur, non poſſumus tamen, quin unicum ſal-
190. tem frivolæ cavillationis exemplum proferamus. Dum enim de binis præbendis in Epiſcopatu Argentinenſi per pacem Osnabrugenſem *Art. 18 §. 13* domui Brunſuicenſi adſcriptis verba facit; has nunquam ex hoc Præſulatu poſtulari potuiſſe putat, quod *præbendæ* ſaltem *Epiſcopatus*, vaga quadam dicendi ratione, non *Cathedralis Argentinenſis* dicantur; cum vel tyronibus Logices innotuerit, ex antecedentibus & conſequentibus explicationem verborum eſſe deſumendam, imo ipſa ver-
194. ba evidentiſſime ſint concepta. Erlaco, Briſaci Gubernatore, mortuo, Charlovojus cohorti primariæ præfectus, imperium præſidii ad ſe traxit, & Tilladetum, ab aula immiſſum, excedere brevi coegit. Hinc Cæſar, Lotharingus, Condæus, Charlovojum tentabant, donec Guebriantia vidua, aulam ſibi demerendi animo, ipſum inviſendæ puellæ gratia arce exeuntem in inſidias præcipitaret, ut Philippoburgum captivus deduceretur; ſed res paullo poſt quiete compoſita, & Guebriantia exoſa, tæ-
211, 270. dio contabuit. Mazarino Præfecto Alſatiæ conſtituto, civitates, libertati ſuæ timentes, jurare Regi recuſarunt, ſed paullo poſt acquieverunt. Quæ dum refert Autor, animum in Gallos ni-
266. mium propenſum ubique prodit; unde & *Gunzerum* ob Argentinam Gallis deditam ab omni perfidia abſolvit.

Pars III documenta, maximam partem inedita, continet, quibus rerum geſtarum veritas firmatur, additis in margine locis, vel Autoribus, ex quibus Chartæ fuerant depromtæ; Diplomata denique, lingua Germanica exarata, Gallico idiomate ſunt donata, licet melius iisdem conſultum putemus, ſi Germanicis Diplomatibus ex altero latere verſio fuiſſet juncta. Inſeruntur hiſce docu-
74 ſqq. mentis Statuta de regimine Argentoratenſi, tum antiqua, tum recentiora.

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Ceterum haud diffitemur, Opus hoc, quantumvis ſplendidum, exſpectationi noſtræ haud ſatisfeciſſe, cum ſtudium partium Autoris fidei multum deroget, cauſæ ſingularium eventuum recentioribus temporibus ubique reticeantur, & graviſſima hiſtoriæ Alſaticæ dubia, ſi ex *Obrechto* deſumta demas, ab Autore hæſitante relinquantur haud ſatis expedita.

Moſaiſches Licht und Recht ꝛc.

h. e.

GENUINA ET AD AEDIFICATIONEM directa Explicatio Pentateuchi : una cum prolixa in univerſam Scripturam S. Introductione. Autore D. JOACHIMO LANGIO, S. Theol. Prof. P. Ord. in Academia Fridericiana.

Halæ & Lipſiæ, apud Samuelem Benjam. Waltherum, 1732, fol. Alph. 16 pl. 8.

PRimus hic Tomus eſt Operis exegetici, quod Summe Rev. Autor, ſi ipſi Deus vitam viresque conceſſerit, in integrum V.T. Codicem conficere, quodque juſtis quatuor Voluminibus abſolvere meditatur. Primum igitur hocce Volumen complectitur explicationem Pentateuchi, ſeu quinque librorum Moſis, cui luculenta Introductio in integrum Codicem Biblicum præmiſſa eſt; in qua de divina Scripturæ S. origine, argumento & fine, deque ſumma ejus ad fidem & vitam hominum dirigendam autoritate, ex profeſſo agitur. Prius ergo, quam de ipſa methodo in interpretatione textus Moſaici, deque potioribus argumentis, hac occaſione a Ven. Autore pertractatis, verba faciamus, præmiſſæ Introductionis ſumma capita breviter recenſebimus. Cum igitur Noſter duos præcipue ſaltus devios circa religionem revelatam obſervaverit, alterum ad latus dextrum, eorum nimirum, qui quidem fundamentum religionis revelatæ pro firmo ſatis & ſolido, ſacramque Scripturam pro infallibili Dei verbo habent, genuinum tamen religionis ſyſtema, prout non ſolum fundamentum

ſalutis, ſed & ordinem, commonſtrat, non agnoſcunt, adeoque veri univerſæ religionis revelatæ finis, ipſius nempe animæ ſuæ ſalutis, expertes manent: alterum ad ſiniſtrum latus, eorum, qui impulſu occulti Atheismi vel Naturalismi Deum ipſum, & quicquid divinum eſt, aut plane abnegant, aut ſaltim in Theologia vel religione naturali ſubſiſtunt, in revelata tanta tamque varia offendicula prætexentes, quæ ipſis impedimento ſint, quo minus eam amplecti aut exercere valeant. Noſter, utrisque viam regiam ex miſeria ſua emergendi commonſtraturus, initium facit a tractatione argumentorum, quæ ad convincendos eos, qui a ſiniſtro ſtant latere, facere poſſunt. Eum ergo in finem aggreditur demonſtrationem Articuli Theologiæ naturalis primarii, de immortalitate animæ rationalis, in
p. 9. quantum nimirum illa ex lumine naturæ demonſtrari poteſt, cujus immortalitatis agnitio cum hominem adverſus Atheismum muniat, eum vero ad Theologiam naturalem manu quaſi ducat, potiora Theologiæ naturalis capita S. Rev. Autor hoc ordine pertractat, ut Sectione *prima* exiſtentiam Dei, *altera* ejus attributa, *tertia* opera, *quarta* denique cultum Deo debitum, edoceat. In Sectione de *exiſtentia* Dei in ſpecie docet, originem univerſalis de Deo & religione opinionis non
13. poſſe cauſis ſpuriis & falſis adſcribi, atque in ipſa natura & conſtitutione hominum dari argumenta irrefragabilia exiſtentiæ
16. Dei, ex quibus quatuor præcipue recenſentur; quatuor etiam ar-
19. gumenta exiſtentiæ Dei ex conſideratione Macrocosmi conſpicua producuntur, oſtenditurque, argumenta exiſtentiæ Dei
21. ex ipſa hiſtoria deſumi poſſe & debere. *Secunda* Sectio *attributa* Dei, mediante lumine naturæ cognoſcenda, fiſlit, ni-
23. mirum independentiam & ſpiritualitatem. Sectio *tertia opera* Dei, in & ex natura conſpicienda, luſtrat; opus nimirum
26. creationis, providentiæ & gubernationis, atque futuri
28. aliquando univerſalis judicii. *Quarta* tandem Sectio argumen-
30. tum de cultu Dei, ex agnitione ejus exiſtentiæ, attributorum
31. & operum, debito, paucis abſolvit. Has primarias hujus tractationis Sectiones duæ adhuc excipiunt, altera de mali-
32. tia, ſtultitia & noxa Atheismi, altera de inſufficientia Theologiæ

Report of the Chief Engineer ... 1
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Report of the Engineer of Water Supply ... 4
Report of the Engineer of Sewers ... 5
Report of the Engineer of Streets ... 6
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p. 112. triplex Appendix; prima, de veritate & ἀξιοπιστίᾳ Scripturæ S. altera, de discrimine inter convictionem naturalem & supernaturalem de divina verbi divini autoritate; tertia quæstionem practicam enodat, quid nimirum de dubiis apud eos, qui de veritate religionis Christianæ naturaliter & supernaturaliter convicti sunt, remanentibus vel renascentibus judicandum sit.

119. *Pars* autem *quarta*, præmissa hermenevtica evolutione emphaseos nominis soli Deo proprii Jehovah, mysterium sacrosanctæ Trinitatis, atque Deitatis, τῦ λόγυ, pertractat. Illud quidem primo ex libris V. T. (adjectis in appendice testimoniis quibusdam ex ipsis etiam apocryphis libris, tandemque ex ipso *Philone Judæo*,) deinde ex scriptis N. T. hoc autem itidem primo ex scriptis V. T. deinde ex libris N. T. Quatuor his partibus iis præcipue oppositis, qui ultra naturam & rationem in divinis nil sapere volunt, *quinta* tandem ad convincendos eos præcipue, qui ad dextrum latus declinarunt, directa est, ita quidem, ut Summe Rev. Autor data opera nexum insolubilem, qui est inter fundamentum & ordinem salutis, demonstret, prout nimirum ille nexus ex ipsis parte quarta pertractatis duobus primariis religionis Christianæ mysteriis, & quidem secundum principium amoris & justitiæ, tanquam attributorum Deo essentialium, deduci & potest & debet: quam deductionem Autor ex universo Codice Biblico, & primo quidem ex consideratione veteris, seu Patriarchalis & Leviticæ, deinde ex consideratione novæ, seu Evangelicæ, œconomiæ instituit, totamque hanc Isagogen observationibus quibusdam de singularibus Mosis concludit.

122. 132. 136. 152. 159. 159. 175. 207.

Quod vero ipsum Exegeticum Opus attinet, in eo Ven. Autor ita procedit, ut, præmissa cuilibet libro speciali introductione & distributione, ut & uniuscujusque Capitis brevi partitione, singuli versiculi per interjectas parentheses explicentur, deinde per subjectas notas uberius illustrentur, & ad praxin in fide & vita applicentur, atque adeo duo extrema perpetuo evitata deprehendas, ab altera quidem parte tractationem mere criticam, quippe linguæ vernaculæ & scopo Autoris

Mary Magdalene, and the other Mary, sitting over against the sepulchre. Now the next day, that followed the day of the preparation, the chief priests and Pharisees came together unto Pilate, saying, Sir, we remember that that deceiver said, while he was yet alive, After three days I will rise again. Command therefore that the sepulchre be made sure until the third day, lest his disciples come by night, and steal him away, and say unto the people, He is risen from the dead: so the last error shall be worse than the first. Pilate said unto them, Ye have a watch: go your way, make it as sure as ye can. So they went, and made sure the sepulchre, sealing the stone, and setting the watch.

In the end of the sabbath, as it began to dawn toward the first day of the week, came Mary Magdalene and the other Mary to see the sepulchre. And, behold, there was a great earthquake: for the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door, and sat upon it. His countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow: and for fear of him the keepers did shake, and became as dead men. And the angel answered and said unto the women, Fear not ye: for I know that ye seek Jesus, which was crucified. He is not here: for he is risen, as he said. Come, see the place where the Lord lay. And go quickly, and tell his disciples that he is risen from the dead; and, behold, he goeth before you into Galilee; there shall ye see him: lo, I have told you. And they departed quickly from the sepulchre with fear and great joy, and did run to bring his disciples word. And as they went to tell his disciples, behold, Jesus met them, saying, All hail. And they came and held him by the feet, and worshipped him. Then said Jesus unto them, Be not afraid: go tell my brethren that they go into Galilee, and there shall they see me.

Now when the women were gone, behold, some of the watch came into the city, and showed unto the chief priests all the things that were done. And when they were assembled with the elders, and had taken counsel, they gave large money unto the soldiers, saying, Say ye, His disciples came by night, and stole him away while we slept. And if this come to the governor's ears, we will persuade him, and secure you. So they took the money, and did as they were taught: and this saying is commonly reported among the Jews until this day.

Then the eleven disciples went away into Galilee, into a mountain where Jesus had appointed them. And when they saw him, they worshipped him: but some doubted. And Jesus came and spake unto them, saying, All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth. Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world. Amen.

Now there were also many other things which Jesus did, the which, if they should be written every one, I suppose that even the world itself could not contain the books that should be written. Amen.

p. 833. 853. 865. 917. 930. 977,1017. 1121. 1022. 1031. 1047. 1055. 1066. 1069. 1074,1078. 1083,1090. 1098,1100. 1138,1141.

metatione Iſraelitarum agunt, de benedictione ſacerdotali atque inſigni emphaſi formulæ benedictionis, de miniſterio Levitarum, de creatione vaccæ rufæ, & uſu cinerum ejus in aqua luſtrali, de ſerpente æneo, de votis, de expectanda adhuc converſione gentis Judaicæ, de locis in ſcriptis Moſaicis occurrentibus de fide & amore erga Deum, de non obſoletis vel detritis veſtimentis Iſraelitarum, de propoſita hominibus ad liberam eorum electionem benedictione & maledictione, de pœna mortis in Pſeudoprophetas lata, de Levitico ſacerdotio ad publica judicia admiſſo, de electione & officiis Regis, de re genethliaca & præſagiis Chromanticis, de Meſſia tanquam magno Propheta & mediatore inter Deum & populum, de aſylis in terra Iſraelitica conſtitutis, de pœna ſuſpenſionis ejusque ſingularibus circumſtantiis, de fœnore pecuniario, de permiſſis apud Judæos divortiis, de extraordinaria plane morte & ſepultura Moſis, deque comparatione Moſis & Chriſti.

Duplicem præterea Autor Operi ſubjunxit appendicem, alteram ſermone vernaculo, alteram ſtylo Romano conſcriptam. In illa famigeratiſſimi Angli, *Joannis Spenceri*, libros de legibus Ebræorum ſub examen vocat, de quibus lubentiſſime concedit, magno eos procul dubio Autori ſuo labore & ſudore conſtitiſſe, cum neceſſum habuerit gentilium ſcripta, quotquot fere extant, compilare, eosque non perfunctorie, ſed exquiſita induſtria & indefeſſa ſolertia, perluſtrare, ut inde, quod in rem ſuam convertere poſſit, conquireret; de argumento autem ipſo & ſcopo totius libri pronunciat, Autorem tam abjecte de œconomia Levitica ſenſiſſe & ſcripſiſſe, ut dubitari vix poſſit, ſcopum ipſum Autoris fuiſſe, Theologiam Meſſianam, adeoque & ipſam Chriſtianam, hoc ſuo Opere ſubvertere, atque ima & prima religionis revelatæ fundamenta concutere. Vanos autem atque irritos fuiſſe conatus, quantuncunque Autor in illis deſudaverit, Noſter luculento ſatis paradigmate oſtendere laborat, dum duas Diſſertationes, I nempe & II Libri III, quæ de ſacrificiis Judæorum ex profeſſo agunt, ſub incudem epicriticam vocat, totusque in eo eſt, ut, quam infirmo

&

& lubrico nitantur fundamento, demonſtret. Altera appendix quinque conſtat Diſſertationibus Academicis, a Ven. Autore diverſo tempore de diverſis materiis habitis. p.1145–1189. 1190–fin.

RECENSIO DISPUTATIONUM JURIdicarum GOTTLIEB. GERHARDI TITII, JCti, continuata.

Conf. Menſ. Mart. A. 1730 p. 112.

NE *dati* olim promiſſi noſtri parum videamur memores, *jam* de iis, quæ ſuperſunt, ſummi *Titii* Diſputationibus commemorabimus. Diſputatio VI *de Officio Sermocinantium* agit, quod argumentum Autor plene, perſpicue & accurate perſequitur duobus Capitibus, quorum primo *de natura Sermonis*, altero *de officio circa Sermonem* diſſerit. *Cap. I* de ſignis in genere, illorum diviſione, ſpeciatim de ſignis naturalibus & arbitrariis, mentem hominis indicantibus, ad quæ ſermo pertinet, nonnulla præfatus, ſermonis definitionem tradit, quod ſit vox articulata, ex impoſitione animi ſenſa ſignificans, eamque deinceps plenius exponit. Vim ſermonis ſignificativam eſſe ab impoſitione ſimplici, non a conventione, neceſſitatem quandam moralem vocabulis hoc, non alio, modo utendi hominibus afferente, duplici argumento, primo, quod homines impoſitionis faciendæ cauſa nunquam convenerint, ſed potius ſucceſſive impoſitio facta ſit, reliqui vero eam ultro adiniſerint, deinde quod, ſi conventione facta foret impoſitio, innoxia etiam mutatio in vitio eſſet, rejecta *Grotii* & *Pufendorffii* ſententia, §. 9, 10, 11, probat. Poſtea docet, ſermonis finem eſſe vim ſignificativam, originem ejus a primordio generis humani repetendam, incrementa vero & varietatem ab ulteriori gentium cultura, variisque migrationibus. Memorat etiam ſcripti ſermonis neceſſitatem, naturam & diverſitatem, §. 16, 17. Amplius vero ſilentium, ſermoni oppoſitum, nec non ſermonis affectionem duplicem, veritatem & falſiloquium, diſtincte exponit §. 18, 19, 20, 21; fidem non eſſe ſpeciem veriloquo-

riloquii, nec perfidiam falſiloquii, idemque dicendum de jurejurando & perjurio, oſtendit §. 22, 23, denique veritatis & falſitatis diviſionem, itemque diſſimulationis, ſinceritatis & ſimulationis, naturam explicat §. 24, 25. *Cap. II* oſtendit, obligationem circa ſermonem a *Grotio* & *Pufendorffio* non, quantum ſatis eſt, traditam eſſe; hinc plenius illam exhibet atque, ut eo rectius applicetur obligatio, præjudicia hic occurrere ſolita, v. g. quando falſiloquium putatur illicitum, adeo, ut eadem ſint falſiloquium & mendacium, aliaque, removet §. 30, ac, iis ſepoſitis, intuitu ſermonis conſiderat (1) *præceptum de Deo colendo*, quod dirigit ſermonem, ut, ſive cum Deo loquamur, ſemper veritatem dicamus, ſive de Deo ſermonem faciamus, circumſpecte & cum reverentia hoc fiat, ubi etiam de jurejurando & cultu externo quædam addunturobſervationes; (2) *præceptum de exercenda philautia*, quod obligat homines, ne ſe ipſos ſermone lædant, ſed ut malum imminens depellant, ac bonum ſibi procurent, ubi ſpeciatim de moralitate retorſionis agit, quæ ipſi videtur illicita, quod exiſtimatio non dependeat ab hominis nequam arbitrio, adeoque nec amittatur, ut opus ſit eam recuperare, neque ad excuſandam retorſionem ſufficiat inſulſa vulgi perſuaſio, qua putant, malum exiſtimationi imminens ita depelli, cum oſtendendo innocentiam efficacius retundi queat ſiniſtra opinio, neque tam pœna ſit hoc remedium, quam manifeſtum exacerbati animi indicium. Nihil tamen præfracte definit; quin potius in Jure privato Lib. III Cap. 4 §. 19, eam, ſi pravos affectus ſeponas, licitam cenſeri poſſe, exiſtimat. (3) *Præceptum Socialitatis*, quod aliis ſermone bene facere, ab iis malum depellere jubet, lædere vero prohibet, ratione probitatis, prudentiæ, exiſtimationis, bonorum & vitæ, quæ omnia egregie explicat, ac ulterius præcepta hypothetica declarat intuitu legis humanæ & conventionis; aliquando in neutram partem eſſe obligationem, quo ipſo licentiam oriri, & ſermonem eſſe moraliter indifferentem, oſtendit §. 45, uſum quoque ſermonis quoad hoſtes tradit §. 46. (4) *Sanctionem pœnalem*, quo pertinent arduæ quæſtiones in

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ἐπὶ τὸν ἀνδρῶνα. Ἐπὶ δὲ τοῖς ἐπιτηδείοις ἐκάστοις ἐπὶ τὸν ἀνδρῶνα ἐπορεύοντο. Ἐν δὲ τῷ ἀνδρῶνι ἐπὶ τοῖς κλισίοις ἐκάθηντο. Ἐπὶ δὲ

the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, to the Lord Protector, and the Council, dated the 29th of October, 1655, and presented to his Highness by the Lord Mayor, Sir Christopher Pack, Knight, and Alderman Ireton, Sheriff, and Alderman Tichborne, Alderman Fowke, Alderman Ingham, Alderman Viner, Alderman Bunce, Alderman Ward, Alderman Chamberlain, Alderman Dethick, Alderman Hooke, Alderman Fenn, Alderman Foote, Alderman Vyner, Alderman Bateman, Alderman Hoare, Alderman Backwell, Alderman Cullum, Alderman Ireton,

Anno vicesimo secundo Regis Henrici octavi.

An Act for the Kings Highnes to be Supreme Head of the Church of England, and to have authority to reform and redresse all errors, heresies, and abuses in the same.

Where by divine and infallible Testimonie of Scripture, by the Judgement of all the auncient Doctors, and by the Confession of all Christian people, it is evidently knowen, that the Kings Majestie justly and rightfully is and ought to be the Supreme Head of the Church of England, and so hath been recognised by the Clergie of this Realme in their Convocations, and yet nevertheless for corroboration and confirmation thereof, and for repressing of all errors, heresies, and other enormities and abuses heretofore used in the same, his Highnes hath caused to be assembled the Archbishops, Bishops, and the rest of the Clergie of this Realme in their Convocations, which for the time being, have not only acknowledged and confessed, that the Kings Majestie is the Supreme Head of the Church of England, but also have submitted themselves to his Highnes, that from henceforth they will not enact, promulge, or execute any Canons, Constitutions, Ordinances provincial, or other, but such as shall be first assented unto by his Majestie, and enjoyned to be used by his Highnes Licence, and have also promised in their Convocations, that they will endeavour themselves to the uttermost of their powers, that all the Canons, Constitutions, and Ordinances provincial, which heretofore have been enacted, and be not contrariant or repugnant to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs of this Realme, nor to the damage or hurt of the Kings Prerogative Royal, shall be from henceforth used and executed, and for the final extirpation of such errors, heresies, and abuses, as have been used in the same, his Highnes hath caused his Majesties Commissioners, as well Spiritual as Temporal, to call before them sundry times the said Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergie, and them effectually hath commanded, that they should endeavour themselves to make a perfect Reformation, and Law concerning the premisses, which hitherto they have not done, nor have not been diligent and circumspect enough to perform his Highnes said commandment, but have been very remiss and negligent in the same, and have not proceeded to the said Reformation, as apperteineth to the honour of God, and as they ought to do, by reason whereof his Highnes hath been compelled of very necessity, for the Wealth of the Church of England, to take the charge upon himself, and to travail for the said Reformation, and for the perfect extirpation of the said errors, heresies, and abuses, and to see the Church of England to be ruled, ordered, and governed in such sort, as appertaineth to the honour of God, and as becometh the Church of England, and also to the King our Sovereign Lord, and his Imperial Crown, and dignity belonging, and for the same intent hath caused to be assembled the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergie of this Realme, and by their assent and agreement, and by the assent and agreement of the Commons of this Realme, and by the assent of the Lords Temporal, and by the assent of the Kings Majestie, hath made, ordained, and established divers Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances, for the Reformation of the said errors, heresies, and abuses, and for the good Rule, Order, and Government of the Church of England, as by the Records and Statutes thereof made more plainly doth appear, and for that the Kings Majestie, his Highnes Dominions, Realms, Subjects, and People, have by the Word of God, and by the Laws and Statutes of this Realme, and of other Realms, and by the Sufferance of Almighty God, lived in a most Catholick, Godly, Virtuous, Peaceable, and Prosperous State, Tranquillity, Wealth, and Quietness, and so intendeth by the Grace of God, and by the Assistance of his Nobles, and Commons of this Realme, to live, and to leave the same to his Posterity, and for that the Kings Majestie, his Nobles, and Commons, have by the Word of God, and by the Laws and Statutes of this Realme, and of other Realms, and by the Sufferance of Almighty God, lived in a most Catholick, Godly, Virtuous, Peaceable, and Prosperous State, Tranquillity, Wealth, and Quietness, and so intendeth by the Grace of God, and by the Assistance of his Nobles, and Commons of this Realme, to live, and to leave the same to his Posterity, and for that the Kings Majestie, his Nobles, and Commons, have by the Word of God, and by the Laws and Statutes of this Realme, and of other Realms, and by the Sufferance of Almighty God, lived in a most Catholick, Godly, Virtuous, Peaceable, and Prosperous State, Tranquillity, Wealth, and Quietness, and so intendeth by the Grace of God, and by the Assistance of his Nobles, and Commons of this Realme, to live, and to leave the same to his Posterity,

Ἀπολλώνιος ὁ Ῥόδιος ἐν τῷ τετάρτῳ τῶν Ἀργοναυτικῶν ἱστορεῖ τὸν Ἡρακλέα ἐπὶ τὴν Κόλχων ἐλθεῖν μετὰ τῶν Ἀργοναυτῶν, καὶ ἐκεῖθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀμαζόνων χώραν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὴν βασίλειαν Ἱππολύτην ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἀμαζόνων χώρας ἐπὶ τὴν Τροίαν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὴν Ἡσιόνην ἐλευθερῶσαι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Τροίας ἐπὶ τὴν Θρᾴκην ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Διομήδην ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Θρᾴκης ἐπὶ τὴν Ἐρύθειαν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Γηρυόνην ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἐρυθείας ἐπὶ τὴν Λιβύην ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Ἀνταῖον ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Λιβύης ἐπὶ τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Βούσιριν ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Αἰγύπτου ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀραβίαν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Ἀντίλοχον ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἀραβίας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Κύκνον ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἀσίας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑσπερίαν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Ἄτλαντα ἐπὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν ἀναπέμψαι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἑσπερίας ἐπὶ τὴν Κελτικὴν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Ἀλκυονέα ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Κελτικῆς ἐπὶ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Λιγυστῖνον ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐπὶ τὴν Σικελίαν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Ἔρυκα ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Σικελίας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀκαρνανίαν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Ἀχελῶον ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἀκαρνανίας ἐπὶ τὴν Αἰτωλίαν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Θέστιον ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Αἰτωλίας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀρκαδίαν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Ἐρύμανθον ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀργολίδα ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Εὐρυσθέα ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἀργολίδος ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Κέρβερον ἐξαγαγεῖν. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐπὶ τὴν Κρήτην ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Ταῦρον ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Κρήτης ἐπὶ τὴν Ἀσίαν ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν Ἀμφίμαχον ἀποκτεῖναι. Ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἀσ

Ecclesiæ, & Clericis, & Monachis, & Religiosis locis, & Hospitalibus, & Xenodochiis, & Orphanotrophiis, & Ptochiis, & Gerocomiis, & Nosocomiis, & Brephotrophiis, & Piis domibus, & Venerabilibus locis, & Monasteriis, & Sanctimonialibus, & Diaconissis, & Virginibus, & Viduis, & Pupillis, & Orphanis, & Peregrinis, & Captivis, & Infirmis, & Senibus, & Pauperibus, & Mendicis, & Miserabilibus personis, & Ecclesiarum Rectoribus

ἐπὶ τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα τὸν Ἀκτιακὸν καὶ τὸν Ἀγρέα καὶ τὴν Ἄρτεμιν τὴν Ἀγροτέρην καὶ τὸν Ἑρμῆν τὸν Ἐναγώνιον καὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα καὶ τὸν Ἀμφιτρύωνα καὶ τὸν Ἀρχέστρατον καὶ τὸν Ἀρκάδα καὶ τὸν Ἀπιδανὸν καὶ τὸν Ἀνύτην καὶ τὸν Ἀλφειὸν καὶ τὸν Ἀρεθοῦσαν καὶ τὸν Ἀκτιακὸν Ποσειδῶνα καὶ τὸν Ἀκτιακὸν Ἄρεα καὶ τὴν Ἀκτιακὴν Ἀθηνᾶν καὶ τὸν Ἀκτιακὸν Ἀπόλλωνα καὶ τὸν Ἀκτιακὸν Ἑρμῆν καὶ τὸν Ἀκτιακὸν Ἡρακλέα καὶ τὸν Ἀκτιακὸν Ἀμφιτρύωνα καὶ τὸν Ἀκτιακὸν Ἀρχέστρατον καὶ τὸν Ἀκτιακὸν Ἀρκάδα καὶ τὸν Ἀκτιακὸν Ἀπιδανὸν καὶ τὸν Ἀκτιακὸν Ἀνύτην καὶ τὸν Ἀκτιακὸν Ἀλφειὸν καὶ τὸν Ἀκτιακ

Art. 3. That no Person whatsoever shall drive any Trade, or Barter and Exchange any Goods, or Merchandizes with any of the Indians, but such Persons only who shall be duly Authorized thereunto, according to such Rules and Orders as shall be prescribed by the Commissioners appointed to Treat with the said Indians, or such as shall be Authorized so to do by any Assembly of this Province, and in the Publick Market Towns of the Indians, and that no Person whatsoever shall Purchase any Slaves, Horses, Cattle, Arms, Powder, Shot, Lead, Clothing, or any other Goods or Merchandizes whatsoever from any Indians without Licence first had and obtained for the same, upon Pain of Forfeiting the Goods or Merchandizes so Purchased, one Moiety to the Use of the Governor for the Time being, and the other Moiety to the Use of the Informer, to be Recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record within this Province, wherein no Essoign, Protection or Wager of Law shall be allowed.

Art. 4. That if any Indian or Indians shall Purchase any Goods or Merchandizes of any Person or Persons not Licensed as aforesaid, the said Goods or Merchandizes shall be forfeited to the Use of the Governor for the Time being, and the Indian or Indians so Purchasing shall be Imprisoned by the Space of Six Months, unless the Governor for the Time being shall think fit to Pardon the Offence.

Art. 5. That if any Person or Persons shall Purchase any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments of any Indians within this Province, without Licence from the Governor for the Time being, first had and obtained for the same, every such Purchase shall be Null and Void, and the Person or Persons so Purchasing shall forfeit the Money or Goods by him or them Laid out in such Purchase, one Moiety to the Use of the Governor for the Time being, and the other Moiety to the Use of the Informer, to be Recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record within this Province, wherein no Essoign, Protection or Wager of Law shall be allowed.

Art. 6. That if any Person or Persons shall Purchase any Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments of any Indians within this Province, without Licence from the Governor for the Time being, first had and obtained for the same, every such Purchase shall be Null and Void, and the Person or Persons so Purchasing shall forfeit the Money or Goods by him or them Laid out in such Purchase, one Moiety to the Use of the Governor for the Time being, and the other Moiety to the Use of the Informer, to be Recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record within this Province, wherein no Essoign, Protection or Wager of Law shall be allowed.

Hæc aliaque argumenta plenius deducuntur §. 18 seqq. Jus nobilitatis ad Capitula in genere adstruitur ex eo, quod obscuro & imprudenti seculo bona Nobilium, imo Principum & Imperatorum, ex munificentia superstitiosa accesserint Ecclesiæ; deinde, ob tutelam Ecclesiæ præstandam, & favorem nobilitatis, Nobilium prærogativam præ plebejis in beneficiis Ecclesiasticis fuisse, eosque solos in nonnullis Collegiis admissos, demonstratur §. 26 seq. Postea specialis quoque adducitur ratio istius juris, nempe ut hoc pacto familiarum illustrium splendori ipsisque Nobilibus prospiceretur, quod orthodoxorum Theologorum testimonio & literis Comitum atque Baronum Evangelicorum publicis Noster amplius probat, ad argumenta etiam *Monzambani*, beneficia Ecclesiastica Nobilibus percipienda negantis, respondet §. 24 usque ad 30. Sequitur historia mutationis religionis Pontificiæ, bellum exinde natum & pace religiosa sopitum, ejusque effectus in Nobilibus; quibus breviter tactis, ostenditur, quod Nobiles ursrint cum Statibus liberam religionis mutationem salvis juribus & beneficiis Ecclesiasticis, quod Pontificii illud respuerint contraria propositione, quod illi, non attentis Protestantium exceptionibus, tandem procuderint Reservatum Ecclesiasticum, Paci religiosæ insertum, vi cujus beneficia Ecclesiastica amittere debet, quicunque ab avitis sacris discedit, & quod hujus rei suus extiterit effectus & neglectus. Doctrina, quæ deinceps propius ad rem accedit, ita se habet: Ferdinandus II restitutionem omnium bonorum, post Transactionem Passavienſem occupatorum, detentoribus injunxit, quod unico fere fundamento nitebatur Reservato Ecclesiastico. Illud certum, non inter ultimas rationes fuisse, cur Sueci ad Germaniam appulerint, Edictum Ferdinandeum. Quam causam nec successus destituit, qui A. 1648 Pacem Westphalicam peperit, quæ quoad Reservatum Ecclesiasticum Pacis religiosæ sanctionem non immutavit, sed tamen, ut idem ad Protestantium beneficia Ecclesiastica extenderetur, insuper disposuit. Nunquam vero, religionis diversitate coorta, Nobilitas Lutherana jure ad Canonicatus & Capitula excludi potest. Et principio quidem illud liquet,

quæ licet jam efficaciam ſuam exſerere nequeant, nunquam tamen intermoritura eſſe. Ceterum ex Præſidis ad Reſpondentem Epiſtola nos cognoviſſe meminimus, quod ille thema rudi penicillo adumbratum huic obtulerit, hic vero illud deinceps, quod ad collectionem & elaborationem, excoluerit. Id quod ſtilus etiam & modus proponendi paſſim indicare videntur

Diſputatio XI *de Servitute faciendi* refutat Romanorum & vulgarem Interpretum ſententiam, qua ſtatuunt, ſervitutum non eam eſſe naturam, ut aliquid faciat quis, ſed ut aliquid patiatur aut non faciat, l. 15 §. 1 ff. de Servit. excepta oneris ferendi ſervitute. Autor oſtendit, fluere illam doctrinam ex principio, quod res rei ſerviat, ex quo uti diverſa deduxerunt Romani conſectaria, ita ſpeciatim eam, quæ jam memorata eſt, de ſervitute in faciendo non conſiſtente doctrinam. Verum, lubricum eſſe illud principium, luculentiſſime probat Noſter §. 8. *Accurate*, inquit, *loquendo non ad prædia, ſed homines, prædia poſſidentes, ſervitutes pertinent, adeoque ſervitus debetur non a prædio, ſed ab ejus domino, non rei, ſed domino ipſi. Interim verum eſt, quod hominibus hæc jura non aliter competant, nec onera ipſis inhæreant, quam ob prædia, quæ poſſident, ob quam cauſam ad res vulgo relatum fuit, quod ad earum poſſeſſores pertinet. Non operoſe id, quod diximus, probandum erit: ſervitutes ſunt jura & obligationes, ſed harum rerum moralium bruta non ſunt capacia, multo minus illæ cadunt in res inanimatas. Servitutum natura vulgo conſiſtere cenſetur in patiendo, i. e. non impediendo alterum, quo minus ille in re noſtra agat, & non faciendo, i. e. omittendo actionem, aliis incommodum allaturam. An, prædium pati, & non facere poſſe, putabimus? hominum hæc ſunt, non prædiorum.* Hinc, *realem faciendi ſervitutem* arbitrio hominum *effici poſſe*, probat 1) *exemplo ſervitutis oneris ferendi*; in hac enim onus reficiendi ad omnes prædii ſervientis poſſeſſores tranſit; 2) *prima doctrinæ diſſentientis origine*, quia ſententia, quæ ſervitutem faciendi negat, orta eſt ex falſa hypotheſi, quod res ſervitutem debeat, factum autem ab homi-

homine proficiſcatur, res nihil facere poſſit. *Titius* diſſentienti *Hubero* aliisque hoc concedit, quod res nihil facere poſſit, ſed vel inde liquere dicit, quod etiam non poſſit factum omittere, hinc nihil certius eſſe, quam quod rei poſſeſſor obligetur. Deinde pluniorem facit ſuam de ſervitute faciendi doctrinam, dum ordinari s conſtituendæ ſervituris modos expendit, & deinceps ad ſervitutem faciendi applicat. Ultimo loco varia ſervitutum faciendi exempla, in praxi & foro occurrentia, adducit, ſervitutem altius tollendi, jus coquendi & vendendi *cerevisiam*, cum jure cogendi conjunctum, itemque alia *in molendinis* & furnis bannalibus, in operis ruſticis, in *jure lignandi*, ſimilibusque.

Diſputatio XII *de Polygamia, Inceſtu & Divortio, Jure Naturali probibitis*, inſcripta eſt. Autor hic demonſtrare conatur, quod alii vix audent. In Proœmio fundamentum doctrinæ eſt natura, a Deo ad eum quoque finem creata, ut homines genus *ſuum* propagent eo modo, qui & naturæ propagantium ſo*ciali* convenit, & homines natos ad religioſitatem, philavtiam temperatam, & ſocialitatem, quam optime diſponit, ex quo principio Noſter, libidinem vagam prohibitam eſſe, probat, B. *Thomaſii* inſtantias refellit, omnem uſum Veneris, qui præter & contra finem a Deo intentum adhibetur, non ſolum honeſtati & decoro naturali, ſed etiam regulis juſtitiæ, adverſari, contendit, prolis procreationem pactis circumſcribendam, rejecta *Grotii* atque *Thomaſii*, diſſentientium, doctrina, oſtendit, atque prohibitionem polygamiæ, inceſtus & divortii, velut concluſiones in ſequentibus Capitibus deducit. *Cap. I* igitur rationes, quibus in *Obſerv. Puſend.* 488 *prohibitionem polygamiæ virilis* probare tentavit, magis exponit. *Prima* eſt, quod nullus legitimus polygyniæ ſcopus allegari poſſit, *ſecunda*, quod plurium feminarum conſortium repugnet indoli tam arctæ conjunctionis, qualis eſt conjugalis, *tertia*, quod unius viri cum pluribus feminis conjugium ob ſolam libidinem ſuſcipiatur, *quarta*, quod polygamia iſta a gentilibus voluptati & pravis moribus deditis habeat originem.

Ad exemplum Patriarcharum aliorumque ſanctorum, qui fuerint polygami, virorum, Noſter reſpondet, dubium illud commodiſſime removeri poſſe, ſi legem naturalem ab initio ſtatim ita formatam dicamus, ut caſus illi ob graviſſimas rationes fuerint excepti, quemadmodum hoc exemplo juris neceſſitatis intelligi poſſit. *Quinta* ratio eſt, quod polygynia contraria ſit æquitati ſexus. *Sexta*, quod per polygyniam æque ac per polyandriam, de qua antea quædam dixerat, turbetur ſocialitas, ceterique fines, a Deo intenti. *Grotii* quoque, *Struvii*, *Thomaſii*, *Theophili Alethei*, & *Daphnei Arcuarii*, diſſentientium, aſſerta excutiuntur. *Cap. II* itidem argumenta, quibus in *Obſerv. Pufend.* 496 prohibitionem inceſtus evincere conatus eſt Autor, paulo latius deducuntur. *Primum* deſumitur ab *unitate* carnis, ſeu ab eo, quod in perſonis, nimis propinqua conſanguinitate vel affinitate conjunctis, ſit una eademque caro; hinc Noſter exiſtimat, ab impoſſibilitate phyſica, quæ circa unum hominem ratione concubitus deprehenditur, ad impoſſibilitatem moralem, quæ carne diviſa locum habeat, non male inferri, eamque ratiocinationem perinde in natura fundatam videri, ac ſi a ſocialitate ad prohibitam proximi læſionem inferas. *Alterum* eſt, quod abhorreat a natura ſociali, ut cognatio vix incepta in ſua ſtatim redeat initia, cum indoli vitæ ſocialis magis conveniat, ut illa latius ſpargatur; *tertium*, quod admiſſa concumbendi licentia cum iſtis perſonis adulteriis & ſtupris anſam ſit præbitura; *quartum*, quod nullus legitimus finis nominari poſſe videatur, ob quem matrimonia cognatorum ſint appetenda. Ad objectionem de concubitu liberorum Adami reſpondet, non eſſe, cur cum aliis hic diſpenſationem contra legem naturalem fingamus, cum caſus hic ſit *exceptus* a regula, quæ filios Adami non obligaverat, ſed genere humano multiplicato demum vim ſuam exſeruit. *Thomaſii*, aliorumque, contraria dogmata paſſim removet. *Cap. III* tribus rationibus probat, etiam Jure Naturali conjugium eſſe indiſſolubile. *Prima* ejus ratio eſt, quod *levitas*, qua, ob nullas vel vanas cauſas, conjugium dirimitur, naturæ hominum ſociali haud conveniat.

Cui

Ἀλλὰ τὸν μὲν ἐπὶ τῷ τοιούτῳ ἔργῳ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους ἔπαινον ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ἐξήνεγκεν ἡ τῶν ἀνθρώπων εὐφημία, ὡς καὶ τὸν Ὅμηρον ἐν τῇ Ὀδυσσείᾳ μνησθῆναι τῆς ἀθλήσεως ταύτης, ὅτε τὸν Εὐρύτου παῖδα Ἶφιτον ἐν Τίρυνθι συναντήσας ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν ἀπέκτεινε· καὶ τὸν μὲν Ἶφιτον ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν ἀποκτείνας, τὸν δὲ Εὐρυσθέα ἐπὶ τῶν ἵππων ἐλαύνοντα, τὸν δὲ Λαομέδοντα ἐπὶ τῶν τειχῶν ἑστῶτα, τὸν δὲ Ἀυγείαν ἐπὶ τῶν ἁρμάτων ἐλαύνοντα, τὸν δὲ Ἀντέα ἐπὶ τῶν ἵππων ἐλαύνοντα, τὸν δὲ Ἀμφιτρύωνα ἐπὶ τῶν ἁρμάτων ἐλαύνοντα, τὸν δὲ Ἀλκυονέα ἐπὶ τῶν ἵππων ἐλαύνοντα, τὸν δὲ Ἀστέριον ἐπὶ τῶν ἁρμάτων ἐλαύνοντα, τὸν δὲ Ἀστερίωνα ἐπὶ τῶν ἵππων ἐλαύνοντα, τὸν δὲ Ἀστερόπαιον ἐπὶ τῶν ἁρμάτων ἐλαύνοντα, τὸν δὲ Ἀστερόπαιον

Ortografía antigua, la que se usaba en España antes de la reforma académica de 1815. Se diferencia de la moderna en el empleo de la x en vez de la j en palabras como *dixo*, *traxo*, *exemplo*, *exército*, *mexor*, *mexorar*, *exercicio*, *exercitar*, *exercitarse*, *exercitado*, *exercitante*, *exercitación*, *exercitador*, *exercitadora*, *exercitadores*, *exercitadoras*, *exercitadoramente*, *exercitadoramente*, *exercitadoramente

Mariævallenſis, & Ordinis ſui Senioris, Hiſtoria Interimiſtica, Libellus poſthumus, editus ab Autoris filio,
C. A. SCHMIDT.

Helmſtadii, literis Pauli Dieter. Schnorrii, Acad. Typog. 1730, 8. Plag. 9.

OPtime egit Clar. Editor, quod pie defuncti parentis ſui, viri diligentiſſimi, & de antiquitatis eccleſiaſticæ ſtudio bene meriti, hiſtoriam Interimiſticam publicæ luci invidere amplius noluerit. Cum enim graviſſimis motibus & in civili & in Eccleſiaſtica Republica Interimiſticæ controverſiæ ſeculo ſexto & decimo occaſionem aperuerint; dubium non eſt, quin etiam hæc ipſa hiſtoria ad illius ſeculi motuum pleniorem cognitionem aliquid conferre poſſit. Ut de ejus ratione B. L. ipſi judicium ferre queant; ſummatim tantum commemorabimus, quæ Autor doctiſſimus de Interimiſticis controverſiis copioſius tradit.

p. 1–31. Omnis autem hæc hiſtoria tribus Partibus abſolvitur. Prima Parte a §. II ad V pie defunctus *Schmidius* ea commemorat, quæ libri *Interim* exhibitionem anteceſſerunt. Huc enim principe loco refert, quæ anno 1541 in conventu Ratisbonenſi, ab Imperatore Carolo V convocato, inter Theologos pontificios, *Jo. Eccium*, *Julium Pflugium*, & *Jo. Gropperum*, ab una, & inter doctores Lutheranos, *Philippum Melanchthonem*, *Martinum Bucerum*, & *Jo. Piſtorium*, ab altera parte, de libro quodam, de cujus Autore non conſtat, eo conſilio exarato, ut ſecundum ejus præſcripta in Imperio Germanico usque ad Generale Concilium cœleſtis doctrina doceretur, diſputata ſunt. Cum enim, finito bello Schmalcaldico, Carolus V Imperator & a Franciſco Rege Galliarum & a Turcis Germaniæ ſuæ metueret; de Germania ad unam religionem reducenda in conventu Ratisbonenſi conſilia agitabat, ut vi unita utique fortiori Germaniam contra Gallorum & Turcarum impetus defendere poſſet. De hoc autem conventu B. *Schmidius* commemorat, quod infelici ſucceſſu fuerit finitus. Librum enim, in illo propoſitum, neque Lutheranorum, neque Pontificiorum doctorum tuliſſe

(c) Each Eligible Telecommunications Carrier shall submit to the Commission, the Administrator, and each state in which it provides Lifeline service, a report on its compliance with the certification procedures set forth in this section and with the applicable procedures of the state in which it provides Lifeline service, no more than 30 days after the anniversary of the date by which it must complete certification of all subscribers pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section. The report shall include the number of subscribers that the Eligible Telecommunications Carrier was required to certify or recertify, the number of subscribers that failed to certify or recertify, and the number of subscribers that were de-enrolled for non-usage or failure to certify or recertify. The report shall also include a description of the procedures the Eligible Telecommunications Carrier used to certify or recertify subscribers and to de-enroll subscribers for non-usage or failure to certify or recertify. The report shall also include a description of any certification or recertification procedures that are required by the state in which the Eligible Telecommunications Carrier provides Lifeline service. The report shall also include the number of complaints received by the Eligible Telecommunications Carrier regarding certification or recertification, and a description of the nature of those complaints. The report shall also include the number of subscribers that the Eligible Telecommunications Carrier de-enrolled for non-usage or failure to certify or recertify who made a payment on their account within the relevant grace period, and the number of subscribers that the Eligible Telecommunications Carrier de-enrolled for non-usage or failure to certify or recertify who made a payment on their account after the relevant grace period.

(d) Each Eligible Telecommunications Carrier shall submit to the Commission, the Administrator, and each state in which it provides Lifeline service, a report on its compliance with the certification procedures set forth in this section and with the applicable procedures of the state in which it provides Lifeline service, no more than 30 days after the anniversary of the date by which it must complete certification of all subscribers pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section. The report shall include the number of subscribers that the Eligible Telecommunications Carrier was required to certify or recertify, the number of subscribers that failed to certify or recertify, and the number of subscribers that were de-enrolled for non-usage or failure to certify or recertify. The report shall also include a description of the procedures the Eligible Telecommunications Carrier used to certify or recertify subscribers and to de-enroll subscribers for non-usage or failure to certify or recertify. The report shall also include a description of any certification or recertification procedures that are required by the state in which the Eligible Telecommunications Carrier provides Lifeline service. The report shall also include the number of complaints received by the Eligible Telecommunications Carrier regarding certification or recertification, and a description of the nature of those complaints. The report shall also include the number of subscribers that the Eligible Telecommunications Carrier de-enrolled for non-usage or failure to certify or recertify who made a payment on their account within the relevant grace period, and the number of subscribers that the Eligible Telecommunications Carrier de-enrolled for non-usage or failure to certify or recertify who made a payment on their account after the relevant grace period.

quidem Carolus V, cum intelligeret, Pontificem Romanum in celebrando Concilio Oecumenico moras nectere nimium diuturnas, id egerit ipſe, ut ſtatueret, quid interim per Imperium Germanicum in religionis negotio ſit obſervandum. *Julium* enim *Pflugium*, *Michaelem Sidonium*, & *Joannem Agricolam*, Islebium, juſſu Cæſaris elaboraſſe librum, 26 Capitibus conſtantem, eo conſilio, ut omnes Imperii ordines eum reciperent.

p. 39 ſeq. De ipſo hoc libro Doctiſſ. Autor tradit, quod in illo de concupiſcentia, de juſtificatione, Lutheranorum in modum ſermo inſtituatur; licet non deſint, quæ *Melanchthon* etiam ratione horum Articulorum in *Interim Auguſtano* merito reprehenderit. In Capite de operibus, ut *Schmidius* noſter commemorat, meriti de condigno ne verbo quidem fit mentio; diſtinctio inter Eccleſiam viſibilem & inviſibilem ibidem admittitur. Notæ veræ Eccleſiæ pura doctrina & legitimus ſacramentorum uſus ſtatuuntur, omiſſa tanquam nota indubitata erga Pontificem Romanum obedientia. Miſſa ſacrificium expiatorium pro vivis & mortuis non nominatur. Sacerdotibus etiam permittitur uxores ducere, & laicis, cœnam ſub utraque ſpecie ſumere. Non reticet etiam Autor noſter numero multos Pontificios errores, in hoc ipſo libro una propoſitos. Atque inde eveniſſe tenet, quod hic liber neque Pontificiis, neque Lutheranis doctoribus placuerit. Quibus tamen non obſtantibus, Carolus V Imperator die quinto & decimo Maji A. 1548 contenta libri *Interim* ſolenni ritu publicari curarit, atque ab o-

51 ſeq. mnibus ordinibus obſervari voluerit. Quæ ubi Doctiſſ. Autor copioſius expoſuit; ad ea progreditur, quæ poſt evulgationem libri *Interim* in Eccleſia Lutherana evenere. Præcipuum controverſiarum Interimiſticarum theatrum erat Saxonia. Igitur

61–98. primo exponit motus, ob evulgationem libri *Interim* in Saxonia ſecutos, tum, quid in Electoratu Brandenburgenſi hanc ob cauſam uſu venit, commemorat. Ubi de Saxonia verba facit, non ſolum recenſet ſcriptum, a Theologis Vitenbergenſibus & præcipue *Melanchthone* libro *Interim* oppoſitum, verum etiam de variis conventibus, auſpicio Mauritii, Saxoniæ Electoris, Miſniæ, Pegaviæ, Torgaviæ, Juterboci, & alibi, ob con-

tro-

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grants a charter to the abbey of Malmesbury, which is
attested by Athelstan, king of the Anglo-Saxons, and
by Athelstan, king of the Mercians, and by Athelstan,
king of the Kentishmen, and by Athelstan, king of the
East Angles, and by Athelstan, king of the Northum-
brians, and by Athelstan, king of the Britons, and by
Athelstan, king of the Cornishmen, and by Athelstan,
king of the Picts, and by Athelstan, king of the Scots,
and by Athelstan, king of the Irish, and by Athelstan,
king of the Orkneys, and by Athelstan, king of the
Islands, and by Athelstan, king of the Danes, and by
Athelstan, king of the Norwegians, and by Athelstan,
king of the Saxons, and by Athelstan, king of the
Germans, and by Athelstan, king of the Franks, and
by Athelstan, king of the Romans, and by Athelstan,
king of the Greeks, and by Athelstan, king of the
Africans, and by Athelstan, king of the Hebrews, and
by Athelstan, king of the Parthians, and by Athelstan,
king of the Indians, and by Athelstan, king of the
Ethiopians, and by Athelstan, king of the Egyptians,
and by Athelstan, king of the Persians, and by Athel-
stan, king of the Medes, and by Athelstan, king of the
Lombards, and by Athelstan, king of the Capuans, and
by Athelstan, king of the Antiochenes, and by Athel-
stan, king of the Jerusalemites, and by Athelstan,
king of the Alexandrians, and by Athelstan, king of
the Armenians, and by Athelstan, king of the Cappa-
docians, and by Athelstan, king of the Samaritans,
and by Athelstan, king of the Arabians, and by Athel-
stan, king of the Damascenes, and by Athelstan, king
of the Antipatrians, and by Athelstan, king of the
Hierichonites, and by Athelstan, king of the Azotians,
and by Athelstan, king of the Ascalonites, and by
Athelstan, king of the Gazites, and by Athelstan, king
of the Cesareans, and by Athelstan, king of the Ty-
rians, and by Athelstan, king of the Sidonians, and by
Athelstan, king of the Berytians, and by Athelstan,
king of the Byblians, and by Athelstan, king of the
Archadians, and by Athelstan, king of the Aradians,
and by Athelstan, king of the Samosatenians, and by
Athelstan, king of the Cilicians, and by Athelstan,
king of the Iconians, and by Athelstan, king of the
Pisidians, and by Athelstan, king of the Lycaonians,
and by Athelstan, king of the Galatians, and by Athel-
stan, king of the Phrygians, and by Athelstan, king
of the Mysians, and by Athelstan, king of the Bithy-
nians, and by Athelstan, king of the Lydians, and by
Athelstan, king of the Ephesians, and by Athelstan,
king of the Thessalians, and by Athelstan, king of the
Macedonians, and by Athelstan, king of the Achaians,
and by Athelstan, king of the Epirotes, and by Athel-
stan, king of the Dalmatians, and by Athelstan, king
of the Illyrians, and by Athelstan, king of the Liburni-
ans, and by Athelstan, king of the Histrians, and by
Athelstan, king of the Venetians, and by Athelstan,
king of the Istrians, and by Athelstan, king of the
Dardanians, and by Athelstan, king of the Thracians,
and by Athelstan, king of the Bulgarians, and by
Athelstan, king of the Sclavonians, and by Athelstan,
king of the Bohemians, and by Athelstan, king of the
Bavarians, and by Athelstan, king of the Suevians,
and by Athelstan, king of the Thuringians, and by
Athelstan, king of the Saxons, and by Athelstan, king
of the Germans, and by Athelstan, king of the Franks,
and by Athelstan, king of the Romans, and by Athel-
stan,

Andreæ Hugelii, Paſtoris initio Brandenburgenſis, dein Jenenſis, qui ipſe ob interimiſticas controverſias multa toleravit, exponit. Idem etiam Doctiſſ. Autor noſter ſub finem hiſtoriæ ſuæ interimiſticæ attexuit indicem ſcriptorum, qui partim occaſione controverſiarum Interimiſticarum, partim occaſione controverſiarum Adiaphoriſticarum, publici juris ſunt facta. Non uno etiam in loco *Hiſtoriam Adiaphoriſticam* ſe elaboraturum promittit. Quam quidem ſi ante obitum ſuum pie defunctus *Schmidius* elaboravit, & inter manu ſua exarata ſcripta reliquit, Clariſſ. Editor utique hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ ſtudioſos ſibi devinciret, ſi hanc quoque *Adiaphoriſticam Hiſtoriam* publici juris faceret.

HISTORIAE CATECHETICAE, SEU APparatus ad hiſtoriam Catecheticam collecti, Pars Prima, in qua catecheſis inde ab Eccleſiæ primordiis, usque ad Reformationis Lutheri ævum, juxta ſeculorum ſeriem proponitur a D. GREGORIO LANGEMACK, Sundenſium Eccleſ. Præſule.

Sundæ, impenſis Sam. Gottl. Lochmanni, 1729, 8.
Alph. 1 pl. 6.

UTiliſſimum ſacræ & literariæ Hiſtoriæ opus S. R. Autor aggreditur, quod tentatum quidem hinc inde ab aliquibus meminimus, ſed, ſi cum præſenti apparatu eorum labores contendamus, longe imperfectum huc usque relictum eſt. Inſcripſit illud peritiſſimo harum rerum arbitro, *Jo. Alb. Fabricio*, Hamburg. Polyhiſtori celeberrimo, quocum ſe ante hos triginta, & quod excurrit, annos, in communi *Mayeriano* convictu, amicitiam contraxiſſe, cum grati animi recordatione teſtatum facit. Quod laborem hunc ſuum non hiſtoriæ ipſius, ſed ejus duntaxat apparatus, titulo inſignire voluerit Autor, id modeſtiæ ejus documentum interpretari licet. Idiomate noſtro Germanico hoc Opus concinnavit, ac primam ejus tantum Partem huc usque exhibuit, ad Reformationis B. *Lutheri* tempus, ut vel e titulo patet, prolatam. *Capitibus XXII* hoc penſum abſol-

Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Fig. 5. Fig. 6. Fig. 7. Fig. 8. Fig. 9. Fig. 10. Fig. 11. Fig. 12. Fig. 13. Fig. 14. Fig. 15. Fig. 16. Fig. 17. Fig. 18. Fig. 19. Fig. 20. Fig.

ΑΓΓΛΟΣΑΞΟΝΙΚΑ ΚΑΙΝΟΥΡΓΙΑ

Ἐν τῷ ἔτει τοῦ Κυρίου 449 ἐπὶ τῆς βασιλείας τοῦ Ὀθωνίου τοῦ Ἀγγλοσαξονικοῦ, ἐν τῇ νήσῳ Βρεττανίᾳ, ἐν τῇ ἐπαρχίᾳ τῆς Κενταυρίας, ἐν τῇ πόλει τῶν Ἀγγέλων, ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ τῇ καλουμένῃ Ἀγγλοσαξονικῇ, ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τῇ ἀριθμῷ ἑπτά, ἐν τῷ ὑπογείῳ, ἐν τῷ δωματίῳ τῷ ἀριθμῷ τρία, ἐν τῷ ἐπάνω ἐδάφει, ἐν τῷ ἀριστερῷ μέρει τοῦ δωματίου, ἐν τῷ ἀνατολικῷ τοίχῳ, ἐν τῷ ἀνωτάτῳ μέρει τοῦ τοίχου, ἐν τῷ δεξιῷ μέρει τοῦ τοίχου, ἐν τῷ ἀνωτάτῳ μέρει τοῦ τοίχου, ἐν τῷ ἀριστερῷ μέρει τοῦ τοίχου

Constantinus Pogonatus, Imperator Romanorum, Augustus, Pius, Felix, Victor, Triumphator, Semper Augustus.

Rev. Victoria Augusti, Victoria Augustorum, Victoria Romanorum, Victoria Gentium Barbarorum, Victoria Exercitus Romani, Victoria Gentium Barbarorum,

ſtrius illud a B. *Luthero* ſacra repurgandi negotium, ſic bene diſpoſito narrationis ſuæ ordine, percurrit, mox Sec. XII in Waldenſes, Albigenſesque incidit, qui catecheſibus ſuis peculiaribus non caruerunt: quæ ut Sec. etiam XIII cum nonnullis aliis catecheticæ doctrinæ velut naufragis tabulis fuere attendendæ. Ita Seculo XIV *Jo. Wicleſus* præter ceteros apud Anglos ex ſuſceptis etiam catechetæ partibus clarior extitit: quem Sec. XV excepit *Jo. Huſſus*, ex cujus martyrio atque ſchola prodierunt fratres ſic dicti Bohemorum, qui aliquem adhuc catecheſeos uſum in maximis quidem ſæpe rerum diſcriminibus integrum ſervarunt, ut ex eo etiam *Luthero* fidei quandam profeſſionem, ipſius ſuffragio probatam, exhibere potuerint. Hæc fere præcipua ſunt argumenta, in quibus explicandis per dicta Capita occupatum Autorem oſtendimus, haud tamen neglectis aliis, quæ ex ævo iſthoc in cenſum venire poterant. Ultimo tandem *Cap. XXII* de Symbolo Apoſtolico, tanquam præcipuo catecheſeos antiquæ monumento, tractationem peculiarem ſubjungit, eaque per compendium exhibet, quæ fuſius ab aliis de vera ejus ætate, autoribus, ac reliquis, diſputata ſunt.

Plura ſane in recenſito hactenus Autoris Apparatu catechetico habentur, quæ a recentioribus aliis induſtriisque antiquitatis ſcrutatoribus, ipſo Autore fatente, & eos in partes vocante, in ſcenam jam producta ſunt; juvabit tamen de argumento tam locuplete, & quotidiano ſuo uſu multis commendatiſſimo, rationes ſic bene ſubductas omnes in numerato habere, quas alioquin paſſim diſperſas, & in voluminoſis aliorum Commentariis obvias, non cuivis inveſtigare datum eſt. Quare Autorem S. R. haud parvam multorum gratiam initurum confidimus, ſi, edita Parte II de Catecheſibus Evangelico-Lutheranorum, ac Parte III de Catecheſibus alienæ fidei addictorum, quarum proximam adeò nobis ſpem in Præfatione Partis primæ fecit, datam hanc ſuam fidem propediem liberaverit.

CARPOPHOROPHILI NOVUM INVENIENDÆ Scripturæ Oecumenicæ Conſilium.

§. 1. Si

1660. Feb. 21. Mr. Pepys's Diary begins.

March 3. Mr. Pepys's Diary ends.

May 8. The Parliament declared the government to be by King, Lords, and Commons.

May 25. The King landed at Dover.

May 29. The King entered London.

June 1. Mr. Pepys's Diary begins.

June 30. Mr. Pepys's Diary ends.

July 1. Mr. Pepys's Diary begins.

July 31. Mr. Pepys's Diary ends.

Aug. 1. Mr. Pepys's Diary begins.

Aug. 31. Mr. Pepys's Diary ends.

Sept. 1. Mr. Pepys's Diary begins.

Sept. 30. Mr. Pepys's Diary ends.

Oct. 1. Mr. Pepys's Diary begins.

Oct. 31. Mr. Pepys's Diary ends.

Nov. 1. Mr. Pepys's Diary begins.

Nov. 30. Mr. Pepys's Diary ends.

Dec. 1. Mr. Pepys's Diary begins.

Dec. 31. Mr. Pepys's Diary ends.

muſim, *die Häuſer*, *menſa*, *der Tiſch*, *menſaim*, *die Tiſche*.

§. 7. Ad dignoſcendos Caſus Subſtantivis præponatur Articulus: *ha*, *he*, *hi*, *ho*, atque ſequenti ratione declinetur:

Singul.	Plural.
N. *Ha domus*, *das Hauſs.*	N. *Ha domuſim*, *die Häuſer.*
G. *He domus*, *des Hauſes.*	G. *He domuſim*, *derer Hauſer.*
D. *Hi domus*, *dem Haüſe.*	D. *Hi domuſim*, *denen Häuſern.*
A. *Ho domus*, *das Hauſs.*	A. *Ho domuſim*, *die Häuſer.*
V. *O domus*, *O du Hauſs.*	V. *O domuſim*, *O ihr Häuſer.*

Eodemque modo quævis alia Subſtantiva, ne uno quidem excepto. Nec tamen opus eſt, ut ubivis omnes Caſus ſuis deſignentur Articulis. Articuli plerumque abeſſe poterunt, dummodo Nominativus, ſive quis aliquid fecerit, diſtincte ex contextu appareat.

§. 8. Pronomina ſunt: *Ego*, *ich*, *mihi*, *mir*, *me*, *mich*, *nos*, *wir*, *nobis*, *uns*, *du*, *du*, *dibi*, *dir*, *de*, *dich*, *fos*, *ihr*, *fobis*, *euch*, *hik*, *dieſer*, *hok*, *dieſes*, &c.

§. 9. Omnia Verba uno eodemque modo conjugari debent, nec plures niſi quatuor admittantur terminationes:

1) *O.* 3) *Ade*, in Imperativo.
2) *Abam.* in Imperfecto. 4) *Adus*, in Paſſivo.

§. 10. Præmiſſæ voces, ut: 1) *habo*, 2) *hababam*, 3) *fio*, 4) *fakdo*, 5) *fakdabam*, 6) *eſſo fakdo*, 7) *eſſabam fakdo*, 8) *fio fakdo*, reliqua indicabunt Tempora. Differentia Perſonarum autem patet ex Pronominibus: *ego*, *du*, *is*, *nos*, *fos*, *iſim*.

Sic ergo conjugare poteris, ſi libet:

Præſ. *Ego amo, ich liebe.* *Nos amo, wir lieben.*
Du amo, du liebeſt. *Fos amo, ihr liebet.*
Is amo, er liebet. *Iſim amo, ſie lieben.*
Imperf. *Ego amabam, ich liebete.* *Du amabam du liebeteſt* &c.
Perf. *Ego habo amo, ich habe geliebet.*
Du habo amo, du haſt geliebet &c.
Plusqu. *Ego hababam amo, ich hatte geliebet* &c.
Fut. *Ego fio amo, ich werde lieben* &c.
Imperat. *Amade du, liebe du.* *Amade is, er liebe.*
Amade fos, liebet ihr.

Paſſ.

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Paſſ. Præſ. *Ego fakdo amadus, ich werde geliebet.*
Imperf. *Ego fakdabam amadus, ich wurde geliebet.*
Perf. *Ego eſſo fakdo amadus, ich bin geliebet worden.*
Plusqu. *Ego eſſabam fakdo amadus, ich war geliebet worden.*
Fut. *Ego fio fakdo amadus, ich werde geliebet werden.*
Imperat. *Fakdade du amadus, werde du geliebet.*
Fakdade is amadus, er werde geliebet.
Fakdade fos amadus, werdet ihr geliebet.

Sic etiam:

Præſ. *Ego eſſo, ich bin.*
Imperf. *Ego eſſabam, ich war.*
Perf. *Ego habo eſſo, ich bin geweſen.*
Plusqu. *Ego hababam eſſo, ich war geweſen.*
Fut. *Ego fio eſſo, ich werde ſeyn.*
Imperat. *Eſſade du, ſey du.*
Eſſade is, er ſey. *Eſſade fos, ſeyd ihr.*

§. 11. Conjunctivus & Infinitivus ab Indicativo nil quicquam differunt, e. g. *ego non boſſo de amo, ich kan dich nicht lieben, du non boſſo fakdo amadus, du kanſt nicht geliebet werden.*

Id, es, on, man, inſerviunt locutionibus Imperſonalibus, e. g. *id obordo, es muſs, id fio dieſſa, es wird Tag, on diko, man ſagt.*

§. 12. Quæſtionibus præmittatur Particula Interrogativa *an*, e. g. *an habo du eſſo in hordus? biſt du im Garten geweſt?*

§. 13. En igitur totum ambitum artis Grammaticæ, qua in addiſcenda hac lingua opus eſt, nec quicquam reſtat, niſi noſſe vocabula. Numerus autem vocabulorum in hac lingua ea de cauſa longe minor erit, quam in reliquis linguis, quia nulla omnino Synonyma admittuntur. Deinde vocabula ipſa eo facilius notari poterunt, quia una eademque ratio in formandis Derivatis obſervatur, e. g.

Kondendo, ergötzen.	*Fallo, Betrüger.*
Kondendanda, Ergötzung.	*Fallanda, der Betrug.*
Kondendadus, ergötzet.	*Fallans, ein Betrüger.*
Kondendalis, ergötzlich.	*Falladus, betrogen.*
Kondendalanda, Ergötzlichkeit.	*Fallalis, betrüglich.*

Orno, zieren. *Ornalis, zierlich.*
Ornanda, die Zierde. *Ornalanda, Zierlichkeit.*
Ornadus, gezieret.

Sic ſæpe quinque, decem & plura vocabula nullo negotio & uno fere momento memoriæ mandari poterunt.

§. 14. Claves autem conficiendæ erunt, & quidem duplices pro quavis ratione, quæ peculiari lingua utitur, prout etiam a *Solbrigio* in ſua Scriptura Oecumenica oſtenſum fuit. Jam, quod linguam Germanicam attinet, Claves in promtu ſunt, eædemque poſtmodum in alias linguas facillime converti poterunt. An non vero hoc noſtrum propoſitum *Solbrigianæ Scripturæ Oecumenicæ per numeros*, quorum ſignificationem non niſi operoſa & fere tædioſa exercitatione aſſequi poſſumus, anteferendum ſit, & annon intra tempus, quo quis juxta *Solbrigianam* methodum tres quatuorve lineas ex memoria elaborare, aut ſepoſita Clave interpretari didicerit, idem ille noſtrum inſtitutum ſecutus, plus decies majores progreſſus in nova hac facere queat lingua, prudentibus dijudicandum relinquimus.

Specimen Verſionis Orationis Dominicæ.

O baderus noderus, ki du eſſo in ſeluma. Fakdade ſankadus ha nominanda duus. Adfenade ha rennanda duus. Ha ſolanda duus ſiaſſade ſelud in ſeluma, ſik koke in derra. Ho baniſa noderus dieſſalis dade du nobis in hik dieſſa. Ed remiddade du nobis ho debandaim noderus, ſelud nos remiddo hi debanſaim noderus. Ed non indukade du nobis in dendaſſanda. Sed liberade nobis a malanda. Nam duus eſſo ha rennanda, ed ha bodeſſa, ed ha gloranda a edernanda ad edernanda. Amen.

ELOGIUM NICOLAI HIERONYMI GUNDLINGII.

NOn mediocrem jacturam ante aliquod tempus paſſa eſt Academia Fridericiana morte Viri ſummi & ſcriptis celeberrimi, *Gundlingii*, de cujus vita quædam exponere operæ pretium fuerit. Natus is eſt A. 1671 die 25 Febr. in pago diœceſeos Noribergenſis, *Kirchen-Sittenbach*, patre *Wolffgango*, Ec-

Ref. No. 1 Dated 01.04.2021

Subject: Request for Extension of Time for Submission of Bid Security

Dear Sir,

We refer to your Tender Notice No. [Insert Tender Notice No.] dated [Insert Date] for the supply of [Insert Name of Goods] and our bid submitted thereunder.

We hereby request an extension of time for submission of the Bid Security by [Insert Number] days, i.e., up to [Insert New Date], due to the following reasons:

1. [Insert Reason 1]
2. [Insert Reason 2]
3. [Insert Reason 3]

We assure you that the Bid Security will be submitted within the extended period and that our bid will remain valid for the duration specified in the tender documents.

We request you to kindly consider our request and grant the extension of time.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

[Insert Name of Authorized Signatory]

[Insert Designation]

[Insert Name of Bidder]

[Insert Address of Bidder]

[Insert Contact Number]

[Insert Email Address]

Dec. 19 Feb. 1935. Feudal Law. Mr Justice Maugham. Mr Justice Clauson.

Mr Justice Maugham. This is an action brought by the plaintiff, Lord Strathcona, against the defendant, Lord Mount Stephen, for a declaration that the plaintiff is entitled to the Manor of Glencoe and Ballachulish in the County of Argyll, and for an account of the rents and profits of the Manor. The plaintiff's claim is based on the ground that the Manor is held of the Crown by the tenure of Grand Serjeanty, and that the defendant, who is in possession of the Manor, has failed to perform the services due to the Crown. The defendant denies that the Manor is held by Grand Serjeanty, and contends that it is held by the tenure of Knight Service. The question is whether the tenure is Grand Serjeanty or Knight Service. The plaintiff's case is that the tenure is Grand Serjeanty, and that the services due to the Crown are the services of a Serjeant-at-Arms. The defendant's case is that the tenure is Knight Service, and that the services due to the Crown are the services of a Knight. The plaintiff's case is supported by the evidence of the Rolls of Parliament, which show that the Manor was held by the tenure of Grand Serjeanty, and that the services due to the Crown were the services of a Serjeant-at-Arms. The defendant's case is supported by the evidence of the Rolls of Parliament, which show that the Manor was held by the tenure of Knight Service, and that the services due to the Crown were the services of a Knight

ACTORUM ERUDITORUM,

Quæ Lipſiæ publicantur,

SUPPLEMENTA.

Tomus X Sect. II.

JOANNIS JACOBI MANGETI, MED. DOCT. & Ser. Potentiſſ. Pruſſiæ Regis Archiatri, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medicorum veterum & recentiorum.

Tomi II.

Genevæ, ſumtibus Perachon & Cramer, 1731, fol.

Tom. I Pars I Alph. 2 plag. 3, Pars II Alph. 2 pl. 22, Tom. II Pars I Alph. 2 pl. 2, Pars II Alph. 2 pl. 12, ſingulis plagulis duplicatis.

NOn heri demum aut nudius tertius clariſſimum *Mangeti* nomen in hæc Acta relatum, & de literis bene merendi ſtudia commendata, probe meminerint, putamus, qui hæc noſtra legunt ſedulo, & cognitione literaria impenſius aliis delectantur. Poſtremum hoc induſtriæ ſuæ ſpecimen publice offert Autor doctiſſimus, jam ultra nonum atque ſeptuageſimum ætatis annum provectus; de cujus tum conſtitutione, tum pretio, breviter pro more, atque candide commentabimur.

Ipſe Operis, in duos Tomos majores, quorum uterque iterum in totidem Partes minores diſpeſcitur, diſtributi Index magno hiatu promittit Medicorum omnium, qui a mundi primordiis ad annum usque 1731 vixerunt, vitas compendio deſcriptas, opiniones & ſcripta, adhibita ſubinde modeſta ἐπιεί-

cει,

Printed by Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., Belle Sauvage Works, Ludgate Hill, London.

ΙΣΟΚΡΑΤΟΥΣ ΛΟΓΟΙ &c.

h. e.

ISOCRATIS ORATIONES VII ET EPIſtolæ. Codicibus MSS. nonnullis, & impreſſis melioris notæ exemplaribus collatis varias lectiones ſubjecit, verſionem novam Notasque, ex HIERONYMO WOLFIO potiſſimum deſumtas, adjunxit, GUIL. BATTIE, Coll. Regal. Cantabr. Socius.

Cantabrigiæ, typis Academicis, 1729, 8.
Alph. 1 pl. 6, ch. maj.

HAbentur hic tres *Iſocratis* (modo prima illa ad *Dæmonicum* ſit *Iſocratis*,) paræneticæ orationes, tum panegyrica, itemque ad *Philippum* habita, Areopagitica, & ultima de pace: epiſtolæ autem novem h. e. univerſæ, impreſſæ præſertim ad editionem H. *Stephani* A. 1593. Adjectæ variantes quinque Codicum lectiones ad primas duas Orationes in fine paginarum: & ſeparatim, quod ſerius miſſæ eſſent, duorum Codicum *Harlejanorum* ad tres paræneticas. "Pro verſione "*Wolfii*, inquit Cl. Editor, quæ *Ciceronianam* potius dictio"nem affectaret, quam Autoris noſtri interpretationem, alte"ram, ad verbum magis factam, ſubſtitui. Quare ſicubi inter "cetera errata *Hellenismi* occurrerint, quos aut incuria, aut "interpretationis hujusmodi neceſſitas fuderit, facile, uti ſpe"ro, condonabitur." Sed adjiciendum eſt ſpecimen unum itemque alterum, unde appareat, an præter nitorem id genus editionibus ſolennem aliquid ab ſtudio Cl. Editoris ſperari poſſit. Sumamus tertiam paræneticam, quæ *Nicocles* vocatur, tanto minus indignam noſtro ſtudio, etſi, quæ eſt felicitas ſeculi, ſua ſi bona norit, pueris etiam innoteſcere poſſit, (propter quam rem vulgo præſtantiſſima quæque antiquitatis monumenta contemnuntur,) quod *Cicero* bonam exordii partem, quæ eſt in laude orationis & eloquentiæ *de N. D. II*, 59, retulit. In hoc igitur, quem συμβουλευτικὸν alii Codices, alii συμ-
p. 64 pr. μαχικὸν λόγον appellant, mox ab initio vulgo legitur τῆς μὲν

[illegible]

Psalmorum Davidis.

Psalmus 37.

Domine, ne in furore tuo arguas me: neque in ira tua corripias me.
Quoniam sagittæ tuæ infixæ sunt mihi: et confirmasti super me manum tuam.
Non est sanitas in carne mea a facie iræ tuæ: non est pax ossibus meis a facie peccatorum meorum.
Quoniam iniquitates meæ supergressæ sunt caput meum: et sicut onus grave gravatæ sunt super me.
Putruerunt et corruptæ sunt cicatrices meæ: a facie insipientiæ meæ.
Miser factus sum, et curvatus sum usque in finem: tota die contristatus ingrediebar.
Quoniam lumbi mei impleti sunt illusionibus: et non est sanitas in carne mea.
Afflictus sum, et humiliatus sum nimis: rugiebam a gemitu cordis mei.
Domine, ante te omne desiderium meum: et gemitus meus a te non est absconditus.
Cor meum conturbatum est, dimisit me virtus mea: et lumen oculorum meorum et ipsum non est mecum.
Amici mei et proximi mei adversum me appropinquaverunt, et steterunt: et qui prope me erant de longe stabant.
Et vim faciebant qui quærebant animam meam: et qui inquirebant mala mihi locuti sunt vanitates, et dolos tota die meditabantur.
Ego autem tamquam surdus non audiebam: et sicut mutus non aperiens os suum.
Et factus sum sicut homo non audiens: et non habens in ore suo redargutiones.
Quoniam in te, Domine, speravi: tu exaudies me, Domine Deus meus.
Quia dixi: Nequando supergaudeant mihi inimici mei: et dum commoventur pedes mei, super me magna loquantur.
Quia ego in flagella paratus sum: et dolor meus in conspectu meo semper.
Quoniam iniquitatem meam annuntiabo: et cogitabo pro peccato meo.
Inimici autem mei vivunt, et confirmati sunt super me: et multiplicati sunt qui oderunt me inique.
Qui retribuunt mala pro bonis detrahebant mihi: quoniam sequebar bonitatem.
Ne derelinquas me, Domine Deus meus: ne discesseris a me.
Intende in adjutorium meum, Domine virtutis meæ: qui dirigis universa, dirige me.

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vere, & omnium commodorum ſocietate (magiſtratibus duntaxat & honoribus exceptis,) frui patiantur, dementes haberi a prudentioribus Spartanorum, ſi exiſtiment &c.

Teutſche Reichs-Hiſtorie ꝛc.

hoc eſt,

BURCH. GOTTH. STRUVII HISTORIA Imperii Germanici abſoluta, a prima Germanorum origine ad noſtrum usque ævum continuata, & e Scriptoribus melioribus & fide dignis collecta.

Jenæ, apud Joannem Felicem Bielckium, 1732, 4 maj. Alph. 6 pl. 4, Tabb. æn. 8.

PRæter egregium illud ac fere conſummatum Hiſtoriæ patriæ Opus, quod Latino nuper ſermone publicavit Cel. *Struvius*, nunc etiam vernacula linguâ ejusdem editionem adornavit. Eſt autem hæc ipſa, quam curavit olim Cl. *Zſchakwitzius*, verſio Teutonica, iis tamen, tam in ipſo textu, quam in adjectis notulis, adaucta locis, quæ ad Opus illud Latinum acceſſere ſupplementa. Non erit enim facile quidquam, in quo non noviſſimam hanc editionem ſimilem deprehendas priori Latinæ, ſolam ſi excipias Cel. *Buderi* Bibliothecam Scriptorum rerum Germanicarum, quam fruſtra in hac recentiori quæſiveris. Notæ præterea, ſi vel in hoc etiam ſitum aliquid momenti putas, quæ in Opere Latino univerſa Autorum loca continent expreſſa, ſolas in hoc Scriptorum allegationes exhibent. Nec illud ſilentio videtur prætereundum, editioni huic continuationem acceſſiſſe eorum, quæ præclara & memoria digna fuere geſta ab A. 1729 ad auſpicatum usque ex peregrinationibus reditum Celſiſſimi Principis, Ducis Lotharingiæ, cujus auguſtum nomen uti libro magnificam imponit coronidem, ita in ipſa Operis, a Bibliopola ipſi conſecrati, fronte ſplendidiſſime refulget.

INSTITUTIONES THEOLOGICAE de Credendis atque Agendis; Autore D. JOACH. JUSTO

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Helmeſtadii, typis Pauli Dieterici Schnorrii, 1732, 4.
Alph. & pl. 8.

QUod illorum, qui alienos libros ſibi percenſendos ſumunt, plerique datum ſibi eſſe negotium exiſtimant, ut vel ipſos Autores, quibus pote, laudibus onerent, vel ipſos libros, eorumque argumentum, ſeriem, virtutes, atque nævos perſequantur, illud omnino utrumque a nobis alienum eſſe, facile intelligimus, dum hæc JCti, ſine exemplo maximi, Opuſcula novæ luci expoſita in manibus habemus. Quodſi enim nunc id ageremus, ut Virum de omni literarum genere bene vehementerque meritum, quibus fas eſt, encomiis celebremus; verendum omnino nobis foret, ne quis antiquum illud occineret: quis unquam vituperavit? Et quis eſt, qui non præclaras excellentesque animi dotes, multiplicem ac pæne incredibilem doctrinam, acrem judicandi vim, ſuſpiciat ac admiretur? Quis eſt, qui non intelligat, hujus tantum non ſolius beneficio effectum eſſe, ut, quam alii ex lateritia marmoream fecerant, Jurisprudentiam nunc habeamus omnino auream. Et, ſi non aliud quidquam extaret Viri magni in artem noſtram meritum, præter immortale illud & aurum contra earum *Codicis Theodoſiani* Opus, non tamen cuiquam arbitramur dubium fore, de Jure noſtro eum tantopere meritum eſſe, quam non temere quisquam alius, eumque omnes omnino ſuæ ſcholæ homines longo intervallo anteire, *Cujacio*, & ſi præter *Cujacium* unus eſt aut alter alius, ei parem omnino eſſe. Sed ſunt etiam alia ejus, quibus Juris ſtudioſos egregie juvit, Opuſcula, quæ nunc pleraque denuo typis exſcripta ſunt, quorum vero ſigillatim argumenta perſequi jure ſuperſedemus, propterea quod & nemini non viſa lectaque & penitus nota eſſe debent hæc Opuſcula, & quod hanc provinciam adminiſtravit jam doctus Editor, qui in ea, quam addidit, Præfatione ſingulorum hiſtoriam quaſi & argumentum indicavit, tum &, quæ ex iisdem ſequioris ævis JCtis diſplicuerint, annotavit. Videtur ex illis, qui hodie divæ Themidos ſacris operantur, id ſibi negotium dediſſe *Bynkershœckius*, (& quis eſt, qui magis fuerit idoneus?) ut, quæ *Gothofredo* olim in men-

tem

Dresdæ & Lipsiæ, in officina libraria Henkeliana, 1732, 8. Plag. 6.

QUomodo medicamenta corrupta ac male præparata morbos mortemque accelerare possint, ac dignosci debeant, hoc in Tractatu declarare, celeberrimorumque Medicorum autoritate confirmare satagit Clariss. Autor. In IX autem Capita eundem dispescit, in quorum I de corruptelis medicamentorum in genere, in II de Aquis destillatis, in III de Oleis, in IV de Spiritibus Chymicis, in V de Essentiis, Tincturis & Elixiriis, in VI de Syrupis, in VII de Pulveribus, in IIX de medicamentis Chymicis siccis, & in IX de quibusdam mediam consistentiam habentibus, agit. Quemadmodum autem sub medicamentorum corruptorum nomine illa veniunt, quæ viribus suis non integra, rebus alienis conspurcata, & ad formulam Medici, cujus nomine superbiunt, vel inscitiæ, vel iniquissimi quæstus faciendi causa, minus recte præparata sunt; ita huc spectant exoleta, adulterata, quæ per additionem defraudata seu expilata, quæ per subtractionem corrumpuntur, suppositicia & tandem falsè præparata. Ut specimen quoddam exhibeamus, quo L. B. constet, qua methodo utatur Clariss. *Richterus*, ex Cap. III de oleis essentialibus quædam breviter communicabimus.

Olea destillata essentialia, quæ rei, ex qua producta sunt, nativum præ se ferunt odorem ac saporem, & empyreumaticis, quæ adustionem redolent, contradistinguuntur, quo efficaciora sunt in medicina, & quo pretiosiora, eo frequentiori subjacent adulterationi. Vulgatissimus corrumpendi modus fit admixtione oleorum expressorum, e. g. amygdalarum dulcium, fructuum been, cannabini, albuminis ovorum &c. in oleis maximopere aromaticis, caryophyllorum, maceris, &c. Sed, si de eo guttas quasdam spiritu vini rectificatissimo instillaveris, qui subtiliores saltem dissolvit particulas, remanentibus in fundo crassioribus, fraudis manifestum erit oleum hocce. Alius modus est, si oleo, præsertim cinamomi, quadrantem vel dimidiam alcohol vini partem affundunt, &, quia sapor inde & odor neutiquam imminuitur, emptori

Hence $\angle PAB = \angle PBA = \angle PCA = \angle PCB = \angle PDA = \angle PDB = 45°$.

Let $AB = x$. Then $AP = BP = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}$.

Let $CP = DP = y$. Then $CD = y\sqrt{2}$.

Let $\angle APC = \theta$. Then $\angle BPD = \theta$ and $\angle APD = \angle BPC = 180° - \theta$.

Applying the cosine rule to $\triangle APC$:

$$AC^2 = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot y \cdot \cos\theta = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 - xy\cos\theta$$

Applying the cosine rule to $\triangle APD$:

$$AD^2 = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot y \cdot \cos(180° - \theta) = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 + xy\cos\theta$$

Applying the cosine rule to $\triangle BPC$:

$$BC^2 = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot y \cdot \cos(180° - \theta) = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 + xy\cos\theta$$

Applying the cosine rule to $\triangle BPD$:

$$BD^2 = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 - 2 \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot y \cdot \cos\theta = \frac{x^2}{2} + y^2 - xy\cos\theta$$

Hence $AC^2 + AD^2 + BC^2 + BD^2 = 4\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + y^2\right) = 2x^2 + 4y^2$.

$AB^2 + CD^2 = x^2 + 2y^2$.

Hence $AC^2 + AD^2 + BC^2 + BD^2 = 2(AB^2 + CD^2)$.

Dies ſt. v.	*Barometrum.*	*Thermometrum.*	*Ventus.*		*Tempeſtas.*
VIII	96, (05, 15	15. 2, 16. 2, 17. 1	N. N O	1	nubila c. nive.
IX	30. 19, — 21	17, 17. 2, 17	N O	1	nubila c. nive.
X	24, 22, 23	16. 1 — 15. 3	N O	1	nubila.
XI	22, 15, 14	15 — —	S	1	nebuloſa & nub.
XII	22 — 27	14. 2, — 14. 1	O	1	nubila.
XIII	27, 24, 27	11. 1, — —	N O	1	nubila c. nive.
* XIV	22, 13, 04	10. 3, 10, 2, 9. 1	W	1	nubila c. nive.
XV	29. 93, 99 (09	11, 12. 2, 13	S W	1	nub. & neb. c. nive.
XVI	30. 09, 04, 01	14, 14. 3, 15	S W	1	nub & neb. c. nive.
XVII	29. 96 — 80	16. 2, 17. 3, 18	W S W	2. 3	nub. ſubſer. nub.
XVIII	72, 74, 76	18. 2, 19. 2 —	W	1. 2	nub. ſubpluv.
XIX	60, 42, 35	19 — —	W	2	nub. ſubſer. c. pluv. & nive.
XX	29, 26, 42	18. 3, — —	W N W	2. 3	ſubſer. nub. c. nive.
XXI	66, 61, 59	17. 3, 18, —	W	2. 3	ſubſer. nub. c. nive.
XXII	52, 67, 78	17. 2, 17, 16. 2	N W	2	ſubſer. nub. c. nive.
XXIII	85, 88, 90	15. 3, — —	N W	2	ſubnub. c. nive.
XXIV	80, —, 70	15. 2, — —	N W	1	nubila cum nive.
XXV	63 — 62	15. 2, — 13. 3	S O. O	1	nub. c. nive, ſerena.
XXVI	50, 40, 36	11. 2, — —	N O. W	1	nub. c. nive, ſubſer.
XXVII	27, 05, (96	11. 2, — —	W. N O	1. 2	pl. nubila, c. multa nive.
XXVIII	28. 95, — 78	11. 3, 12 3, 13	W. S W	1	ſer. ſubnub.
XXIX	60, 77, 99	13, 14. 3, 13. 1	W	1. 3	nub. ſubſer.
XXX	29. 14, 01, (93)	11. 2, 13, 14	S. N O	1. 3	pl. nub. c. multa nive.
XXXI	29. 09, 29, 49	14. 2, — 13. 2	S W. W	1. 3	ſer. ſubnub.
Febr. I	58, 60, 69	13, 15. 2, 15. 1	S. S W	2. 3	ſerena, nubila.
II	58, 99, (19	15. 2, — 13. 3	N W	2. 3	pl. nub. c. multa nive.
III	30. 35, 39, 41	14. 1, 15. 2, 13	W. S W	1	ſerena.
IV	37 — 27	11. 2, — 14	S W	1. 2	pl. ſerena, nub.
V	27, 32, 37	15, 16. 2, 14. 3	W	1	nub. ſerena.
VI	40 — 36	12. 3, 17. 2, 15. 3	S W	1	ſerena.
VII	28, 22, 20	14. 1, — 17	S W	1. 2	ſerena.
VIII	15, 08, 00	15, — 16	S W	1	ſerena.
IX	29. 88, 80, 75	14. 2, — 17	S	1	ſerena.
X	67, 63 —	15. 3, 20, 18	S	1	ſerena.
XI	60, 51, 45	15. 3, — 17. 1	S	1	ſerena.
XII	37, 30, 28	16. 1, 22, 19. 2	S	1	ſerena.

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Dies ſt. v.	*Barometrum.*	*Thermometrum.*	*Ventus.*		*Tempeſtas.*
XIII	32, 35, 36	19. 2, 23, 21	S	1	ſubſer. pl. nub.
XIV	34 — 33	20, 23. 2, 20. 2	S W	1	nub. ſubſer.
XV	31, 25, 27	20, 23. 2, 21. 2	S S W	1	pl. ſer. ſubnub.
XVI	26, 40, 43	20. 3, 24. 2, 22. 1	S S O	1	ſubnub. pl. ſer.
XVII	42, 39, 40	21. 2, — —	S	1	nub. ſubſer.
XVIII	47, 48, 54	21. 1, 22, 21. 2	S S W	1	pl. nubila.
XIX	65, 77, 87	20. 3, 21. 2, 20. 3	S W. W	1, 2	ſer. neb. & nub.
XX	97, (02, 06	20, 20. 3, 19. 3	N O	2	pl. nubila.
XXI	30. [illegible] — —	18. 1, — 18	N O	2	nub. ſerena.
XXII	29. 99, 85, 77	16, — 17. 3	N O	2	pler. nub. c. nive.
XXIII	61, 52, 48	17. 2, 18, 17. 3	N O. N	2	nub. c. nive.
XXIV	46, — 56	17. 1, — 17. 2	N	1, 2	nubila c. nive.
XXV	49 — 42	15. 2, 17. 1, —	S W. W	1, 3	neb. ſubſer.
XXVI	53, — 46	17 — — 18,	W	1	pler. ſerena.
XXVII	42, 64, 78	18. 2, — — 18	W	2, 3	nub. pler. ſerena.
XXIIX	77, 81. 87	17, 19, — —	W	2	pl. nub. c. nive.
Mart. I	96, 97, (03,	18. 3, 19. 3, 19. 2	W	2	pl. nub. c. nive.
II	30. 00, — 13,	19. 2, 20. 3, 21. 1	W	2, 3	nub. pluv. ſqual.
III	24, — 22	20. 3, 22. 2, 21. 2	W	2	pler. nubila.
IV	13, 00, 02,	21, 24, 22. 2	S W. W	2	ſerena, ſubnub.
V	05, 12, 21,	22. 1 — 22. 2	W	2, 3	pl. ſerena, nub.
VI	20, 16, 18,	22. 1, 23. 2, 23	W	1, 2	nub. & pluvia.
VII	20, 15, 08	23, 23. 3, 23. 2	W	2	nubila.
VIII	29. 96, 87, 97	23. 1, 24, 23. 2	W	2, 3	nubila.
IX	30. 13, 09, 04	22, — — 23. 1,	W	2	ſubſer. ſubnub.
X	29. 95, — —	23. 1 — — 23. 3	W	2	nub. & neb. ſubſer.
XI	95, 99 —	23, — — 24. 2	W	2	nub. ſubneb. ſubſer.
XII	99 — 91	23. 3 — — 25. 3	W. W S W.	1	nub. ſerena.
XIII	95, 99 —	24. 1, 26, 24. 3	W	2	ſubnub. & neb. ſubſer.
XIV	95, 97, (03)	24, — — 24. 1	W	2, 3	nub. varia.
XV	94, 72, 49	24, 24. 1 — —	W. N	2, 4	nub. & pluv. c. nive.
XVI	32, 90, (10	22, 20. 3, 19	N	4. 1	nub. c. nive, ſubſer.
XVII	30. 20, 15, 04	17. 2, — — 18	W N W	2 4	pl. ſerena.
XVIII	29. 65, 63, 69	17. 2, 18. 3, —	W N W	4, 3	pl. nub. c. nive, ſubſer.
XIX	88 — (05	18, 19. 1, 19	N N W	3. 1	ſubnub. ſerena.
XX	30. 08, — (79	18. 2, — 19. 3	W	1. 2	ſer. nub. c. nive & pluv.

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Dies ſt. v.	*Barometrum.*	*Thermometr.*	*Ventus.*		*Tempeſtat.*
XXI	29. 82, 95, 99	20, 20. 3, 20, 1	N W	2	nub. ſubpluv.
XXII	30. 11, 08, 01	20 — 21. 1	O N O. S S W	1	nub. ſer. ſubnub.
XXIII	29 80, 64, 57	20.2, 21,2, 21.1	S W	1	nub. pl. pluvia.
XXIV	59 —, 67	21.1, 22, 21.3	N O	1	nub. ſubpluv.
XXV	72, 68, 71	21.1, 22.3, 22,1	N O	1	pl. nub. ſubſer.
XXVI	76, 80, 86	21.1, 24 2, 22,1	N O	2	ſubnub. pl. ſer.
XXVII	93 — 95	20.2, 21.2, 21.1	N O	1. 2	nubila.
XXVIII	97, 95 —	21. 1, 23, —	N O	1.2	pl. nubila.
XXIX	95, 88, 87	21. 3, 24. 2, 24	N O	1.2	ſer. nubila.
XXX	86, — 78,	22, — 24. 3	N O. W. N.	1.2	ſer nubila.
XXXI	81, 78, —	24.1, 27, 25. 3	N O	2	nub. pl. ſerena.
Apr. I	70, 71, 77,	24.2, 25.3, 25.1	SW. NNW.	0.1	pl. nubila.
II	87, 85, 86	24.1, 25. 1, 24.2	N O.	1	pl. nub. ſubſer.
III	81, 78, 83	23. 3, 24, —	W N W	2	pl. nub. c. niv. & pluv.
IV	90, — 97	23, — —	N O	2	pl. nub. c. niv. & pluv.
V	99, 95, 99	21.1, 24, 22. 3	N O	2	ſubnub. ſerena.
VI	30.02, (94, 96	21. 2, 25, 23. 2	N O	2	ſerena.
VII	29. 93, 91, —	22, 24, 23	N O	2	ſerena.
VIII	87, 69, 59	21. 1, 25, —	N. N W. W.	2	pl. ſerena.
IX	51, — 66	23, 23. 2, 22. 2	W. N W	2	varia c. nive.
X	59, 57, 61	20. 3, 23. 1, —	W. S	1	ſerena.
XI	76, 62, 64	22.1, 23 3, 23.2	NW. W. NO	1	pl. ſerena.
XII	— 52, 47	22 2, 24.2, 24.1	w. N O	2	pl. ſerena.
XIII	40, 37, 39	23.1, 24.3, 24.2	W. S	1	ſubpluv. pl. nub.
XIV	44, 49, 55	24.1, 26.2, 25, 1	WSW. WNW	1	pl. ſerena.
XV	57, 40, 39	24.1, 28. 3, 27	S. NO	2. 3	ſer. ſubnub.
XVI	32, 28, —	26.1, 30.1, 28 2	S S O. W S W	2.1	ſerena.
XVII	28, 29, —	26. 1, 31, 28	S W. W	2	ſubnub. pl. ſer.
XVIII	20, 13, 12	26.1, 30, 28. 2	S W	1. 2	ſubſer. nub. & pluv.
XIX	08, 11, 15	28, 30, 28. 2	S W. N W	2. 3	nub. & pluv.
XX	18, 34, 45	27, 28, 27. 1	N W	3. 2	pluv. & nub.
XXI	54, 58, 63	25.2, 27.1, 26,1	N W	2. 1	pl. nub. ſubſer.
XXII	68, 66, 69	24.2, 27.2, 26,2	N W	2. 1	pl. ſerena.
XXIII	72, 67, 69	25, 27.1, 25. 2	N W.	2	pl. nubila.
XXIV	70, 71, 74	25.1, 27.3, 26 1	N O	2	nub. pl. ſer.
XXV	67, — 52	25, 28, 28 2	O. S O	3. 2	ſer. nub.

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Dies ſt. v.	Barometrum.	Thermometrum.	Ventus.	Tempeſtas.
XXVI	48, 40, 41	28, 29, 29. 2	S O. O 1	nub. & pluv. ſubſer.
XXVII	45, 42, 33	28. 3, 33, 31. 1	SW. SO. NO 1. 2	ſubnub. c. pluv. fulg. ton.
XXIIX	26 — 19	30. 3, 32, 30. 3	S W 2	ſubnub. & pluvia.
XXIX	15, — 31	30. 2, — 27. 2	S W. N 2	nub. & pluv.
XXX	34, 42, 54	24. 3, 27. 1, 25. 2	N. N O 2	nub. & pluv.
Maj. I	67, 78, 84	22. 3, 24, 23. 2	N O 1	ſer. nubila.
II	88, 90, 97	22. 3, 25, 24. 1	S W 1	ſer. nubila.
III	30. 04, 07, 11	23. 3, 26. 3, 26	N W. N O 1	ſubſerena.
IV	13, 06, 03	24. 1, 30, 27. 2	S. O 1. 2	ſerena.
V	29. 95, — 78	26, 29. 2, 29. 1	O. N O 3	pl. ſerena.
VI	75, 70, 82	28. 3, 32. 2, 31. 2	S O 3	pl. ſerena.
VII	88, 79, 82	30. 1, 35, 33. 1	SS W. O NO 1	ſer. nub. pluv. c. ton.
VIII	90, — 95	32, 34, 33. 2	W. N 1	ſubnub. & pluv.
IX	98, 93, —	32. 1, 34. 2, 34	N W 1. 2. 0	pl. ſerena.
X	91, 87, 90	31. 2, 35. 2, 34. 1	W. N O 1	ſerena.
XI	91, 92, 96	31. 2, 36, 34. 3	S W. N O 1	ſerena.
XII	99, (01, 03	32. 3, 35. 3, 34. 3	W. N W 2. 1	pl. ſerena.
XIII	30. 06, 00, 01	32. 2, 35. 5, —	N W. N 1	ſerena.
XIV	29. 97, 86, 83	32. 1, 37, 35. 3	S. S W 1	ſerena.
XV	— 78, 63, 59	34. 2, 38, 34. 3	S W 1. 3. 1	varia c. pluv. & ton.
XVI	49, 52, 62	34, 36, 34 2	S W. W 3. 4	nub. & pluv.
XVII	63, 64, 67	33, 36. 3, 35	W 3	pl. ſerena.
XVIII	63, 67, 77	33. 1, 37. 3, 35. 2	S 1	ſubſer. pluv. c. ton.
XIX	81, — 73	33. 1, 35. 3, 34. 3	N O 1	pl. nub. pluv. c. ton.
XX	94, (11, 17	32, 35, 32. 1	N W 1	nub. ſerena.
XXI	30. 23, 22, 23	30. 2, 34. 3, 34	W 1	ſerena.
XXII	23, 13, 09	32. 1, 36, 35. 1	S W. N O 1	ſerena.
XXIII	08, 02, 00	33. 2, 37. 2, 36. 1	N O 1	ſerena.
XXIV	29. 98, 94, —	34. 2, 38. 3, 37	O. N O 1	ſerena.
XXV	95, 88, 84	35. 2, 39, 38	S W. N O 1	pl. ſer. c. fulg.
XXVI	84, 81, 83	36. 1, 38. 2, 37	S W. N W 2	ſubſerena.
XXVII	80, 77, 80	33. 2, 36. 2, 33	S W 3. 4	ſubnub. ſerena.
XXVIII	80, 91, —	29. 2, 33. 3, 32. 2	W S W. N W 3	ſubnubila.
XXIX	30. 02, 07, 11	29. 2, 33. 2, 32	N. 2	pl. nubila.
XXX	15, 13, 16	29. 2, 33, 32. 1	W 2	pl. nub. ſubſer.
XXXI	24, 26, 28	30. 2, 34. 33	W. N. 2	pl. ſerena.

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Dies ſt. v.	*Barometrum.*	*Thermometrum.*	*Ventus.*		*Tempeſtas.*
Jun. I	31, 28, 29	31, 35. 1, 34	W. NO	1	pl. ſerena.
II	30, 25, 20	31. 1, 36. 1, 35. 1	SW. SO	1	ſerena.
III	17, 05, 01	33. 1, 37. 3, 36. 2	SW.	1. 2	ſerena.
IV	29. 95, 78, 90	34, 3, 37. 3, 36	SW. W	3	ſer. nubila.
V	88, 79, 82	31. 2, 33. 3, 30. 1	W. NW	2. 3	pl. nubila.
VI	87, 80, —	27, 31, 28. 2	W. NW	2. 3	pl. nub. ſubpluv.
VII	73, 79, 83	27. 1, 30. 2, 28. 3	NW	2. 3	ſubnub. pluv.
VIII	85, — 81	26. 3, 29. 2, 27. 2	W. NW	3	pl. nub. & pluv.
IX	75 — 73	26. 3, 29. 3, 28. 2	NW. N	2	ſubnub. pluv.
X	63 — —	27. 2, 30. 1, 29. 2	SW. NW	1. 2	pl. nub. & pluv.
XI	60, 65, 68	28. 3, 30. 2, 29. 2	NW. N	2	pl. pluvia, ſer.
XII	70, 60, 54	28, 32. 2, 31	S. SW	1. 2	ſubnub. pluv.
XIII	55, 62, 63	30. 2, 33. 2, 32. 1	NW. N	2. 3	ſerena.
XIV	66, 64, 71	30. 3, 34, 32. 3	N.	1. 2	pl. ſerena.
XV	84, 90, 93	31, 34, 33. 1	N. NW	1	ſerena.
XVI	96, 91 —	31. 2, 35. 1, 34. 1	NW	1	ſerena.
XVII	94, 84, 85	32. 1, 36. 1, 34. 2	SO	1	ſerena.
XVIII	81 — 79	33. 2, 37. 1, 35. 3	ONO	2	ſerena.
XIX	76 — 59	38. 2, — 36. 1	S	2. 3	ſerena, ſubnub.
XX	43, 36, 37	35. 2, 37. 2, 36. 1	SO. S	3. 1	pl. nub. ſer.
XXI	33 — 40	35. 1, — 36. 1	SW	3. 1	pluv. c. ton. ſubſer.
XXII	57 — 76	33, — 33. 2	W	2. 3	pluv. ſubſer.
XXIII	85, 89. 88	31. 1, 34. 1, 33	W	3. 2	ſer. nubila.
XXIV	87, 82 —	31. 3, 36. 1, 35. 2	SW	2	ſubpluv. ſubſer.
XXV	82, 74, —	33. 2, 39. 1, 37. 2	S	2	ſerena.
XXVI	78 — 82	36, 40, 38. 1	SW	2	pl. ſer. pluv. c. ton.
XXVII	81, 79, 81	36. 3, 41, 39. 2	SW. W	2. 1	ſubnub pl. ſer.
XXVIII	83, 80 —	37. 3, 42, 39. 2	SW. NW	2	ſer. ſubnub.
XXIX	86, 83, 91	37. 2, 40. 1, 37	NW	3	pl. ſer. ſubnub.
XXX	93, 90, 87	34, 37. 3, 36. 2	W. NW	3. 2	pl. nub. ſubſer.
Jul. I	80, 74. 85	35. 3, 38. 2, 36	SW. NW	2 3	nub. ſubſer.
II	92, 89, 94	31. 2, 36. 1, 34	NW.	2	pl. ſerena.
III	30. 03 — —	30. 2, 34. 3 —	NW	3. 2	ſer. pl. nub.
IV	03, (95) 02	30, 34. 1, 33. 1	NW	2. 4. 1	pl. nub ſerena.
V	29. 93, 75, 67	31. 1, 35, 34. 1	W. NW	2. 3	pl. nubila.
VI	62, 67, 72	33. 1, 35. 1, 33. 2	NW	4	ſer. pl. nub.

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Dies ſt. v.	Barometrum.	Thermometrum.	Ventus.		Tempeſtas.
VII	78, 80, 83	30. 3, 34. 1, 33. 1	N W. N	1	nub. pluv. ſer.
VIII	83, 75, 77	29. 2, 36, 34. 2	S W. W. N.	1.2	ſerena.
IX	80, 74, 72	31. 2, 37, 35. 3	N W. S W. N	1	ſerena.
X	77, 88, 93	32. 1, 33. 2, 32. 2	N. N W. W	1	nub. & pluv.
XI	30. 02, — 04	31. 1, 34, 32. 2	N. N W	2. 0	pl. nub. ſer.
XII	05 (97, 95	30. 3, 35. 2, 35	S W. N W	1	ſerena.
XIII	29. 86, 55, 48	33. 2, 38, 37	S	2. 3	ſer. ſubnub.
XIV	46, 50, 64	36. 1, 37. 2, 36	S W. W	2.3	pl. nub. pluv. c. ton.
XV	79, 84, 85	33, 35. 2, 33. 2	N W. W	3. 2	ſubſerena.
XVI	77, 67, 64	31. 1, 34. 2, 33	S. W	2	pl. nub. pluv.
XVII	61 — 68	32, — 32. 3	S W. W	2.3	pl. nub. pluv.
XVIII	67, 62, 63	31. 1, 33. 2, 32. 3	S W	1. 2	ſubſer. pl. nub.
XIX	65, 69, 72	31. 1, 33, 31. 1	S W. W	2	pl. nub. pluvia.
XX	73, 79, 88	30. 1, 33. 1, 32	W	1	nub. pluv. ſer.
XXI	90, 83, 82	30. 3, 34. 2, 33. 1	W. S	1	nub. ſer.
XXII	80 — 83	32. 1, 34. 3, 33. 2	S S O. W	2	pl. nub. ſer.
XXIII	85, 78, 82	32. 1, 35, 34. 2	W S W. N N O	1	pl. nubila.
XXIV	82, 81, 82	33, 35, 34. 1	S W. N N O	1	pl. nub. pluv. c. ton.
XXV	90, 87, 88	32. 3, 36. 1, 34. 2	S W. W	1	ſerena.
XXVI	87, 84. 89	32. 2, 36. 1, 35	S W	2. 3	ſubnubila.
XXVII	30. 01, 02, 03	33, 36. 2, 34. 1	W N W	2	pl. ſerena.
XXVIII	05, 03 —	32, 37, 35. 3	S	1	pler. ſerena.
XXIX	04, 00, 03	34, 39, 37	S W. N W	1	ſer. pulchra.
XXX	04, 00, (98	34. 1, 39, 36. 3	N O.	1	ſer. pulchra.
Aug. I	29. 88, 83, 80	35. 1, 40. 1, 37. 1	S O	2	ſer. pulchra.
II	80, 74. 75	35. 3, 40. 3, 38. 2	S O	1	ſerena.
III	74, 72 —	36. 3, 41. 2, 38. 3	S W. S O	1.4.1	ſer. ſubnub.
IV	77, 74. 78	36. 3, 40. 3, 37. 3	W	1. 2	pl. nub. c. ton.
V	76, 71, 75	36, 40. 3, 37	N W. S. N O	2	ſubſer. pluv. c. ton.
VI	74, 72 —	34. 2, 37. 1, 36	S W. N W.	1.2	ſubſer. pluv. c. ton.
VII	77, 80, 85	34. 3, 37. 2, 36. 1	N W	1 2	ſubnubila.
VIII	87, 82, 80	33. 1, 36. 1, 35	N W	1. 2	ſubnubila.
IX	75, 67, 57	33. 1, 35. 2, 33. 2	N W. W	1. 2	nub. pluv. ſerena.
X	43, 48, 52	32, 34. 3, 32. 1	S W. W	3.1	pler. ſerena.
XI	57, 68, 78	29. 3, 33. 1, 32. 1	S W. W	3.2	pl. nubila. ſer.
XII	83, 85, 90	30. 2, 33. 2, 32. 3	N	2. 3	ſer. nub. pluv.

Dies ſt. v.	*Barometrum.*	*Thermometrum.*	*Ventus.*		*Tempeſtas.*
XIII	91, 88, 91	31. 1, 34, 32. 2	NNO	2.3	pluv. ſubſer.
XIV	93, 88, 90	30, 34. 2, 32. 3	N. NO	2	ſerena.
XV	91, 84 —	30, 35. 1, 33. 3	NW. NO.	1	neb. & nub. ſer.
XVI	86, 84 —	31. 2, 35, 32. 1	ONO	2	ſubſerena.
XVII	85, 80, 83	29, 34. 2, 32. 1	ONO	2	pl. ſerena.
XVIII	86 — 91	29. 1, 35, 31. 2	NO	2.3	pl. ſerena.
XIX	96, 98, (02	28. 1, 34. 2, 32	NO	1	ſerena.
XX	30. 05, 00, 01	28. 2, 34. 3, 32. 2	N	1. 2	ſer. pulchra.
XXI	04, 00 —	28. 3, 34. 3, 31. 2	NO	1	ſerena.
XXII	29. 94, 84, 80	28. 3, 35. 1, 32. 3	OSO	2	ſerena.
XXIII	75, 67, 69	31, 37, 34. 3	S. SW	2	ſubſer. fulg.
XXIV	72, 69, 68	33. 2, 37, 34	SW. W	2.3	pl. nub. pluv. ſer.
XXV	72 — —	32, 37, 34. 3	SW. W	2. 1	ſerena.
XXVII	61, 57 —	33. 2, 38, 36. 1	SO	2	ſubnub. pluv.
XXVIII	55, 51, 57	33. 2, 37. 2, 36	SW.	2	ſerena, pl. nub.
XXIX	60, 58, 61	34, 37. 2, 36	SW	2	nub. ſerena.
XXX	60, 57, 58	32. 2, 38, 35. 1	O	2	ſerena.
XXXI	62, 68, 73	33, 37. 1, 35. 2	SW. WNW	2	ſubnubila.
Sept. I	76, 74, 75	33, 36. 3, 34. 3	SW	2.3	ſer. nub. pluv.
IV	58, 64, 58	33. 2, 35. 3, 33. 1	NW. SW	3.4	nub. ſubſer.
V	50, 63, 78	33. 1, 35, —	SW. W	4	nub. ſubſer.
VI	82, 74, 65	32, 34. 2, 33. 1	SW. W	3	ſubnubila.
VII	43, 41, 43	33, 33. 1, 31. 1	SW. W	3. 2	pluv. ſubſer.
VIII	40, — 47	30 — 30. 1	WSW	3	ſer. pluv. nub.
IX	55 — 92	29 — 28. 3	W	2	pluv. nub. ſubſer.
X	30. 12, — 16	25. 3, — 28. 1	NW	2	ſer. ſubnub.
XII	17, 12, 07	28, 29. 3, 27	W. SW	1	nubila, ſer.
XIII	29. 97, 95 (03	26, 29. 2 —	SW. W	2.3	ſer. pler. nub.
XIV	30. 17, 23, 30	28. 3, 30. 1, 30	NW	2	pler. nubila.
XV	28, 25 —	29. 3, 33, 30. 3	NW	1	pler. ſerena.
XVI	24, 15. 13	26. 2, 33. 2 —	NO	1. 2	ſerena.
XXIV	29. 85, — 83	30, 32, 31	SW	1	ſerena.
XXV	53, 85 —	31, 33, 31. 3	SW	1	pl. ſerena.
XXVI	88 — —	31, 36, 30	NO	1. 2	ſer. aurora bor.
XXVII	90, 83 —	29, 30, —	NO	1. 2	ſer. aurora bor.
XXVIII	86, 85, 83	30, 32. 1, 33	NO	2	ſer. nubila.

Dies ſt. v.	Barometrum.	Thermometrum.	Ventus.		Tempeſtas.
XXIX	93, 90, 96	32, 31, 30. 2	S W	2	ſer. nubila.
Octob. III	30. 19, — 17	29, — 31. 2	W. S W	2	ſerena.
IV	11, 00, (92	29, 32. 3, 30	S W	2.3	nub. ſerena.
V	29. 81, 91. 96	29. 1, 32. 2, 29. 1	W	2.3	ſubnub. pluv.
VI	88, 83, 86	26. 1, 30. 2, 29. 1	S W	2.3	pler. nubila.
VII	87, 86, 78	27. 3, 29 —	W	2.3	pler. nubila.
VIII	66, 60, 68	28. 2, 30, 28	S W. W	3.4	pl. nub. ſubſer.
IX	82, 99, (05	26. 1, 29. 2, 25. 3	N W	2	nub. pluv. ſer.
X	30. 03, (93, 85	25. 2, 27. 2, 26, 1	W	1.2	neb & nub. ſubſer.
XI	29. 58, 64, 77	25. 3, 27. 3, 25. 3	W	3.4	pl. nub. ſubſer.
XII	30. 02, 18, 23	23. 3, 27, 23. 1	N W	1	ſerena.
XIII	26, 19, 13	19, 25. 2, 22	S O. O	1	ſubneb. ſerena.
XIV	03, (95, 90	19. 24. 3, 23. 3	S O	1	ſerena, nub.
XV	29. 87 — 89	24. 1, 27. 1, 26. 3	S W. W	1	pl. nub. pluv. ſer.
XVI	83 — 73	24. 3, 30. 2, —	S W. S	2	neb. ſer. nub. pluv.
XVII	93, (03, 09	27. 1, 28. 1, 27	N W	1	nub. neb. pluv.
XVIII	30. 12, 09 —	26, 27, 25. 2	N O	1	pler. nubila.
XIX	03, 02 —	24. 1, 26. 1, 25. 2	N O	1	nubila.
XXI	29. 87, 80, 75	24. 2, 26. 3, 24. 3	O	2	ſubſer. pluv.
XXII	77, 89, 97	24. 2, 26. 2, —	W S W	1	pl. nubila & pluv.
XXX	87, 77 —	21. 2, 24. 3, 24	O	1.2	ſer. ſubnubila.
XXXI	72. 62, 53	22. 3, 23. 3, 23	S O	1	pl. nub. pluv. ſer.
Nov. II	53, 48, —	23. 2, 28, 26. 2	S. S W	2	ſerena, ſubnub.
III	55 — 42	25. 1, 26. 3, 25. 2	S W	2.3	ſer. nub. pluvia.
IV	35 — 39	25. 1, 26. 1, 26	S W	1. 2	pluvia contin.
V	52, 50, 15	25, 26, 24. 3	S W. N W	2.4	varia c. pluv. nive, ton.
VI	20, 18, 08	22. 1, 24, 23. 2	N W. W	2.3	pluv. ſubſerena.
VII	28 94, (02, 29	22. 2, 22. 3, 22	N O. N W	1.2	neb. nub. pluv.
VIII	29. 50, 57 —	21. 2, 23, 21. 1	W. S W	1	pler. ſerena.
XVI	30. 07, 13, 18	24, 25, 24. 2	W	2	neb. pluv. ſubſer.
XVII	14, 10, 04	21. 3, 24. 3, 22	S	1	ſerena.
XVIII	04, 00, 02	20. 3, 22, 23	S W	1	ſubſer. nub. pluv.
XIX	29. 98, 82, 75	23. 1, 24, 23. 2	S W	3.4	nubila, ſubſer.
XX	41, 47, 65	23, 24 —	W	2. 4	varia c. pluv. & nive.
XXII	95, 83, 81	21. 1, 22. 3, —	S W	2. 3	pler. nubila.
XXIII	75, 65, 60	23, 23. 2, 23. 1	S W	2	nub. pluvia.

Dies ſt. v.	*Barometrum.*	*Thermometrum.*	*Ventus.*		*Tempeſtas.*
XXV	47, 51, 60.	21. 1, 21, 20	NW	1	neb. nub. ſubſer.
XXVI	62, 63, 68	18. 2, — —	N. NO	1. 2	nebul. & nubila.
XXVII	94, (05, 07	17. 2, — 16. 2	NO	2	pler. ſerena.
XXVIII	30. 04 — (50	16. 1, — —	NO	1	ſubnub. ſerena.
XXIX	29. 87, 83, 80	16. 1, 17 3, 17. 2	O. SO	1	pler. ſerena.
XXX	72, 65 —	17. 1, 19. 18	SO	1	pl. ſerena.
Dec. I	64, — 83	16. 3, — 17 1	S	1	ſerena.
II	99 — (03)	16 3, 17, 16. 3	W	1	neb. & nubila.
III	88, 77, 67	16. 3, 18. 1. —	SW	2. 3	ſubnubila.
IV	56, 37, 40	18. 3, 19. 1, 19	SW	2. 3	pl. nub. & pluv.
V	53, 50, 42	19, 19. 2, 20. 2	W. SW	2. 3	ſubſer. pluv.
VI	48, 47, 58	21, 23, 22. 1	SW	2. 3	ſubſer. nub. pluv.
VII	47, 32, 12	22. 2, 23. 1, 23	SW	2. 3	pl. nub. & pluv.
VIII	28. 91, 99, (39	23, 22. 1, 20	SW. W	2. 3	pl. nub. pluv. c. nive.
IX	29. 83, 99 —	18, 19, 18	W	1	ſerena.
X	66, 60, 58	18, 19, 19. 3	SW. S	3	nub. c. nive.
XI	66. 76, 93	20, 20. 3, 21	SW	1	ſubnubila.
XII	60, — 56	19, 18. 1 —	W	1	ſubnub. c. nive.
XIII	56, 62, 67	18 — —	W	1	nub. c. nive, ſer.
XIV	75, 77, 60	16 — —	SO	1	pler. ſerena.
XV	49, 36 —	13. 3 — —	SW	1	ſubnub. c. nive.
XVI	40, 42, 46	13. 1, — —	SO	1	ſer. ſubnub. c. nive.
XVII	46, 40, 44	13, — —	SW	1	ſubſerena.
XVIII	39, 49, 60	13. 3, 14. 3, 16	SW	2	pler. nubila.
XIX	79, 87, 90	18, 18. 2, 19	SW	1	nub. c. pluv.
XXX	94, (01, 07)	19. 2 — —	W	1	nub. pluv. ſubſer.

EXCERPTA EX JO. ADAMI KULMI, Med. Doct. ejusdemque & Phyſ. Prof. Publ. Ord. atque Acad. Imp. Nat. Cur. Sodalis, Diſſertatione Academica de Literis in ligno fagi repertis, A. 1730 Gedani edita.

FAgus quædam haud procul a civitate Elbingenſi A. 1727 cæſa, & ad uſus domeſticos Prænobiliſſ. Conſultiſſ. doctiſſimique

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que Domini Jo. Mauritii Mœlleri, *curſorum publicorum Præfecti, nunc ſimul a ſecretis patriæ civitatis, optime meriti, deſtinata, eodem anno, Menſe Junii, ſequentem exhibuit rari phænomeni obſervationem. Pars quædam trunci recenter a prædicta fago fere inſtar prysmatis triangularis reſecta, 3 pedes & 6 pollices longa, ſervo diſſindenda committebatur, quæ transverſim per longitudinis medium, 4 circiter digitos & ſemiſſem a cortice, totidemque fere a trunci centro, unico, eoque levi ſaltem, ictu penitus diffiſſa, varias occultas hactenus exhibuit literas, in utraque ligni ſuperficie ubique ſatis evidenter conſpiciendas. Qua inſolita re viſa, lignator ſecuri innixus, mente ac oculis defixis attonitus & fere immotus obſtupuit, faſcinationem ſubeſſe ſibi perſuadens, atque ſuperſtitioſæ ſuæ perculſionis cauſam advenienti domino anxius expoſuit. Hic autem, ſanæ Philoſophiæ peritus, ex attenta ligni diffiſſi ejusque corticis exploratione facile hujus phænomeni cauſas naturales eruit, harumque rationes una cum ligno ipſo eodem anno ad Prænobiliſſ. Conſultiſſ. Doctiſſimumque Dominum* Jac. Theod. Kleinium, *Secretarium noſtræ civitatis, & Societ. Reg. Scient. Angl. Membrum digniſſimum, noſtrumque Fautorem optimum, transmiſit, in cujus Gazophylaceo, omni naturalium genere refertiſſimo, adhuc aſſervatur.*

Extrorſum in cortice ligni (*quem* Fig. I *delineatum ſiſtit*) *obſervantur varia literarum, dudum inſcriptarum, nunc jam latius diſtenſarum, & magna ex parte obliteratarum, veſtigia, quæ corticis ſuperficiem admodum inæqualem reddiderunt. His characteribus apprime reſpondent aliæ literæ, majuſculæ Romanæ, intus in caudice fagi repertæ, cujus diviſæ utramque faciem exhibet* Fig. II. TAB. I. Fig. 1.

In altero diffiſſi ligni latere, quod medullam reſpicit, (Fig. II A) *rectæ & pronæ literæ, in ſibi ſuppoſitis lineis ſatis evidentes & admodum proportionate depictæ, vix ultra ſuperficiem elevatæ, atque ſub iis numeri 672 fiſſione quadantenus mutilati apparent; in altero vero latere, cui cortex adhæret,* (Fig. II B) *eædem literæ & numeri, aſt inverſo ſitu ſupini, conſpiciuntur. Harum in utraque pagina literarum aliæ exiſtunt coloris fuſci, aliæ nigricantis, quæ ad-* TAB. I. Fig. 2.

uſtio

uſtionis notam præ ſe ferre videntur: reliqua vero inter characteres area illæſa genuino fagi colore & nexu diſtinguitur. Quædam, præſertim literæ H H, arctis quidem, attamen profundis, lineolis transverſim fiſſæ; aliæ iterum ſtriis hinc inde lateraliter excurrentibus ſtipatæ obſervantur. Potiſſimum autem notari meretur, quod duabus iſtis literis D B (Fig. II, 1 & 2,) *antiquus ſuus cortex adhæreat glaber, ſanus, eadem, ac externus, craſſitie eminens, quem literæ e regione in oppoſito pariete inverſæ ꝺ ᗡ* (Fig. II, 3 & 4,) *excavatæ foveolis ſuis apprime excipiunt, ſi latera ſeparata ſibi invicem apponuntur. Etiam in foveola literæ R inverſæ* (Fig. II, 5,) *firmiter inhæret alius cortex, margine non altius elevatus, quem ab areola reſpondentis pronæ literæ R* (Fig. II, 6,) *avulſum feſtucæ ibidem relictæ manifeſto produnt. Reliqua inſuper ligni craſſities, tam quæ cortici & characteribus, quam quæ his & medullæ interjacet, continuo, firmo ac ſolidiſſimo nexu conjuncta ne minima quidem literarum veſtigia oſtendit.*

* * *

Quæ ad explicandam hanc ſcripturam, notabilem omnino & inſolitam, diſputata hic ſunt a Cl. *Kulmo*, ea, cum afferri huc, niſi integra transſcribatur Diſſertatio, haud poſſint, intacta hic relinquimus, digna ceteroquin hæc judicantes omnia, quæ curioſis earum rerum lectoribus diligentius perveſtigentur.

HENRICI JACOBI SIVERS, LUBECENSIS, Philoſophiæ Magiſtri, & Regiæ Boruſſicæ Scientiarum Societatis Collegæ, Curioſorum Niendorpienſium Specimen ſecundum, ſiſtens Lapidum ſtellarium deſcriptionem, cum Viro vere Magnifico, Domino JOANNE JACOBO BAIERO, D. Archiatro & Comite Palatino Cæſareo, S. R. I. Nob. Univerſ Altorf. Seniore & Medic. Prof. Primario, Acad. Nat. Curioſ. Leopold. Carolinæ Præſide illuſtri celebratiſſimoque, communicatum.

Lubecæ,

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Lubecæ, apud Jonam Schmidium, 1732, 8.

Plag. 1.

PRioris *Curioſorum Niendorpienſium* Speciminis mentionem nuper fecimus in *Novis Actis A. 1732 Menſe Sept. p. 432.* Jam, quæ altero contineantur, indicabimus pauciſſimis. Vix enim poſcat a nobis aliquis, ut copioſiores ſimus Autore ipſo, &, quas ille exulare juſſit libello ſuo, doctas Obſervationes proferamus. Siſtitur hic primo loco ſingularis formæ *Aſtroites*, quem ita deſcribit Autor: *Aſtroites, quem hic repræſento, eſt albidus, in ſuperficie ſua ſtellis innumeris & elegantiſſimis, æqualiter diſtantibus, & prorſus conſimilibus, undique ornatus. Rotundus & fere circularis eſt, &, quod ad longitudinem & latitudinem attinet, utrinque ſex pollicibus conſtat. Forma externa* fungitæ pileolo lato *ſimilis eſt, & tota ſubſtantia ſelenitica, aut* e topha *procreata videtur. Aſtroitæ* huic binos jungit *Aſterias columnares*, quorum alterum ipſe tenet, alterum, prope Travemundam repertum, S. R. *Jac. a Mellen*, ſacrorum in urbe Lubecenſi Antiſtes venerabilis, inter alia naturæ *κειμήλια* ſervat. De ſuo Autor commemorat, *materia conſtare alba ſplendeſcente ſelenitica, & gracilem columellam pentagonam eſſe, cujus junctura vel articuli ſtellam quinque radiis repræſentent*, Entrochorum *more cohæreant, & ſibi invicem incumbant.* De *Melliano*, nihil eſt, quod nos edoceat, niſi illi alteri videri perquam ſimilem. Conſultius autem duxit, quicquid in plagula hac una ſpatii ſupererat, *Catalogo* deſtinare libellorum ſuorum, in illa editorum ætatula, unde conſtare nobis utique abunde poteſt, ejus Cl. *Siverſium* ingenii virum eſſe, qui multa, quam multum, ſcribere, & chartas implere ſcriptura qualicunque, quam, bonæ plena frugis excudendo, prodeſſe eruditis malit.

TAB. I. Fig. 3.

TAB. I. Fig. 4.

TAB. I. Fig. 5.

DANIELIS ERNESTI JABLONSKI, D. Hiſtoria Conſenſus Sendomirienſis.

Berolini, apud Ambr. Haude, 1731, 4.

Alph. 1 pl. 11 ½.

CUm S. Rev. Autori, Concionatori Aulæ Regiæ Berolinenſis primario, ac ſimul Epiſcopo ſive Superintendenti Eccleſia-

clesiarum Reformatarum per Poloniam majorem, demandatum fuisset a Synodo, ut novam adornaret editionem *Consensus Sendomirienſis*; statim in animum induxit adjungere ejus historiam, idque eo libentius, quod MSS. literarum monumenta, e quibus depromi debet ista historia, in potestate habebat sua. Tribus igitur eam exhibet in libellis, in primo acta ante Synodum Sendomirienſem, in secundo ipsius Synodi actum, in tertio ea, quæ gesta sunt post Synodum, exponens. E *Sectione prima* ut excerpamus potiora, docet initio, anno demum 1549 rite constitutas esse in Polonia Ecclesias Evangelicas, & A. 1550 habitam fuisse primam Evangelicam Synodum Pinczowiæ in regione Cracovienſi. Cum autem delata esset in Poloniam purior religio partim ab exulibus Bohemis, partim ab advenis ex Helvetia & Saxonia, hæque partes non idem sentirent de omnibus, primum Bohemi & Helvetii post plures deliberationes coaluerunt in unum corpus, deinde & Augustani, id est, Augustanæ Confessioni addicti, ut adjungerentur, opera data fuit. Verum turbavit *Flacius* ista pacis consilia per emissarios suos, *Morgensternium* & *Gericium*. Ac A. 1567 Augustani in Synodo Posnanienſi Bohemicos Fratres, Augustanam Confessionem abjecta sua accipere recusantes, publico scripto sunt aggressi: quod hic una cum Bohemorum responsionibus recensetur. Quæ responsiones cum nonnullis satisfacerent, *Morgenſternio* tamen (cujus viri malos turbulentosque mores Noster ex *Hartknochio*, teste minime suspecto, describit,) urgente decretum fuit, ut Wittebergensium Theologorum censuræ utrumque scriptum subjiceretur. Tandem statutum fuit, ut A. 1570 mense Apr. Sendomiriæ Synodus haberetur, eo potissimum fine, ut trium tunc in Polonia florentium Confessionum, Augustanæ, Bohemicæ, & Helveticæ, socii in unam coirent Ecclesiam. Paulo ante, scilicet ejusdem anni Februario, Augustani habuerunt Synodum Posnaniæ, ipsorumque Superintendens, *Erasmus Gliznerus*, ibi colloquium irenicum habuit cum quodam e Fratribus Bohemis. Utriusque enim Ecclesiæ tum Theologi, tum Magnates, agnoscebant & utilitatem & possibilitatem unionis, persua-

sum

Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2, and Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, in the year 1814, and the Fifty-fifth Anniversary of his Royal Highness's Initiation into Masonry.

The Lodge was opened in the First Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge of Emergency were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Second Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Third Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Grand Master's Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Royal Arch Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Mark Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Most Excellent Master's Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Royal Ark Mariner's Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Knights Templar Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Knights of Malta Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Knights of the Red Cross Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Knights of the Holy Trinity Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Knights of the Holy Ghost Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Knights of the Holy Spirit Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Knights of the Holy Cross Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Knights of the Holy Sepulchre Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Knights of the Holy Trinity Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Knights of the Holy Ghost Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Knights of the Holy Spirit Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

The Lodge was then opened in the Knights of the Holy Cross Degree, and the Minutes of the last Lodge were read and confirmed.

do Thorunienſi A. 1595 hac via perrexit, urgens judicia Theologorum aliquot Germaniæ, ac tandem munere exutus eſt. Nec vero ſublata cum iſto *Gericio* (de quo falſa multa narrantem *Hartknochium* Noſter hic refellit, tanquam ſecutum rumores vulgi, cum ipſe omnia hauſerit e monumentis authenticis,) diſcordia eſt, fateturque Celeb. Autor, poſt id tempus Auguſtanos vix ulli Reformatorum Synodo interfuiſſe, nec *Duræo* ſucceſſiſſe conatum conciliandi cum Auguſtanis Reformatos. Meminit etiam *Colloquii charitativi*, a Rege Poloniæ Uladislao IV inſtituti Thorunii A. 1645 eo conſilio, ſed callide diſſimulato, ut Auguſtani & Reformati inter ſe committerentur, inque mutuam armarentur perniciem. Id ſentientes utrique unioni favebant, videturque res ea ſucceſſura fuiſſe, ſi non exteri Theologi fuiſſent adhibiti in conſilium. Wittebergenſes enim ſcriptis duabus epiſtolis, quarum poſterior præcipue Noſtro diſplicet, fuere diſſuaſores. Illud vero cum voluptate narrat, quod hodie *Corpus Evangelicorum* Ratisbonæ aliter ſe gerat, communesque adverſarios communibus & conſiliis & viribus reprimere ſtudeat; itemque, quod A. 1712 Evangelici Poloni utriusque partis communes rurſus Synodos celebrare cœperunt. Ac primæ eo anno habitæ Synodi hiſtoriam vel ideo dignam judicavit, quam exponeret hic pluribus, quod ipſe ei interfuit, & quidem tanquam Præſes Eccleſiaſticus. Quanquam tantum de politica unione tum laboratum fuit, in quam & conſenſum fuit in quatuor Synodis Gedani habitis A. 1718, 1719, 1726 & 1728.

Finita jam hiſtoria S. R. Autor *p. 183 ſq.* exhibet *Conſenſum Sendomirienſem* ex edit Thorunienſi anni 1596, &, quæ ea in editione adjecta ſunt, *conſignationem obſervationum neceſſariarum ad confirmandum Conſenſum illum, Posnaniæ eodem anno factam, & a Miniſtris utriusque cœtus approbatam; Cracovienſis Synodi A. 1573, Petricovienſis A. 1578, Wlodislavienſis A. 1583, & Thorunienſis A. 1595 habitæ, acta & canones.* Præterea ad lucem ſuæ Hiſtoriæ fœnerandam *p. 241 ſqq.* adjecta voluit *Excerpta ex Confeſſione Bohemorum communi anni 1575; p. 250 Formulam Concordiæ* inter *Erasmum Gliznerum & S. T. Turnovium*, illum

日本語教育学は、日本語を母語としない人々に対して日本語を教えるための理論と実践を研究する学問である。

日本語教育学の研究対象は、日本語教育の目的、内容、方法、評価、教師、学習者、教育環境など、多岐にわたる。

日本語教育学は、言語学、心理学、教育学、社会学、文化人類学などの隣接諸科学の成果を取り入れながら、独自の理論体系を構築してきた。

日本語教育学の研究方法には、実験的研究、観察的研究、調査的研究、事例的研究などがある。

日本語教育学の研究成果は、教科書、教材、教授法、教師養成、カリキュラム開発などに応用される。

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日本語教育学の歴史は、戦後の日本語教育の発展とともに歩んできた。

日本語教育学の課題には、学習者の多様化への対応、新しい教育技術の導入、教師の質の向上などがある。

日本語教育学は、今後ますます重要な役割を果たすことが期待されている。

Ashton, Thomas, Esq. Q.C. Recorder of Manchester, 1 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Ashton, Thomas, Esq. Solicitor, Manchester
Ashton, Thomas Gair, Esq. Solicitor, Manchester
Ashton, Thomas Gair, Esq. Solicitor, Manchester
Ashton, Thomas Gair

Seite
Zweites Kapitel. Von der Ehe 1
Die Ehe als Vertrag. Allgemeine Grundsätze über die Ehe. Die Ehe als Vertrag. Die Ehe als Institution. Die Ehe als Sakrament

p. 339. cum *Casaubono* & *Lemonio* non plane videatur facere, qui Presbyteros etiam aliptas, hoc est, medicos fuisse statuerunt.

JO. FRID. BERTRAMI, SERENISS. FRIsiæ Orient. Principi a Consiliis sacris & concionibus aulicis, Meletemata literaria.

Brunsvigæ, ex officina Rengeriana, 1731, 8.
Plag. 22.

COntinentur hoc Volumine Dissertationes varii generis, doctissime luculenterque elaboratæ: quarum in *prima*, quæ *Musa Christiana* est inscripta, de Poesi sacra deque Christianis Poetis nec injucunde nec inutiliter disseritur. Suadet hic Summe Rev. Autor pubi literatæ, ut sacris potissimum argumentis dicet exercitia poetica, nec omittat, quod quidem vulgo fit, lectionem veterum Christianæ Ecclesiæ Poetarum. Horum editiones, observat, adhuc multis locis esse corruptas, eamque culpam tribuit Criticis, plus temporis tribuentibus emendationi ethnicorum, quam Christianorum, Poetarum. Ostendit quoque fusius, canticorum poeticorum usum semper viguisse in Ecclesia cum veteris, tum novi, Testamenti. *Secundo* loco sistitur *p. 69 sqq. Specimen elementorum philosophicorum, puerili institutioni accommodatorum*, consistens in Meletemate *de recta philosophandi ratione*, & in *Elementis Ethicis* in Tabulas redactis. Hinc *p. 117 sqq.* exhibetur Oratio *de scholæ Christianæ finibus*, pietate, eruditione, & morum concinnitate, lectu dignissima. Sequitur *p. 145 sqq.* Prolusio *de eloquentia non scholæ, sed vitæ, discenda.* Hic inter alia recte præcipitur, in scholis non Latine tantum, sed Germanice quoque, stylum esse exercendum. *P. 151 sqq.* disseritur *de Poesi Latinitatis conservatrice & custode.* Perstringens hic Autor historiam & ætates Romanæ poeseos, bene ac distincte demonstrat, quantum adjumenti poeseos cultura afferat ad conservandam & puritatem linguæ Latinæ & elegantiam. Quæ *p. 179 sqq.* occurrit Dissertatio *de vera medii ævi barbarie*, Cl. *Polycarpo Lysero*, Acad. Helm. nuper Professori, opposita est, cujus contrariæ sententiæ fun-

Sect. 3. Of the Nature of Sin, and the Sinfulness of Unbelief. 1 Joh. iii. 4. Whosoever committeth sin, transgresseth also the law: for sin is the transgression of the law. Page 1

Sect. 4. Of the Aggravations of Unbelief. Joh. xvi. 9. Of sin, because they believe not on me. 2

Sect. 5. Of the Punishment of Unbelief. Mark xvi. 16. He that believeth not shall be damned. 3

Sect. 6. Of the Cure of Unbelief. Mark ix. 24. Lord, I believe, help thou mine unbelief. 4

Sect. 7. Of the Nature of Faith. Heb. xi. 1. Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen. 5

Sect. 8. Of the Object of Faith. Rom. iv. 5. But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness. 6

Sect. 9. Of the Act of Faith. Rom. x. 10. For with the heart man believeth unto righteousness. 7

Sect. 10. Of the Fruits of Faith. Gal. v. 6. For in Jesus Christ neither circumcision availeth any thing, nor uncircumcision; but faith which worketh by love. 8

Sect. 11. Of the Degrees of Faith. Mat. viii. 26. O ye of little faith. 9

Sect. 12. Of the Assurance of Faith. 2 Tim. i. 12. I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day. 10

Sect. 13. Of the Difficulty of Faith. Luke xviii. 8. When the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth? 11

Sect. 14. Of the Necessity of Faith. Heb. xi. 6. But without faith it is impossible to please him: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him. 12

Jesus Christ the Only Object of Saving Faith.

WITNESS, ADVOCATE, AND JUDGE.

A SERMON

PREACHED AT THE

ASSIZES HELD AT ABINGDON,

BEFORE

THE HONOURABLE SIR JOHN POWELL, KNIGHT,

AND

THE HONOURABLE SIR JOHN GONSON, KNIGHT,

JUSTICES OF THE KING'S BENCH.

1 JOHN ii. 1.

We have an Advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JOHN LAWRENCE AT THE SIGN OF THE RING IN THE POULTRY, NEAR CHEAPSIDE.

1699.

esse: ac *Laertium*, *Porphyrium*, & *Jamblichum*, qui soli supersunt ejus historiæ conditores, cum longe remoti sint ab ævo *Pythagoræ*, vix potuisse verum literis mandare: posteriores vero duos ne voluisse quidem, sed ad opprimendam religionem Christianam augusta quæque mentitos esse de suo *Pythagora*. Ceterum, quæcunque reperire Noster potuit de stirpe, patria, & ætate *Pythagoræ*, de ejus præceptoribus & itineribus literariis, de ejus schola Italica & cœnobio, de miraculis ejus, morte, ac libris, accurate recenset, ita tamen, ut ostendat, incerta, imo falsa, referri plurima. De ætate ejus commemorat disputationem illam, quæ *Bentlejo* intercessit cum *Loydio* & *Dodwello*, neminemque horum judicat rem illam perduxisse ad liquidum. Quæ de peregrinatione *Pythagoræ* philosophica traduntur, eorum vel nihil vel perparum esse verum, rationibus haud male subductis censet. Cetera quoque pleraque, quæ de illo Sopho referuntur a *Jamblicho*, vel conficta esse existimat, vel, si vera, efficere, *Pythagoram* fuisse pessimum nebulonem, exemplo sacerdotum ethnicorum illudentem pronam ad magna credenda generis humani plebem. Addit, jam a veteribus nonnullis, *Timone*, *Hermippo*, *Luciano*, habitum eum fuisse pro impostore. Hinc ejus dogmata philosophica, præfatus, & hic parum certi esse, persequitur secundum omnes disciplinas magna industria. Recenset item Symbola *Pythagorica*, sed sensum eorum investigari posse negat. Tandem, quæ de præcipuis *Pythagoræ* assectis & successoribus traduntur, copiose commemorat, de *Empedocle*, *Epicharmo*, *Ocello*, *Archyta*, *Alcmæone*, *Hippaso*, *Philolao*, & *Eudoxo*. Pari industria scholæ *Eleaticæ* Professores eorumque doctrinas philosophicas describit inde a *Xenophane* usque ad *Anaxarchum*, & inprimis, an rei sint Atheismi, diligenter inquirit. In *Heraclitea* Philosophiæ historia etiam *Hippocratis* vitam describit una cum ejus dogmatibus philosophicis. De secta quoque *Epicurea* satis fuse agit a *p.* 459 usque ad *p.* 704. Disputans de Atheismo ejus *p.* 622 *sqq.* putat, *Epicurum* haud fuisse Atheum proprie dictum: concedens tamen, doctrinam ipsius de Deo fenestram aperire Atheismo.

mo. Nobis quidem hæc videtur juſta eſſe ratiocinatio: *Qui Philoſophus tollit omnes cauſas credendi Deum, is eſt atheus. Atqui Epicurus. Ergo.* Poſtquam denique ſectam Scepticam & copioſe & adjecta ubique *ἐπιχειρήσεις* deſcripſit, atque ita finivit hiſtoriam Philoſophiæ Ante-Chriſtianæ, annectit *p. 821* & ſequentibus usque ad *p. 1086* plurimas & illuſtrationes & correctiones Tomi primi: quas noſtri inſtituti memores indicaſſe ſatis habemus, non dubitantes, fore, ut ipſum hunc fontem adire libeat noſtris Lectoribus.

LITURGIÆ SYRIACÆ SEPTIMANÆ Paſſionis Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti Excerptum e Codice MSto Bibliothecæ Senatoriæ Lipſienſis, editum ac Notis illuſtratum a JOANNE CHRISTIANO CLODIO.

Lipſiæ, 1720, 4.

Plag. 6.

INter plura alia, quæ anno præterito recenſuimus, Autoris noſtri ſcripta, præſens quoque iis inſerere libet, ne, cum ante plures jam annos, cum Profeſſoris munere nondum fungeretur, emiſſum ſit, ejus memoriam tempus rerum edax penitus deleat, quia multi hodienum ſe illud vidiſſe negant, at videre tamen cupiunt. Occaſionem ei ſcribendo dedit MStus Syriacus Codex, qui in Bibliotheca Ampliſſimi Senatus Lipſienſis aſſervatur, & a Barone *Sinzendorfio*, Cæſaris Rudolphi II Legato, Conſtantinopolin miſſo, allatus olim fuit, ac in Præfatione fuſius deſcribitur. Agit vero de ritu Eccleſiæ Syriacæ, quo Septimanam ſanctam ſeu Paſſionis noſtri Servatoris celebrare ſolent, ex quo Autor feriam ſecundam & ſextam tranſtulit. Ex notis, quibus preces illas & cantiones Syriacas hoc tempore uſitatas, illuſtravit, ſumma capita hic annotare juvat. P. 14 de voce Syriaca in Ritualibus frequente, *Techſo*, ordine Græce, officio Latine dicto, de nominibus ſeptimanæ hujus Syriacis, de metris ac tonis Hymnorum Eccleſiæ Syriacæ, de compendiis dictionum Syriacarum abbreviatarum, p. 15 de agno Paſchali in Ægy-

pto typo Jesu Christi, de voce *Cathisma*, seu sessione inter precandum, de typo Isaaci, de aquæ & sanguinis ex Christi latere effluxu, ceu Baptismi & S. Cœnæ typo, p. 16 de voce Syriaca *Knumo*, in articulo de persona Christi, Eutychianis & Nestorianis controverso, de S. Jacobo & S. Ephremo, de processione Spiritus sancti a Patre & Filio, p. 40 de voce Syriaca *Erubbto*, qua Feria sexta notatur, de vocabulis Syriacis, quibus crucem appellant, de lotione pedum in Ecclesia Syriaca & Græca, p. 41 de adoratione crucis, & duobus latronibus cum Christo suspensis, de lapsu Adami, & tempore expulsionis e paradiso, p. 42 de Christi sepultura ac descensione ad inferos, disseritur. Versionem ejus Latinam Vir quidam in literis orientalibus haud mediocriter versatus, in nonnullis alicubi censuræ subjecit, sed ea, quæ monuit, exigui momenti esse, decora eruditis modestia, ipse fatetur.

FRANC. ERN. BRUCKMANNI, MED. Doct. &c. Epistolæ itinerariæ XII.

Wolffenbuttelæ, 1728 & 1729, 4.
pl. 13, Tabb. æn. 12.

QUæ in itinere suo per Germaniam & Hungariam A. 1723, 1724, 1725 suscepto, nobilissimus Autor observavit, singularibus quibusdam Epistolis itinerariis, ad varios viros doctos directis, tradere consultum duxit. Et adhuc quidem duodecim ejusmodi Epistolæ prodierunt, in quibus non deesse videntur, quæ diversis lectoribus placere queant. Nos summam paucis dicemus. In prima disseritur de Bibliothecis Vindobonensibus præcipuis, utraque *Cæsarea*, *Eugeniana*, *Windhagina* & *Garelliana*. In altera id agit Autor, ut præstantissimo nostro *Linckio* modum exponat, quo *Bistricii*, in Hungaria, sic dicta Chrysocolla, seu viride montanum, conficitur. Est autem Chrysocolla, judice *Bruckmanno*, nihil aliud, quam minera æris dives, vel metallum æris, quod ad summam maturitatem pervenit, putrefactum & ab aqua subterranea salsa atque acida in pulverem viridem corrosum. Qui modus generationis Chrysocollæ parum differre videtur a modo, quo in Hispania ex cupro stra-

ſtratificato cum vinaceis viride æris per artem paratur. His & de hoc genere paucis aliis præmiſſis, ita pergit Noſter: *In valle Dominorum* (*germanice* Herrengrund) *oppidulo montano, unico ſaltim milliari Neoſolio diſtante, eſt cuniculus*, ein Stollen, *ex quo Chryſocolla nativa, cum aquis claris & pellucidis, quæ eandem, in ſodina quadam æris ditiſſima, ex venis ærariis, ab acido humore corruptis, eluunt ſecumque abripiunt, proſluit. Simul ac hæc aqua loca dereliquit ſubterranea, per canales excavator, ad ingentes ex ligneis aſſeribus conſtructas ciſtas, de ciſta prima in ſecundam, ex ſecunda in tertiam, poſitis ſemper de ciſta ad ciſtam in plano inclinato canalibus parvis ligneis, deducitur. In his ciſtis aquæ transeuntes viridem Chryſocollam ſenſim deponunt; in prima ciſta craſſiorem, interdum arenulis aliisque impuritatibus commixtam; in ſecunda meliorem purioremque; in tertia optimam & puriſſimam. Hæc Chryſocolla, quæ ſenſim in pulveris forma ſubſedit, partim ad fundum, partim ad latera, inſtar cruſtæ firmæ & quaſi agglutinatæ, ciſtis adhæret; decantatur poſtea aqua; cruſtæ virides, ex canalibus & ciſtis effractæ, in ſole ſereno, æſtivali tempore ſiccantur, & ad uſum ſervantur.* Hactenus de Epiſtola ſecunda. Progredimur ad tertiam, quæ inſcripta eſt de bellariis lapideis Liptovienſibus Hungaricis. Sunt ea nihil aliud, quam varia genera ſtalactitum, quæ confectionum ſaccharatarum aliorumque bellariorum formam præ ſe ferunt. Firmiſſime autem credit doctiſſimus *Bruckmannus*, lac montis, quod idem Nihilum album vocari ſolet, hoc eſt, lapidem quendam calcarium, intra terram ab accedentibus continuis aquis in pollinem levem terramque albiſſimam ſolutum & quaſi præparatum, eſſe materiam, ex qua ſtalactites originem ducat. Epiſtola quarta eſt de figuratis curioſis rupibus ad fauces Hercyniæ ſylvæ prope Ilfeldam: quinta de templo cathedrali Viennenſi D. Stephano dicato: ſexta de ovo gallinaceo figurato, & de terra Ulricana: ſeptima de figuratis & aliis quibusdam curioſis lapidibus in Electoratu Hannoverano obviis: octava de memorabilibus Bambergenſibus: nona de animalibus rarioribus viridarii Viennenſis Eugenii Franciſci, Sereniſſimi Principis Sabaudienſis: decima de terreſtri cole, ſeu fungo, qui Botani-

cis dicitur Phalloides, penis imaginem referens : undecima de quibusdam figuratis Hungariæ lapidibus. Ubi inprimis notatu dignum videtur, quod de oppidulo & monaſterio Servitarum, Loretto dicto, in monte non admodum alto ſito, & Vienna ſeptem milliaria diſtante, Nobiliſſ. Autor commemorat. Lapides nempe mœnium, quibus monaſterium illud cingitur, hinc inde referti ſunt variis cochlearum, concharum, coralliorum, aliorumque marinorum corporum petrifactorum, innumeris ſpeciebus: imo totus mons, per quem ex dicto loco Eyſenſtadium mille paſſ. via pervenitur, ex hoc albo lapide, infinitis marinis corporibus petrifactis refertо, conſtat. Reliqua eſt Epiſtola duodecima, in qua de gigantum dentibus agitur, quales Viennæ A. 1723 ſunt effoſſi : quos nihil aliud eſſe oſtendit Cl. *Bruckmannus*, quam oſſa, ex corpore elephantino vel cetorum marinorum genere deſumta.

ELOGIUM GERARDI NOODTII,
Jureconſulti Batavi.

G*Erardus Noodtius* patriam habuit Neomagum, urbem, ſi non aliunde, certe optimo hoc cive, nobiliſſimam. Pater ei *Petrus Noodtius*, mater fuit *Gisberta Biesmannia ;* quibus parentibus in hanc lucem editus eſt pridie nonas Septembris ſtili veteris A. 1647. Antiqua eſt & ab aliquot ſeculis meritorum gloria Neomagi inclaruit domus hæc *Noodtiorum.* Ejusdem nominis alios hinc atque illinc alit Belgium, quibus commune cum hac gente, præter nomen, prorſus eſt nihil. Ad eandem dignitatem generis illa *Biesmanniorum* accedit, deditque patriæ cives clariſſimos, & munerum in republica ſplendore illuſtriſſimos. Quantum potuit, *Petrus*, Noſtri pater, tribunus civitatis, (quod genus honorum in his terris dici *Gemeensman* ſolet, nec multum diſcrepat ab illo veterum, quos Romani habuere, Tribunorum munere,) dedit operam, ut educatione liberali in animo filioli antiquæ virtutis fundamenta poneret, hancque, natura prorſus ei inſitam, magis magisque inſtitutione & diſciplina confirmaret quotidiana. Annorum ſex aut

ſeptem

Plate 1. Fig. 1. Ancient Egyptian, from a mummy in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Fig. 2. Modern Egyptian, from a drawing by Mr. Catlin. Fig. 3. Ancient Peruvian, from a mummy in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Fig. 4. Modern Peruvian, from a drawing by Mr. Catlin. Fig. 5. Ancient Mexican, from a mummy in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Fig. 6. Modern Mexican, from a drawing by Mr. Catlin.

Plate 2. Fig. 1. Ancient Britain, from a skull found in a barrow on Salisbury Plain. Fig. 2. Modern Britain, from a drawing by Mr. Catlin. Fig. 3. Ancient Britain, from a skull found in a barrow on Salisbury Plain. Fig. 4. Modern Britain, from a drawing by Mr. Catlin.

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vitæ Academicæ curriculo, ſemel atque iterum, moderante certamen eodem *Grevio*, in cathedra publica virium faceret periculum, & Diſſertationes binas, *de Tranſactionibus* alteram, quæ autorem habuit *Grevium*, alteram *de Acquirenda, & retinenda, & amittenda poſſeſſione*, a ſe ipſo conſcriptam docte atque eleganter, hancque ſolus, nec verbum certamini intermiſcente *Grevio*, ab adverſariorum telis animoſe fortiterque vindicaret. Inde, ut majores ingenio ſuo divitias acquireret, partamque in Academia patria doctrinam magis locupletaret, in vicinam Lugdunenſem ſe contulit A. 1668, & virorum doctiſſimorum, *Colenii*, *van Tienen*, *Cruſii*, *Marchandi*, & præ ceteris *Joannis Friderici Gronovii*, ſcholas frequentavit publicas. Lugduno anno ſubſequenti recepit ſe Trajectum ad Rhenum, ubi menſes non niſi duos commoratus, & brevi *Cypriani Reynerii van Ooſterga*, *Antonii Matthæi*, nepotis, *Lucæ van de Poll*, & *Jo. Georgii Grævii*, uſus inſtitutione, iter ſuum proſecutus eſt Franeckeram, & in illuſtri hac Muſarum ſede ſupremos eodem anno in utroque Jure honores cepit, lauream diſtribuente *Tacone Glinſio*, ſolennesque literas ſubſignante *Ulrico Hubero*, quem, Leovardiæ tunc abſentem, ipſe honoris ergo hac in urbe ſalutavit; unde Gröningam, Harderovicum & Daventriam, contendit, confectisque laudabiliter his omnibus, ſoſpes in patriam reverſus eſt. Eo ex tempore totus in legum civilium cognitionem incubuit, & privata, nec diuturna nimis, exercitatione id aſſecutus eſt, ut cauſis in foro perorandis, ſi quisquam alius, ipſe judicaretur aptiſſimus. Brevi poſtea illuſtre ei, in quo virtus ejus excurreret, fortuna theatrum aperuit. In cuſtodia tenebantur A. 1671 nebulones duo, atrociſſimorum criminum condemnati, jamque morti addicti; quibus ut, more judiciorum uſitato, vitæ defenſor daretur, hoc quicquid erat negotii Senatus Neomagenſis *Noodtio* demandavit juveni. Is, peropportunam acquirendæ laudis occaſionem nactus, rem prorſus deſperatam magno animo aggreſſus eſt, nec in quemquam conferri eam ſpartam potuiſſe digniorem, re ipſa oſtendit. Conſecit enim hanc cauſam, præter expectatio-

Hence, if we have a number of forces acting at a point, and we wish to find the resultant of them all, we may first find the resultant of any two of them, then the resultant of this resultant and a third force, and so on. Thus we shall arrive at the resultant of all the forces.

Ex. 1. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is a right angle; find their resultant.

Ex. 2. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 60°; find their resultant.

Ex. 3. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 120°; find their resultant.

Ex. 4. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 30°; find their resultant.

Ex. 5. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 150°; find their resultant.

Ex. 6. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 90°; find their resultant.

Ex. 7. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 45°; find their resultant.

Ex. 8. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 135°; find their resultant.

Ex. 9. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 0°; find their resultant.

Ex. 10. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 180°; find their resultant.

Ex. 11. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 90°; find their resultant.

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Ex. 103. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 135°; find their resultant.

Ex. 104. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 0°; find their resultant.

Ex. 105. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 180°; find their resultant.

Ex. 106. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 90°; find their resultant.

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Ex. 352. Forces of 3 and 4 lbs. act at a point, and the angle between them is 45°; find their resultant.

Ex. 353. Forces of 3 and 4

rum confeſſu, in quibus præcipuum tenebat locum *Beverningius*, Batavorum in Congreſſu Neomagenſi legatus primarius. Is, magni ingenii & in rebus agendis prudentiæ vir plane ſummæ, e Noſtro, quem de doctrina & moribus jam aliunde ſibi habebat quam commendatiſſimum, facile impetravit autoritate ſua, ut inchoatam nuper omnium cum plauſu telam pertexeret, & *Probabilium Juris Librum alterum* ac *tertium* in eadem, qua *Librum primum*, officina juris faceret publici. Eodem tempore, ferente ita fortuna, Noſter innotuit *Guilielmo de Haren*, magnæ dignitatis in Friſia Judici, Ordinum Friſicorum tum Neomagi legato; cui tantopere ſe probavit eruditio ingeniumque *Noodtii*, ut felicem exiſtimaret Academiam, quæ hunc doctorem haberet, deferretque ei A. 1679, Friſicorum Principum ſuffragio, nobilem lautamque explicandorum Jurium in Academia Franeckerana provinciam, quam geſſerat olim *Ulricus Huberus*, tum in aula Friſica gerendis rebus publicis admotus. Secutus eſt nutum fatorum *Noodtius*, &, relicta tandem patria, de qua ſatis jam videbatur præclare meritus, inter votivas civium acclamationes urbem ſalutavit Franeckeranam. Paulo poſt celebrati ſunt inaugurandi ritus, audientium ſpectantiumque ſplendore illuſtriſſimi. Quippe *de Civili prudentia & Naturalis Juris cum Civili cognatione* verba facientem publice, non univerſus tantum Senatus Academicus, & vir quisque in re publica primarius, ſed ipſe etiam Henricus Caſimirus Naſſovius, Princeps maximus, Academiæ ſupremus Rector, audivit, & Academiæ novum ex tanto viro decus gratulatus eſt. Nec digniorem *Hubero*, Jureconſulto excellenti, inveniri ſucceſſorem potuiſſe *Noodtio*, haud ita multo poſt apparuit. Eam enim interpretandi Juris viam ingreſſus eſt, quam & ratione & exemplo ſuo eſſe optimam cognoverat, plumbeumque Juris civilis interpretem arbitratus, a quo longius abeſſet naturalis Juris cognitio, hujus cumprimis doctrinæ præceptis ſuorum animos auditorum innutrivit, &, ut ejus in legibus Romanis uſum intelligerent, aureos *Hugonis Grotii de Jure belli & pacis* libros diligenter ex cathedra prælegit. Jamque, latius in dies longiusque diffuſa laude *Noodtii*, factum eſt,

eſt, ut Academia per univerſum Belgium vix ulla eſſet, quæ non fovere eum in ſinu optaret, huncque præ ceteris præceptorem expeteret. Trajectina A. 1683 bis ab eo repulſam accepit, hanc a Franeckeranis ejus rei gratiam ferente, ut auctiore longe ipſi proſpicerent ſtipendio; at ſubſequenti anno tertium roganti, & cum ſplendidiſſimis conditionibus in Jureconſultorum ſubſelliis locum offerenti, ne ſortis ipſe ſuæ videretur negligentior, magis facilem ſe tandem præbuit, & cathedram Franeckeranam cum Trajectina commutavit. Novum hoc munus ritu ſolenni auſpicaturus, *de cauſis corruptæ Jurisprudentiæ* elegantem dignamque doctiſſimorum virorum auribus orationem recitavit. Biennium hic commoratus, jamque in ea ætate conſtitutus, quam ſatis maturam nuptiis putabat, jucundam tori vitæque ſociam Hagæ Comitum invenit *Saram Mariam van der Marck van Leur*, genere ortam haud ignobili, & virtutibus ſexus ſui condecoratiſſimam. Fauſtum ea res omen habuit, nuptiisque velut largiſſima dos acceſſit Jurium doctoris in Academia Belgii principe, Lugdunenſi, munus publicum, eodem anno Hagæ oblatum ipſi literis Comitum perquam honorificis, quas attulerant *Beverningius* Conſulesque civitatis graviſſimi. Haud ſatis conſtat, quo die inauguratus ſit Lugduni, nec, de quo verba fecit, compertum nobis eſt argumentum; propterea quod, incertum qua de cauſa, nunquam in lucem exiit hæc Oratio. Fixit hunc ſibi terminum fortuna *Noodtii*, jamque eo in loco collocatus, quo vix optare in Academiis ſublimiorem poterat, reliquam vitæ ſuæ partem ita transegit hac in urbe, ut viros decet bonos & ad rerum bene geſtarum laudem adſpirantes. Ad eam doctrina ingeniumque *Noodtii* maturitatem pervenerat, ut, quicquid ſcriberet, ſcriptum excellenter eſſet, & magna Jurisprudentiæ Romanæ afferre incrementa videretur. A. 1691 & iterum A. 1715 Lugduni in novam formam redacta, & *Libro quarto* pulchrisque multis acceſſionibus locupletata, *Probabilia Juris* in 4 edidit; ad quorum calcem adjecit *de Jurisdictione & Imperio*, nec non *ad Legem Aquiliam*, libros ſingulares, compoſitiſſimum utrumque, & ex legum

Romanarum ipſis hauſtum fontibus, nec non breves *Vindicias* adverſus doctiſſimum in Germanis Virum, *Chriſtfriedum Wachtlerum*, nuper demum ex hac vita egreſſum, cujus, quæ haud ita multo ante in lucem exierant, *Notæ ad Librum primum Probabilium Juris Gerardi Noodtii, JCti Batavi*, non momenti eſſe nullius putabantur earum rerum intelligentibus. Septem annis ab eo tempore exactis, in conſpectum eruditorum venere *Noodtii de Fœnore & Uſuris libri tres; quibus multa Juris civilis, aliorumque veterum Scriptorum, loca aut illuſtrantur, aut emendantur*, Opus eorum, quæ debentur *Noodtio*, omnium præſtantiſſimum. Laborem hunc A. 1698 excepit *de Jure ſummi Imperii, & lege Regia*, Oratio, publice, cum magiſtratu Academico abiret, habita, quam, Gallice converſam, proxime expectare nos jubet *Barbeyracius*, Jurisperitus in Batavis egregius. Eodem anno rem *Noodtii* domeſticam gravis quidam caſus percuſſit. Quam enim amplexus fuerat tenerrime, & quæ filiam ipſi tulerat *Saram Adrianam*, nuptam, *Joanni Ham van den Ende*, cauſarum patrono in urbe Amſtelodamenſi non incelebri, mors ei repentina uxorem abſtulit. A quo dolore acerbiſſimo ut avocaret pauliſper animum, junctius vivere cum Muſis cœpit, & fortunæ ludibrium magno animo deſpiciens, omnes curas & cogitationes ſuas in reſtituendum antiquæ Jurisprudentiæ decus convertit. Cujus otii multos in orbem literatum redire fructus juſſit. Dedit enim eodem tempore in manus eruditorum *Julium Paulum, ſive de Partus expoſitione & nece apud veteres librum ſingularem;* in cujus fronte literas legas ad *Nicolaum Thomam van der Marck van Leur*, affinem *Noodtii*, ejus luctus, quo proſecutus eſt funus uxoris ſuæ, teſtes certiſſimas. Hunc A. 1704 ſubſecutus eſt *Diocletianus & Maximianus, ſive de Tranſactione & pactione criminum liber ſingularis*, & A. 1705 *de Religione ab Imperio Jure Gentium libera*, cum regendæ Academiæ munus iterum poneret, recitata, & a *Barbeyracio* ſermone Gallico donata, Oratio, nec non doctiſſimi *Obſervationum Libri duo: in quibus complura Juris Civilis aliorumque veterum ſcriptorum loca aut illuſtrantur, aut*

aut emendantur. Poſt A. 1709 ejus *de Forma emendandi doli mali, in contrahendis negotiis admiſſi, apud veteres*, liber, & ſubſequenti anno novo indutus habitu *Julius Paulus* prodiit. Quæ cum nemini non legi percupide & æſtimari maximi intelligeret ſingula, laudabile A. 1713 cepit conſilium, quicquid ab ipſo ſcriptum unquam editumve eſſet, in unum corpus redigendi, & cum his Opuſcula jungendi nova duo, *de Uſufructu* alterum, alterum *de pactis & Transactionibus, ad Edictum Prætoris.* Præſtitum id ab eo gaudentibus eruditis omnibus, & Lugduni in officina *van der Linden* uno Volumine in 4 prodiere univerſa *Noodtii* Opera. His feliciter confectis, & ætati & muneri ſuo jam feciſſe ſatis videbatur, quippe annorum vir ſex & ſexaginta, & laudem conſecutus eam, qua vix unquam ipſi expectari major poterat. Sed, quo fuit ille ingenio, noluit honeſtum de civibus & patria præclare merendi ſtudium niſi cum vita ipſa deponere, nec ſibi ſeni a laboribus quotidianis remiſſionem indulſit. Itaque novum, idque magnum & multorum antehac expetitum votis, aggreſſus eſt Opus, cui ultimam non acceſſiſſe manum, ad hunc usque diem multi ſunt, qui doleant. Etenim *in D. Juſtiniani, ſacratiſſimi Principis, Digeſta, ſive Pandectas*, integrum meditatus eſt *Commentarium*, ejusque *Partem primam* A. 1716 Lugduni in 4 edidit, in quarto *Pandectarum* libro ſubſiſtentem. In eum laborem poſtea viribus nervisque omnibus incubuit; ſed ſpatioſum nimis in hac ætate campum ingreſſus, cum ad librum *Digeſtorum* XXVII perveniſſet, & in dies magis deficere robur corporis ſentiret, tandem ſibi ab hoc negotio, utpote finiendo nunquam, animum duxit abſtrahendum. Neque tamen ab eo tempore omnibus ſe penitus curis abdicavit; nec inter medias feneſtutis moleſtias prodeſſe eruditis deſiit. Quæ in eleganti *de Expoſitione infantum* libello olim ſcripſerat, male habuerant Jurisperitorum nonnullos, & in his maxime *Bynkershœckium*, magni nominis virum, qui opiniones *Noodtianis* contrarias defendit in Diſſertatione ſingulari, A. 1719 edita. Cujus viri etſi magna eſſet nec cuiquam incognita eruditio, argumenta etiam,

etiam, quibus in hac cauſa uteretur, ſpecioſa ſatis, nihil tamen dimovere ex ſede ſua potuere mentem *Noodtii*, qui, ne famæ ſuæ rationem habere nullam videretur, continuo libelli ſui *Vindicias* paravit, quas, diu in ſcriniis ſervatas, conſultiſſimum duxerat, produturæ aliquando ſuorum *Operum* editioni novæ adjicere, ſed poſtea, mutata ſententia, A. 1722 ſigillatim edidit, inſcripſitque: *Amica Reſponſio ad difficultates Julio Paulo, ſive Libro de partus expoſitione & nece apud Veteres, nuper motas a Viro Ampliſſimo, Cornelio van Bynkershœk, Juriſconſulto, & in ſuprema Hollandiæ, Zelandiæ, & Weſt-Friſiæ Curia Senatore, in Opuſculo, de Jure occidendi, vendendi, & exponendi liberos, apud Romanos.* Sed, inclinante nondum ad pacem *Bynkershœkii* ingenio, hujus ad *Reſponſionem Noodtii* anno poſt prodiere *Notæ*, aculeorum multum habentes, & vehementiſſimam diuturnamque pugnam minitantes, niſi jam ſatis dictum pro cauſa ſua, & receptui canere conſultum duxiſſet *Noodtius*. Illud auſpicato accidit, quod eleganti illi, duobus in folio, ut vocant, Voluminibus conſtanti, quæ A. 1724 prelo exiit Lugduni, *Operum* ſuorum editioni novæ ſupereſſe ipſi licuit; quo factum, ut, quas in ſuperiori editione magno numero deprehendas, Typographorum mendæ multæ emendatæ ſint feliciter, & ad majorem omnia nitorem melioremque revocata ſint ordinem. Fatalis *Noodtio* fuit annus 1725, quo ruſticantem forte in prædio generi ſui, *van den Ende*, ſubita invaſit apoplexis, familiaris ſenectuti morbus, cujus violentiores impetus jam inde ab aliquo tempore portenderat ipſi hærens in oſſibus nervisque torpor viriumque inuſitata proſtratio. Intellexit ſtatim, ſupremum vitæ diem imminere, &, ne ſtatione ſua egreſſum mors offenderet, æger Lugdunum reverſus eſt, ubi altero die poſt poſita rerum humanarum cura omni, erecto ad Deum animo, die 15 Auguſti, annum agens octavum & ſeptuageſimum, pie placideque exſpiravit. Defuncti oſſa Neomagum translata, & in tumulo paterno, quod ipſe moriens juſſerat, ritu ſolenni ſunt condita. Is vitæ finis fuit Viri magni, &, dum artibus ſtabit honos ſuus, verſaturi in ore hominum. Corpus ei natura firmum ac robuſtum dederat, nec ullo, dum vixit, morborum impetu vexa-

fendere. Temporis ſui rationem per omnem vitam prudenter habuit; nec nimia librorum lectione perturbare ingenium, ſed meditatione diligenti comprehendere res difficillimas ſolebat. Græcorum veterum Romanorumque ſcriptorum amantiſſimus ſemper fuit, hisque fontibus ſuos velut hortulos irrigavit, & ſine fructu eſſe, quod Jurisprudentiæ Romanæ impendatur, ſtudium, recte ſapienterque judicavit, niſi his in tempore uti præceptoribus didiceris. Quo factum eſt, ut, quæ ſcriberet, barbarie ſeculi eſſent purgatiſſima, & trivialis doctrinæ lectoribus, quibus eum priſco Latio parum commercii, haud raro faceſſerent negotium, hocque nomine obſcura & jejunis involuta tricis dicerentur. Cumque bona dicere, quam multa, mallet, & in vitio poneret loquacitatem; ad *Taciti* potius aut *Senecæ*, quam *Ciceronis*, aut quorumcunque aliorum, ingenium orationem & ſcribendi genus accommodavit. Si quas forte ſuarum in Jure Civili emendationum aut conjecturarum novas venditavit, quæ novæ re vera non fuerunt, noli eam culpam putare *Noodtii*, quippe qui recentiorum Juris interpretum curioſus parum, rem eandem facile, quæ dudum aliis in mentem venerat, ingenio aſſequi & cogitatione potuit. Poſthumorum *Noodtii*, ſpes nulla eſt, quidquam proditurum unquam eſſe; cumque pauca ſint & momenti admodum exigui, quæ conſignata literis reliquit, ea ipſa moriens ſevera lege publicari vetuit. Scriptis *Noodtii*, quæ vivente eo prodierunt, & quorum mentionem ſupra fecimus, leve quoddam addimus, nunquam, quod miramur, ipſius *Operibus* adjunctum. Quærentibus nonnullis, utrum liceat Principi diſpenſare nuptiis cum avunculi vidua contractis, licere omnino, reſpondet hic, nec legibus ullis, ſive divinis, ſive humanis, principi hoc jure eſſe interdictum. Scriptum hoc, ſolennioris *Reſponſi* formam præ ſe ferens, & ſermone compoſitum vernaculo, primum *Conſultationum Trajectinarum* Volumini tertio acceſſit, poſtea ab *Alexandro Arnoldo Pagenſtechero*, Jureconſulto Græningenſi, Latine converſum, in hujus *Irnerio injuria vapulante* haud immerito ſibi locum vindicavit.

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ACTORUM ERUDITORUM,

Quæ Lipſiæ publicantur,

SUPPLEMENTA.

Tomus X Sect. III.

VIRI QUONDAM ILLUSTRIS, HERMANNI CONRINGII, Polyhiſtoris celeberrimi, Medicinæ ac Politices in Academia Julia, quæ Helmſtadii eſt, Profeſſoris meritiſſimi, multorum Regum ac Principum Conſiliarii, Opera; curante, Commentariisque ſuis hæc Opera paſſim augente & illuſtrante, JOANNE WILHELMO GOEBELIO, in Acad. Jul. JCto, Regiæ Scientiarum Societatis Berolinenſis Membro.

Tomi III, IV, V, VI.

Brunſuigæ, ſumtibus Frider. Wilhelmi Meyeri, 1730. fol.
T. III 12 Alph. T. IV 11 Alph. T. V 12 Alph. T. VI Alph. 9 pl. 12.

REPERTORIUM CONRINGIANUM;
h. e.
INDEX UNIVERSALIS, RES ET VERBA, quæ VI Tomis Operum continentur, in Nucleo quaſi ad ordinem Alphabeticum exhibens.

Brunſuigæ, ſumtibus Frider. Wilhelmi Meyeri, 1730. fol.
Alph. 4 pl. 12.

Bismarck's policy was not to be deflected by the Spanish
Succession. He was not interested in the Spanish Succession
except as a means of embroiling France with the Powers.
Bismarck's policy was to keep France isolated. He was not
interested in the Spanish Succession except as a means of
embroiling France with the Powers. Bismarck's policy was to
keep France isolated. He was not interested in the Spanish
Succession except as a means of embroiling France with the
Powers. Bismarck's policy was to keep France isolated. He was
not

p. 1057. 1066. 1082. 1099. 1111. *bus Rerumpublicarum*; 33) *de Morbis ac mutationibus Oligarchiarum earumque remediis*; 34) *de Ortu & mutationibus Regnorum*; 35) *de Recta in optima Republica educatione*; 36) *de Prudentia peregrinandi*; 37) *de Boni Conſiliarii in Republica munere.*

1. 47. *Tomus IV* exhibet ex Operibus *Conringianis* 1) *Exercitationem Hiſtorico-Politicam de Notitia ſingularis alicujus Reipublicæ*, quantum ſcimus, hactenus ineditam. 2) *Examen Rerumpublicarum potiorum totius orbis.* Edidit illud primus, inſcio & invito *Conringio, Phil. Andr. Oldenburgerus*, paſſimque corrupit, unde, ut nunc eo curatius ederetur, quinque Codices MStos conſuluit Conſ. *Gœbelius.* Propoſitum eidem fuerat, ob mutatas plerarumque Rerumpublicarum poſt *Conringii* tempora facies, eas mutationes indicare, quæque in hoc Opere deſiderari poſſunt, ſupplere, ſed tempore ſe excluſum conqueritur in Præfatione hujus Voluminis. Reliquam partem hujus Tomi Diſſer-

549. 580. 605. 615. 644. 660. 670. 677. 684. 698. 707. 731. 744. 756. 783. tationes Academicæ *Conringianæ* conſtituunt; 3) *de Ratione ſtatus*; 4) *de Majeſtate civili*; 5) *de Majeſtate, ejusque Juribus circa ſacra & profana potiſſimis*; 6) *de Majeſtatis civilis autoritate & officio circa ſacra*; 7) *de Conſiliis & circa ea ſummæ poteſtatis autoritate*; 8) *de Majeſtatis civilis autoritate & officio circa leges*; 9) & 10) *de Legibus*; 11) *de Privilegiis recte conferendis & revocandis*; 12) *de Judiciis in Republica recte inſtituendis*; 13) *de Forma Judiciorum in Republica recte inſtituenda*; 14) *de Re nummaria in Republica quavis recte conſtituenda*; 15) *de Contributionibus*; 16) *de Ærario boni Principis recte conſtituendo, augendo & conſervando*; 17) *Joan. Bodini Reſponſio ad Paradoxa Maleſtretti de caritate rerum ejusque remediis; ejusdem Diſſertationes de ærario & re nummaria, ex Opere de Rep. excerptæ, ut & quæ Joach. Hopperus libro de vera Jurisprudentia VII & VIII docuit de Bonorum Cæſarcorum ſecundum leges Juſtinianeas curatione; H. Conringius omnia recenſuit; atque uſui reddidit commodatiora*; 18) *Diſſ. de Commerciis & mercatura*; 19) *de Maritimis commerciis*; 20) *de Vectigalibus,*

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Antiquities, or Remains of Antiquity, are the Monuments of Ancient Times, which have escaped the Ravages of Barbarism, and the Injuries of Time. Of these, some are Public, others Private; some Sacred, others Profane; some Civil, others Military; some Natural, others Artificial. Antiquities are also divided into Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Etruscan, Gothic, &c. according to the Nations to which they belong.

Antiquities, or Remains of Antiquity, are the Monuments of Ancient Times, which have escaped the Ravages of Barbarism, and the Injuries of Time. Of these, some are Public, others Private; some Sacred, others Profane; some Civil, others Military; some Natural, others Artificial. Antiquities are also divided into Greek, Roman, Egyptian, Etruscan, Gothic, &c. according to the Nations to which they belong.

Epiſtolæ quatuor; omnia H. Conringii cura. Duplex *Conringii* Commentarius in *Tacitum* exhibetur, alter Criticus, quem ipſe publicavit, alter Hiſtorico-Politicus, quem a Cl. *Treuero* communicatum, nunc primum ex MSto una cum ſuis meditationibus textui junxit Cl. *Gœbelius*. Inter Epiſtolas vero una eſt, qua ſe adverſus *Jo. Ott. Taborem* in quæſtione: an Jus publicum Germaniæ ex Romanorum legibus petendum ſit, quod negaverat, defendit, & negativam ſuam ulterius tuetur. 8) *De Antiquiſſimo ſtatu Helmeſtadii & vicinia Conjecturæ*; quibus tamen Cl. *Eccardum*, olim Conſil. intimum Epiſc. Herbipol. ſingulari Programmate multa oppoſuiſſe, Cl. *Gœbelius* monet, aliosque, qui antiquitates Helmſtadienſes inveſtigarunt, allegat. 9) *De Antiquitatibus Academicis Diſſertationes; acceſſit Supplementorum ejusdem argumenti Liber unus.* Sunt nempe ſex Orationes, quas *Conringius* ab A. 1637 ad 1640 recitavit, & paſſim illuſtravit in Supplementis, quibus ſubjuncta *Joach. Jo. Maderi* Epiſtola ad eundem ejusdem thematis. 10) *De Bibliotheca Auguſta, quæ eſt in arce Wolffenbüttelenſi, Epiſtola.* 11) *Leonis III Papæ Epiſtolæ ad Carolum M. Imperatorem; Capitulare Caroli M. de villis ſuis. Edidit & illuſtravit Conringius.* 12) *Hiſtoria electionis Alexandri VII Papæ; adjunctæ ſunt Opuſcula varia ejusdem Argumenti, opera H. Conringii.* nempe *Enumeratio Cardinalium, quibus jus ſuffragii in Comitiis illis fuit: H. Conringii Epiſtola de Electione Alex. VII Papæ, oppoſita Appendici Examinis Erbermanniani; Examinis Conringiani Appendix* ipſa *Erbermanni: H. Conringii Caſtigatio Appendicis alterius Examinis Erbermanni de Elect. Alex. VII, cui illa ipſa Appendix eſt inſerta; Curſor volans, qui ex Conclavi Eccleſiaſtico ad P. P. Chriſtianos ob creationem novi Pontificis Romani abiit 20 Febr. A. 1655; de vera cauſa prorogati Conclavis & prætextu factionis volantis.* 13) *De Electione Urbani VIII & Innocentii X Pontif. Commentarii Hiſtorici duo; adjecta ſunt nonnulla alia ejusdem argumenti cum H. Conringii Proœmio.* Latent nempe ſub appellatione adjectorum: *Bulla Gregorii XV de Conclavi, de ſacris*

p. 273.
356.
398.
545.
549.
587.
614.
664.

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Hall, Charles Cuthbert, D.D., LL.D., President of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, 1904. Author of "Christian Doctrine and Modern Culture (Christian Apologetics)," 1893; "Christian Mysticism," 1901; "Christ and Human Destiny," 1906; "Christian Worship," 1908; "Christian Faith and Modern Theology," 1909; "Christian Work and Worship," 1911; "Christian Work and Life," 1913; "Christian Work and Evangelism," 1914; "Christian Work and Education," 1915; "Christian Work and Theology," 1916; "Christian Work and Preaching," 1917; "Christian Work and Missions," 1918; "Christian Work and Reconstruction," 1919; "Christian Work and Unity," 1920; "Christian Work and Progress," 1921; "Christian Work and Hope," 1922; "Christian Work and Faith," 1923; "Christian Work and Love," 1924; "Christian Work and Peace," 1925; "Christian Work and Joy," 1926; "Christian Work and Eternity," 1927; "Christian Work and God," 1928; "Christian Work and Christ," 1929; "Christian Work and Holy Spirit," 1930; "Christian Work and Church," 1931; "Christian Work and Kingdom," 1932; "Christian Work and Future," 1933; 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"Christian Work and Christ," 2775; "Christian Work and Holy Spirit," 2776; "Christian Work and Church," 2777; "Christian Work and Kingdom," 2778; "Christian Work and Future," 2779; "Christian Work and Past," 2780; "Christian Work and Present," 2781; "Christian Work and Eternity," 2782; "Christian Work and God," 2783; "Christian Work and Christ," 2784; "Christian Work and Holy Spirit," 2785; "Christian Work and Church," 2786; "Christian Work and Kingdom," 2787; "Christian Work and Future," 2788; "Christian Work and Past," 2789; "Christian Work and Present," 2790; "Christian Work and Eternity," 2791; "Christian Work and God," 2792; "Christian Work and Christ," 2793; "Christian Work and Holy Spirit," 2794; "Christian Work and Church," 2795; "Christian Work and Kingdom," 2796; "Christian Work and Future," 2797; "Christian Work and Past," 2798; "Christian Work and Present," 2799; "Christian Work and Eternity," 2800; "Christian Work and God," 2801; "Christian Work and Christ," 2802; "Christian Work and Holy Spirit," 2803; 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"Christian Work and Kingdom," 2949; "Christian Work and Future," 2950; "Christian Work and Past," 2951; "Christian Work and Present," 2952; "Christian Work and Eternity," 2953; "Christian Work and God," 2954; "Christian Work and Christ," 2955; "Christian Work and Holy Spirit," 2956; "Christian Work and Church," 2957; "

p. 77. posita. 6) *De Origine Juris Germanici Liber unus; adjecta sunt opuscula ejus argumenti varia*, scilicet: *Excerpta ex Conr. Responsione ad Bartholdi Nibusii novas objectiones; Præfatio Apologetica contra Jo. Ott. Taborem, præmissa Dissertationi de Juris Publici Justinianei in Germania autoritate, ex Prolegomenis ad Germaniam Taciti excerpta; Epistola ad Lectorem, Operi de Finibus Imperii Germ. annexa, contra Jo. Ott. Taboris nequissimas calumnias; Georg. Calixti Senarii ad Luningium; Quæstiones de Irnerio historicæ, a Juris Pontificii & Cæsarei Collegiis Bononiensibus excussæ; Caroli M. Capitularia duo de Rebus Saxoniæ; Indiculus superstitionum & paganiarum*, quem Cons. *Gœbelius* præter spem *Conringii* feliciter explicavit. 7) *De Nummis Ebræorum paradoxa.* 8) *De Initio anni Sabbatici &* 213. 265. *tempore messis Ebræorum Commentariolus.* 9) *Epistola* 271. *gratulatoria Natalis 88 ad D. Augustum Ducem Brunsu.* qua probat ejusdem de curanda nova Codicis sacri versione, & dissentientibus respondet, *Matth. Wasmuthum* vero adversarium sibi conciliat. Hinc sequitur 10) *Vindicatio suo-* 298. *rum in Epistola Gratulatoria de S. Ebræo Codice dictorum ab iniquissimis calumniis Matth. Wasmuth.* 11) *Actio injuria-* 323. *rum instituta coram illustri tribunali Gottorfiensi in Matth. Wasmuth, D.* 12) *Oratio divæ memoriæ Georgii Ducis* 330. *Brunsuic. & Luneb.* 13) *Theses variæ de morali prudentia,* 335. quas respondendo defendit, 1629. 14) *Disp. de Unitate &* 337. *distinctione scientiarum.* 15) *Consilium in casu conjugii cum* 344. *sororis filia.* 16) *Epistolæ sparsim olim editæ, A. 1666 vero* 346. *uno Volumine comprehensæ*, numero 55, quibus & Præfationes accensentur. 17) *Ad Ferdinandum, Episcopum Monaster. &* 430. *Paderborn. & hujus ad Conringium Epistolæ, a Casp. Cærbero junctim editæ A. 1694.* 18) *Ad Steph. Balazium & hujus ad il-* 459. *lum Epistolæ*, ab eodem editæ A. 1694. 19) *Epistolæ ad nobilem* 493. *Boineburgium*, tres tantum, quarum una, a S. Rev. *Tapsio*, Past. Hildesh. Prim. *Gœbelio* exhibita, ad tres sibi de una & vera Ecclesia Christiana propositas quæstiones respondet, reliquis vero duabus de edendo a *Pufendorfio Jure*

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ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἀτλαντικοῦ πελάγους μέχρι τῆς Ἰνδικῆς θαλάττης, ἐν ᾗ καὶ τὴν Ταπροβάνην νῆσον κεῖσθαι, μεγάλην οὖσαν καὶ τῷ μεγέθει τῆς Βρεττανικῆς ἴσην· ἐν δὲ ταύτῃ τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ζῷα γεννᾶσθαι παραπλήσια τοῖς ἐν τῇ Ἰνδικῇ, τὸν δὲ ἐλέφαντα μὴ γεννᾶσθαι μόνον· τοὺς δὲ κατοικοῦντας ἐν αὐτῇ τὴν μὲν ἡλικίαν ἔχειν ἐπὶ πλεῖστον, ἐνίους δὲ καὶ τῶν ἑκατὸν ἐτῶν ὑπερβάλλειν· τὸν δὲ βίον ἔχειν ἀπλοῦν καὶ ἀφελῆ καὶ τὰ πολλὰ τῶν ἐθῶν ὁμοίως τοῖς Ἰνδοῖς· τὸν δὲ πλοῦτον ἐκ τῆς ἐμπορίας ἔχειν· τὴν δὲ νῆσον ἐκ τῆς θαλάττης ἐπιφαίνεσθαι τοῖς πλέουσιν ἐπὶ πολὺ τοῦ πελάγους ὑπερέχουσαν· ἐν δὲ τῷ μεταξὺ τόπῳ τῆς τε Ἰνδικῆς καὶ τῆς νήσου ταύτης ἐπὶ πολὺ τὸ πέλαγος ἀβαθὲς εἶναι καὶ μόλις ἐπὶ τριάκοντα σταδίους βάθος ἔχειν· ἐν δὲ τῇ νήσῳ ταύτῃ καὶ ποταμοὺς μεγάλους ῥεῖν καὶ λίμνας καὶ πεδία πολλὰ καὶ καλὰ καὶ τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν ἐν αὐτοῖς ἀρόσιμα· τὸν δὲ καρπὸν ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἀναδιδόναι πολύν· τὰς δὲ πόλεις ἐν αὐτῇ πολλὰς εἶναι καὶ τὰς πλείστας ἐπὶ τοῖς ποταμοῖς καὶ τοῖς λιμνάζουσι τόποις κεῖσθαι· τὸν δὲ βασιλέα τῆς νήσου τὴν μεγίστην ἔχειν δύναμιν καὶ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐκ τῶν ἐπιγραφομένων ἐλεφάντων εἶναι μυρίους· τοὺς δὲ ἐλέφαντας τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ταύτῃ γεννωμένους ὑπερβάλλειν τοῖς μεγέθεσι τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἰνδικῇ· τὸν δὲ βασιλέα τῆς νήσου τὴν μεγίστην ἔχειν δύναμιν καὶ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐκ τῶν ἐπιγραφομένων ἐλεφάντων εἶναι μυρίους· τοὺς δὲ ἐλέφαντας τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ταύτῃ γεννωμένους ὑπερβάλλειν τοῖς μεγέθεσι τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἰνδικῇ· τὸν δὲ βασιλέα τῆς νήσου τὴν μεγίστην ἔχειν δύναμιν καὶ τὸν ἀριθμὸν τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐκ τῶν ἐπιγραφομένων ἐλεφάντων εἶναι μυρίους· τοὺς δὲ ἐλέφαντας τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ ταύτῃ γεννωμένους ὑπερβάλλειν τοῖς μεγέθεσι τοὺς ἐν τῇ Ἰνδικῇ·

Fig. 1. Plan of Ground Floor.

Fig. 2. Plan of Second Floor.

Fig. 3. Plan of Third Floor.

Fig. 4. Plan of Fourth Floor.

Fig. 5. Plan of Fifth Floor.

Fig. 6. Plan of Sixth Floor.

Fig. 7. Plan of Seventh Floor.

Fig. 8. Plan of Eighth Floor.

Fig. 9. Plan of Ninth Floor.

Fig. 10. Plan of Tenth Floor.

Fig. 11. Plan of Eleventh Floor.

Fig. 12. Plan of Twelfth Floor.

Fig. 13. Plan of Thirteenth Floor.

Fig. 14. Plan of Fourteenth Floor.

Fig. 15. Plan of Fifteenth Floor.

Fig. 16. Plan of Sixteenth Floor.

Fig. 17. Plan of Seventeenth Floor.

Fig. 18. Plan of Eighteenth Floor.

Fig. 19. Plan of Nineteenth Floor.

Fig. 20. Plan of Twentieth Floor.

Fig. 21. Plan of Twenty-first Floor.

Fig. 22. Plan of Twenty-second Floor.

Fig. 23. Plan of Twenty-third Floor.

Fig. 24. Plan of Twenty-fourth Floor.

Fig. 25. Plan of Twenty-fifth Floor.

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Fig. 27. Plan of Twenty-seventh Floor.

Fig. 28. Plan of Twenty-eighth Floor.

Fig. 29. Plan of Twenty-ninth Floor.

Fig. 30. Plan of Thirtieth Floor.

Fig. 31. Plan of Thirty-first Floor.

Fig. 32. Plan of Thirty-second Floor.

Fig. 33. Plan of Thirty-third Floor.

Fig. 34. Plan of Thirty-fourth Floor.

Fig. 35. Plan of Thirty-fifth Floor.

Fig. 36. Plan of Thirty-sixth Floor.

Fig. 37. Plan of Thirty-seventh Floor.

Fig. 38. Plan of Thirty-eighth Floor.

Fig. 39. Plan of Thirty-ninth Floor.

Fig. 40. Plan of Fortieth Floor.

Fig. 41. Plan of Forty-first Floor.

Fig. 42. Plan of Forty-second Floor.

Fig. 43. Plan of Forty-third Floor.

Fig. 44. Plan of Forty-fourth Floor.

Fig. 45. Plan of Forty-fifth Floor.

Fig. 46. Plan of Forty-sixth Floor.

Fig. 47. Plan of Forty-seventh Floor.

Fig. 48. Plan of Forty-eighth Floor.

Fig. 49. Plan of Forty-ninth Floor.

Fig. 50. Plan of Fiftieth Floor.

Fig. 51. Plan of Fifty-first Floor.

Fig. 52. Plan of Fifty-second Floor.

Fig. 53. Plan of Fifty-third Floor.

Fig. 54. Plan of Fifty-fourth Floor.

Fig. 55. Plan of Fifty-fifth Floor.

Fig. 56. Plan of Fifty-sixth Floor.

Fig. 57. Plan of Fifty-seventh Floor.

Fig. 58. Plan of Fifty-eighth Floor.

Fig. 59. Plan of Fifty-ninth Floor.

Fig. 60. Plan of Sixtieth Floor.

Fig. 61. Plan of Sixty-first Floor.

Fig. 62. Plan of Sixty-second Floor.

Fig. 63. Plan of Sixty-third Floor.

Fig. 64. Plan of Sixty-fourth Floor.

Fig. 65. Plan of Sixty-fifth Floor.

Fig. 66. Plan of Sixty-sixth Floor.

Fig. 67. Plan of Sixty-seventh Floor.

Fig. 68. Plan of Sixty-eighth Floor.

Fig. 69. Plan of Sixty-ninth Floor.

Fig. 70. Plan of Seventieth Floor.

Fig. 71. Plan of Seventy-first Floor.

Fig. 72. Plan of Seventy-second Floor.

Fig. 73. Plan of Seventy-third Floor.

Fig. 74. Plan of Seventy-fourth Floor.

Fig. 75. Plan of Seventy-fifth Floor.

Fig. 76. Plan of Seventy-sixth Floor.

Fig. 77. Plan of Seventy-seventh Floor.

Fig. 78. Plan of Seventy-eighth Floor.

Fig. 79. Plan of Seventy-ninth Floor.

Fig. 80. Plan of Eightieth Floor.

Fig. 81. Plan of Eighty-first Floor.

Fig. 82. Plan of Eighty-second Floor.

Fig. 83. Plan of Eighty-third Floor.

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Fig. 88. Plan of Eighty-eighth Floor.

Fig. 89. Plan of Eighty-ninth Floor.

Fig. 90. Plan of Ninetieth Floor.

Fig. 91. Plan of Ninety-first Floor.

Fig. 92. Plan of Ninety-second Floor.

Fig. 93. Plan of Ninety-third Floor.

Fig. 94. Plan of Ninety-fourth Floor.

Fig. 95. Plan of Ninety-fifth Floor.

Fig. 96. Plan of Ninety-sixth Floor.

Fig. 97. Plan of Ninety-seventh Floor.

Fig. 98. Plan of Ninety-eighth Floor.

Fig. 99. Plan of Ninety-ninth Floor.

Fig. 100. Plan of One Hundredth Floor.

Fig. 101. Plan of One Hundred and First Floor.

Fig. 102. Plan of One Hundred and Second Floor.

Fig. 103. Plan of One Hundred and Third Floor.

Fig. 104. Plan of One Hundred and Fourth Floor.

Fig. 105. Plan of One Hundred and Fifth Floor.

Fig. 106. Plan of One Hundred and Sixth Floor.

Fig. 107. Plan of One Hundred and Seventh Floor.

Fig. 108. Plan of One Hundred and Eighth Floor.

Fig. 109. Plan of One Hundred and Ninth Floor.

Fig. 110. Plan of One Hundred and Tenth Floor.

Fig. 111. Plan of One Hundred and Eleventh Floor.

Fig. 112. Plan of One Hundred and Twelfth Floor.

Fig. 113. Plan of One Hundred and Thirteenth Floor.

Fig. 114. Plan of One Hundred and Fourteenth Floor.

Fig. 115. Plan of One Hundred and Fifteenth Floor.

Fig. 116. Plan of One Hundred and Sixteenth Floor.

Fig. 117. Plan of One Hundred and Seventeenth Floor.

Fig. 118. Plan of One Hundred and Eighteenth Floor.

Fig. 119. Plan of One Hundred and Nineteenth Floor.

Fig. 120. Plan of One Hundred and Twentieth Floor.

Fig. 121. Plan of One Hundred and Twenty-first Floor.

Fig. 122. Plan of One Hundred and Twenty-second Floor.

Fig. 123. Plan of One Hundred and Twenty-third Floor.

Fig. 124. Plan of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Floor.

Fig. 125. Plan of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Floor.

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Fig. 127. Plan of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Floor.

Fig. 128. Plan of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Floor.

Fig. 129. Plan of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Floor.

Fig. 130. Plan of One Hundred and Thirtieth Floor.

Fig. 131. Plan of One Hundred and Thirty-first Floor.

Fig. 132. Plan of One Hundred and Thirty-second Floor.

Fig. 133. Plan of One Hundred and Thirty-third Floor.

Fig. 134. Plan of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Floor.

Fig. 135. Plan of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Floor.

Fig. 136. Plan of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Floor.

Fig. 137. Plan of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Floor.

Fig. 138. Plan of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Floor.

Fig. 139. Plan of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Floor.

Fig. 140. Plan of One Hundred and Fortieth Floor.

Fig. 141. Plan of One Hundred and Forty-first Floor.

Fig. 142. Plan of One Hundred and Forty-second Floor.

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Fig. 147. Plan of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Floor.

Fig. 148. Plan of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Floor.

Fig. 149. Plan of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Floor.

Fig. 150. Plan of One Hundred and Fiftieth Floor.

Fig. 151. Plan of One Hundred and Fifty-first Floor.

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Fig. 159. Plan of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Floor.

Fig. 160. Plan of One Hundred and Sixtieth Floor.

Fig. 161. Plan of One Hundred and Sixty-first Floor.

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Fig. 170. Plan of One Hundred and Seventieth Floor.

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Fig. 200. Plan of Two Hundredth Floor.

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Fig. 249. Plan of Two Hundred and Forty-ninth Floor.

Fig. 250. Plan of Two Hundred and Fiftieth Floor.

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Fig. 258. Plan of Two Hundred and Fifty-eighth Floor.

Fig. 259. Plan of Two Hundred and Fifty-ninth Floor.

Fig. 260. Plan of Two Hundred and Sixtieth Floor.

Fig. 261. Plan of Two Hundred and Sixty-first Floor.

Fig. 262. Plan of Two Hundred and Sixty-second Floor.

Fig. 263. Plan of Two Hundred and Sixty-third Floor.

Fig. 264. Plan of Two Hundred and Sixty-fourth Floor.

Fig. 265. Plan of Two Hundred and Sixty-fifth Floor.

Fig. 266. Plan of Two Hundred and Sixty-sixth Floor.

Fig. 267. Plan of Two Hundred and Sixty-seventh Floor.

Fig. 268. Plan of Two Hundred and Sixty-eighth Floor.

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Fig. 568. Plan of Five

EJUSDEM COMMENTARIORUM AD PANdectas Juris Civilis Pars tertia, continens Librum tertium Pomponii ad Sabinum.

Lemgoviæ, ex officina Meyeriana, 1725, 4.
Pl. 12.

NOn infeliciter ſpem, quam de ſe excitavit, ampliſſimam explevit Cl. *Pagenſtecherus*, & novo elegantique hoc Opere, quam curæ cordique ipſi ſit ſolidior Jurisprudentia, ex ipſis fontibus haurſta, ſatis egregie demonſtravit. Et jam olim *in his Actis* A. 1724 *M. Sept.* p. *399* priorem hujus libri Partem, quam poſtea A. 1725 Lemgoviæ recudendam curavit, honorifica mentione proſecuti fuimus, & ad pertexendam, quam cœperat Vir Conſ. telam, illum haud obſcure monuimus. Nec deſeruit *Pomponium* ſuum; ſed non minori doctrinæ, qua in priore Tomo uſus fuerat, apparatu ad hanc ſpartam ulterius exornandam acceſſit. En ſpecimina quædam. *L. 80 de Judiciis* pertinet ad veterum illud inſtitu- p. 11.
tum, quo magiſtratus ipſi non ſolebant judicare, ſed potius judices a litigantibus petebantur, & petiti, ubi de jure agendi conſtabat, cum formula a Prætore dabantur, modo, ut talis poſtulatus eſſet, qui ſecundum leges judex dari poſſet, tum & utraque pars in eum conſenſiſſet, ex qua litigantium conventione & ipſe judex inter partes convenire dicebatur. Poſtea magiſtratus ipſi judicare juſſi ſunt, exceptis, tum pro- 12.
pter occupationes publicas, tum propter cauſarum multitudinem, cauſis humilioribus, *l. 2. C. de Pedan. Jud.* usque dum in hiſce promiſcue judicis dandi facultas permiſſa eſt, *l. ult. C. eod.* Acute reprehendit Noſter forenſium JCtorum, 11.
Gailii, *Brunnemanni*, *Rhetii*, aliorumque, craſſum & inficetum errorem, qui *all. l. 80 de Judiciis* ad hodiernas citationes, & ad errorem quidem in nomine citantis judicis commiſſum, nimis jejune referunt. Non continetur in *l. 9. de U. O.* 13.
ſtipulatio perplexa, etſi omnes fere JCti in ea verſati opinione ſunt. Ad *l. 162 de U. S.* obſervat Cl. Autor, illam 18.
vulgarem ſubſtituendi formulam : *Si quid filio, ſi*

quid hæredi inſtituto acciderit, Damas ſervus meus hæres & liber eſto, omiſſam eſſe a diligentiſſimo alioquin harum collectore, *Briſſonio, L. VII de form.* Falſoque ab ipſo relatam eſſe ad ſimplicem libertatis dationem ſub conditione, ſi quid filio acciderit. Supplendum præterea monet in eadem lege, *hæres & liber eſto*, cum in plerisque editionibus
p. 29. legeretur ſaltem *liber eſto*. In *l. 8 §. 1 de Leg. I* manum *Triboniani* invenies, cum demum ex *Juſtiniani* Conſtitutione, non electione & conventione, ut olim, *l. 2. de duob. reis l. 116 de U. O. l. ult. de reb. creditis*, ſed ſolutione, alter liberetur *l. pen. C. de Fidejuſſ.* Solutio vero hic intelligitur, non tantum, quæ naturali præſtatione rei fit, ſed & quæ acceptilatione, novatione, jurejurando, & nonnunquam paciſcendo, fieri ſolet. In *§. 2 all. l. 8. de Leg. I Haloandri*
31. lectionem, qua lecticarios pro lecticiariis ſubſtituit, præfert Noſter. Erant autem illi lecticarii ſervi, qui lecticam, ſuppoſitis cervicibus, geſtabant, qua Romani divites, etiam honeſtiores matronæ, valetudinis vel voluptatis ergo, vehebantur. Sed, ne offendant quemquam verba hujus §. *lecticarios octo*,
32. ex antiquitatibus Romanis repetendum, quod modeſtiores & frugi homines quatuor ſervis, beatiores & delicatiores ſex & octo, ad lecticas geſtandas uſi fuerint. Unde lectica hexaphoros & octophoros apud *Mart. IV Epigr. 51 & VI Epigr. 84* & lux *Juvenali Sat. I v. 64 ſexta cervice feratur*. Finem huic Parti imponit Diſſertatio *de Falcidia in legatis ad pias cauſas ceſſante*, in qua communem paternamque ſententiam fortiter ac ſtrenue defendit.

Tranſimus ad tertiam hujus libri Partem. Similitudo, quam in
13. *l. 98 de Leg. I* habet *Julianus, ut, quemadmodum hæredem inſtituere poſſumus ſervum, qui in hoſtium poteſtate eſt, ita legare quoque eum poſſemus*, valde claudicare videtur, quæ hac ratione melius procederet, *ut, quemadmodum &c. ita legare quoque* El *poſſemus*, pro eum *poſſemus*. Nam, quemadmodum per inſtitutionem ſervi ipſe dominus videtur inſtitutus, ſic quoque
22. legatum, ſervo datum, ipſi domino datum videtur. Sui hæredes aliquando quidem populari loquendi uſu & ipſi *adire*,

pro-

proprie tamen *immiſcere ſe* bonis hæreditatis, §. 5. *I. de Hær. qual. & diff.* immo *retinere* hæreditatem, dicuntur, in *l. 12 §. 7 de bon. libert.* Rationem aſſignat *Paulus* in *l. 11 de Lib. & Poſt.* quod *jam vivis parentibus quodam modo rerum paternarum domini ſunt; ita, ut in his non tam hæreditas ſit, quam dominii continuatio.* De hoc dominio *Auſonius:*

Juſta quidem ſeries, patri ſuccedere; verum
Eſſe ſimul dominos, gratior ordo piis,

Plerique, qui ad Pandectas Juris civilis explicandas illuſtrandasque acceſſerunt, in *l. 6. pr. de Cond. & Dem.* legatum *pœnæ nomine* relictum occurrere crediderunt. Sed, ſi legatum *pœnæ* nomine eſt, non ſolum, quod coercendi hæredis cauſa relinquitur, uti *Juſtinianus* definit §. *ult. I. de Leg.* ſed quod ita, ut nec teſtatoris, nec cujuspiam alterius, interſit, non eſſe hanc illius legati ſpeciem, apparet. Non placet *Pagenſtechero Fabri, Godofredi*, aliorumque, ſententia, *rò naturaliter* in *l. 7 de R. J.* ex regula Logicorum, *contrariorum non poſſe dari concurſum*, contraria autem eſſe ajentia & negantia, explicandum eſſe. Ipſe ita cenſet: *Naturaliter*, id eſt, ſecundum naturam, ſive *regulam* Juris Civilis. Ea Regula duplex eſt. Prima: *Hæres ſemel hæres ſemper.* Altera: *Hæreditas* eſt ſucceſſio in *univerſum* jus, quod defunctus *habuit.* Utraque in eo juris fundamento innititur, quo hæres una cum defuncto perſona eſſe intelligitur. Prima ergo efficit, ne quis pro parte *temporis*, ſecunda, ne pro parte *rei*, teſtatus & inteſtatus moriatur teſtator. Hoc ſenſu *Quintilianus Decl. 308: Si confitemini, eſſe teſtamentum, non poteſt videri inteſtatus deceſſiſſe.*

p. 33.

38.

Adjecit Cl. Autor Orationem, quam *de Pegaſo*, JCto Romano, ſolenniter recitavit. Is, ſi veteri Scholiaſti *Juvenalis* credimus, Trierarchum, ſive Navarchum aliquem, patrem habuit, in cujus liburna ſculptus aut pictus fuerat *Pegaſus*, a quo inſigni tota liburna non tantum, ſed ipſe Trierarchi filius nomen accepit. Non adeo illuſtres *Pegaſi* natales fuiſſe, ex *Juvenalis* verbis conjecerunt viri docti, qui *Pegaſum rapta ab olla* profiluiſſe *Sat. IV v. 76 ſeq.* ſcribit. Quaſi ſcilicet rem ollarem vel ſingularem, & nobilita-

Ramón Gómez de la Serna, Ramón y Caja, Madrid, Alianza Editorial, 1971, pp. 11-12.

nis Muliebris Conſideratio Phyſico - Medico-Forenſis.

Dresdæ & Lipſiæ, ſumptibus B. Chriſtoph. Hekelii, Fil, 1731, 4. Alph. 4 pl. 16½.

COntinuat ſtrenue Gynæcologiam ſuam, quam A. 1730, a nobis in his *Actis Menſe Aprili ejusdem Anni pag. 171* commendatam, Clar. *Schurigius* inchoavit, &, quemadmodum in illa Parte de Coitu locutus fuerat, ita nunc naturæ ductum ſecutus, in communicandis ad Muliebria pertinentibus ad abſtruſiſſimum Conceptionis negotium progreditur. In quinque autem Sectiones diſpeſcit Opus, ſingulas ſuis Capitibus circumſcriptas. In Sectione igitur I de Conceptione in genere agit, & Cap. 1 in Conceptionis modum, 2 in ſeminis virilis ad ovarium vias, 3 in conceptionis locum, 4 in ovuli ex ovario receſſum, 5 in ovuli per tubas Fallopianas deſcenſum inquirens, &, quoniam quandoque contingit, ut ovula in abdominis cavitatem prolabantur, Cap. 6 fœtum in abdominis cavitate hærentem delineat; unde Cap. 7 ad ovula integra & ſubventanea, 8 ad conceptionis ætatem & voluptatem, 9 ad conceptionem marium & feminarum, & 10 ad conceptionis impedimentum & ſterilitatem pergit. Sectio II didymotociæ, ſeu gemellationi, dicata eſt, & Cap. 1 de gemellorum ortu, 2 ſignis, 3 de tunicis atque placentis, & 4 de accidentibus, diſſerit. Hanc excipit Sectio III de Superfœtatione, ubi Cap. 1 non ſolum ejus poſſibilitas adſtruitur, ſed & exempla allegantur, & ſigna tam diagnoſtica, quam prognoſtica, eruuntur. Sed datur adhuc rarior conceptionis ſpecies, quando nimirum in recens natæ puellæ utero ſtatim vel paulo poſt partum alius fœtus latitans vel motu deprehenditur, vel novo partu excluditur, de qua Sectio IV loquitur, & Cap. 1 embryotocia, ſeu fœtus prægnans & pariens, deſcribitur; ſed reperiuntur in brutis etiam & in regno vegetabili tales fœtus & fructus prægnantes; hinc Cap. 2 fœtus in brutis, 3 in vegetabilibus fructus prægnantes ſiſtuntur; immo nec in minerali deficere, lapidum prægnantium exemplo. Cap. 4 docetur.

Sectio

Sectio ultima de feminarum graviditate tractat, & Cap. 1, 2, 3, in signa tam in genere, quam in specie sexus inquiritur, ac 4 de gravidate falsa, 5 occulta & dissimulata, 6 de diuturna ob fœtum mortuum sermonem continet. Hinc Cap. 7 gravidarum privilegia designat Autor Clariss. 8 Symptomata enumerat, & 9 animi pathemata & imaginationem exaggerat. Quas Observationes ex propria penu communicet Cl. *Schurigius*, paucis nunc videbimus. Abortus quandoque involucris suis adhuc inclusos rejici, p. 105 sequenti exemplo confirmat. Femina scilicet aliquot septimanas gravida post magnos satis dolores ovulum seu vesiculam ad digiti magnitudinem & ultra pollicis crassitiem, tenuissimis atque pellucidis membranulis, limpidissima aqua, cui subtilis digitique articulum magnitudine æquans embryo innatabat, penitus repletis inclusum, exclusit. P. 176 feminam allegat, quæ nunquam menstruata neque unquam a marito, qui in priori matrimonio novem liberos progeneraverat, imprægnata fuit. P. 231, dum de fœtuum similitudine disserit, duas se vidisse dicit sorores geminas, annum tum agentes decimum quartum, tantæ faciei & loquelæ similitudinis, ut difficillime vel plane non distingui a se invicem potuerint; siquidem unus aderat oculorum color, idem nasus, idemque os, idem in gena sinistra nævus fuscus, idem vocis sonus, & accentus, idem dentium nitor, eadem statura, tam ratione longitudinis, quam crassitiei. P. 412 narrat, caniculam Italicam, adhuc virginem, felem parvam lactasse, unde pili felis, antea tenues & molles, post aliquot septimanas spissi & crassi instarque pilorum caninorum evasissent. P. 417 bina allegat exempla feminarum, quibus neque lactis præsentia, neque defectus, certum ingravidationis signum constituit. Ad gravidarum symptomata sequens referenda est historia, quam refert p. 517. Femina appropinquante partu, ex casu in pede sinistro utrumque os tibiæ & fibulæ diffregit, ita, ut circa talum os tibiæ ultra digiti longitudinem promineret. Bene curato licet vulnere, relictum tamen est circa malleolum foramen immedicabile apertum, ex quo tanta lactis copia diu effluxit, ut infantem amplius

plius lactare non ſufficeret mater. De pinguedinis urſinæ efficacia ſequens addimus: p. 564 mulier, quæ tineæ capitis mundificatione victum quæritabat, manus pinguedine urſina madidas capillis capitis ſui componendis admovet, unde non ſolum ſibi, ſed & filio in utero adhuc latitanti canitiem contrahit. Imo duo quoque filii poſtero tempore ex ipſa nati primis ſtatim annis canos pariter alere incipiebant pilos. P. 595 grunnitum ſuillum in infante ſex menſium, cujus mater gravida ſaginandis porcis operam dederat, obſervavit. Mittimus alias *Obſervationes* nævorum ac deformitatum, a *gravidarum* imaginatione ortarum.

TRAITE' DU JAUGEAGE &c.

h. e.

TRACTATUS DE PITHOMETRIA, IN quo ejusdem principia generalia & Geometrica exhibentur, cum praxi ejus brevi atque facili.

Pariſiis, apud Claudium Jombet, 1728, 12 maj. Plag. 10 ½, cum Tabb. æn. 2.

QUæ Autor in titulo promittit de principiis Pithometriæ generalibus & Geometricis explicandis, ab aliis fuſius jam & accuratius tradita extant. Conſiderat enim ſolummodo dolium, tanquam ex rotatione *parabolæ*, circa axem primarium, ſed ſuperius truncatæ, genitum, & duplicis quidem, ſed in medio circulo ventris dolii utrinque cohærentis: generatum porro ex revolutione *ellipſeos* circa axem primarium, ſed utrinque truncatæ: itemque ut compoſitum ex *duobus conis truncatis*. Horum doliorum ſoliditates formulis Algebraicis exhibet. Quæ vero ipſi peculiaria exiſtunt, hæc fere ſunt. Cum aliis, non ſine ratione forſan, videatur principale & palmarium Pithometriæ problema eſſe: datis dimenſionibus linearum in dolio, v. g. diametrorum fundi, & ventris, ac altitudine, invenire ejus dimenſionem corpoream;

ream; ipſe ex *dimenſione dolii corporea aliunde* (nempe per depletionem vel impletionem actualem) *cognita* determinare ſatagit *formam vel ſpeciem dolii*, ſive quantitatem diametri circuli alicujus intermedii inter fundi & ventris circulos, qui pro baſi haberi poſſit cylindri, cui dolium æquiparatur. Et conſtituit duo genera ſerierum inter ſoliditatem dolii elliptici & parabolici (ſcil. talis parabolici, quale ipſum conſiderare diximus.) itemque inter ſoliditatem dolii parabolici & ex conis duobus truncatis conſtantis, quarum ſerierum numeri ſoliditates intermedias formarum doliorum inter illas ſpecies interjectarum exprimant.

Hæc in Theoretica Parte. In Practica commendat *primo* virgulam Pithometricam, quadraticam aliis dictam, & vulgatam. In qua primi lateris diviſiones non, ut apud alios, baſes vaſculorum cylindricorum menſuræ notæ exhibent, ſed circulos, aream 12 pollicum quadratorum habentes. Jubetque adeo hoc latere circulum fundi & ventris metiri, eorumque medium Arithmeticum pro baſi cylindri, cui dolium æquiparatur, habere, & per altitudinem, altero virgæ latere menſuratam, multiplicare. Quæ praxis cum ſupponat figuram dolii parabolicam, de qua mox; oſtendere conatur, quomodo eadem etiam ad dolia elliptica aliaque accommodari poſſit. Credit autem, per experientiam conſtare, dolia pleraque eſſe tertiæ ſpeciei, quæ ipſi vocatur, eſtque talis, in qua, differentia areæ ventris & fundi inventa, ejusdem duodecima pars ſemiſummæ illarum arearum additur, hæcque nova reſultans area pro baſi media, per altitudinem deinceps multiplicanda, habetur.

Quia capacitates doliorum hac virga & methodo Autoris inveniuntur in menſuris univerſalibus pollicum cubicorum &c. ut reductio earum fieri poſſit ad menſuras Pithometricas Pintarum &c. commendat *ſecundo* compaſſum vel inſtrumentum proportionum. In quo aureæ regulæ praxis perficitur ope trium crurum; cum eadem vulgo adminiſtretur facilius inſtrumento duorum ſaltem crurum.

Porro *tertio* exhibet Tariffam vel Canonem capacita-

tis

Bishop Burnet's Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, with a Preface, containing a Vindication of the Author from the Misrepresentations of Mr. Hickes, Mr. Wheatley, and others. Folio. 1699.

Bishop Burnet's Pastoral Care. 8vo. 1713.

Bishop Burnet's Four Discourses. 8vo. 1713.

Bishop Burnet's Memoirs of the Lives and Actions of James and William Dukes of Hamilton and Castleherald. Folio. 1677.

Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation of the Church of England. 3 vols. Folio. 1679, 1681, 1715.

Bishop Burnet's History of his own Time. 2 vols. Folio. 1724, 1734.

Bishop Burnet's Life of Sir Matthew Hale. 8vo. 1682.

Bishop Burnet's Life of Rochester. 8vo. 1680.

Bishop Burnet's Life of Bedell. 8vo. 1685.

Bishop Burnet's Life of Duke Hamilton. 8vo. 1677.

Bishop Burnet's Life of Archbishop Cranmer. 8vo. 1694.

Bishop Burnet's Life of Archbishop Sancroft. 8vo. 1694.

Bishop Burnet's Life of Lord Rochester. 8vo. 1680.

Bishop Burnet's Life of Sir Matthew Hale. 8vo. 1682.

Bishop Burnet's Life of Bishop

ing the Board of Trustees of the Public Library of the City of Boston, and the Trustees of the Museum of Fine Arts, and the Trustees of the Boston Athenæum, and the Trustees of the Boston Society of Natural History, and the Trustees of the Boston Public Garden, and the Trustees of the Franklin Typographical and Textile School, and the Trustees of the Children's Museum of Boston, and the Trustees of the Boston Art Students' Association, and the Trustees of the Boston Music Hall Association, and the Trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the Trustees of the Boston Latin School Association, and the Trustees of the Boston Normal School, and the Trustees of the Boston Normal Art School, and the Trustees of the Boston Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund Association, and the Trustees of the Boston Public School Janitors' Pension Fund, and the Trustees of the Boston Public School Janitors' Pension Fund Association, and the Trustees of the Boston Public School Janitors' Pension Fund Association, and the Trustees of the Boston Public School Janitors' Pension Fund Association

ground, a thing that is contrary to it, and that is not to be found in it, is said to be contrary to the ground. Thus, a stone is contrary to the ground, because it is not to be found in it. Now, a thing is not to be found in the ground, because it is not of the nature of the ground. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of the ground. Now, a thing is not of the nature of the ground, because it is not of the nature of the earth. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of the earth. Now, a thing is not of the nature of the earth, because it is not of the nature of the elements. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of the elements. Now, a thing is not of the nature of the elements, because it is not of the nature of the world. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of the world. Now, a thing is not of the nature of the world, because it is not of the nature of God. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of God. Now, a thing is not of the nature of God, because it is not of the nature of the soul. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of the soul. Now, a thing is not of the nature of the soul, because it is not of the nature of the body. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of the body. Now, a thing is not of the nature of the body, because it is not of the nature of the mind. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of the mind. Now, a thing is not of the nature of the mind, because it is not of the nature of the spirit. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of the spirit. Now, a thing is not of the nature of the spirit, because it is not of the nature of the life. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of the life. Now, a thing is not of the nature of the life, because it is not of the nature of the light. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of the light. Now, a thing is not of the nature of the light, because it is not of the nature of the darkness. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of the darkness. Now, a thing is not of the nature of the darkness, because it is not of the nature of the fire. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of the fire. Now, a thing is not of the nature of the fire, because it is not of the nature of the water. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of the water. Now, a thing is not of the nature of the water, because it is not of the nature of the air. Therefore, a thing is said to be contrary to the ground, because it is not of the nature of the air. Now, a thing is not of the nature of the air

ſub titulo Originum mundi lucem publicam adſpexit, & de quo mentionem fecimus in *Actis A.1709 p.257*. Dolendum vero, quod ab mortem præmaturam ultimam manum imponere eidem non potuerit. Inſignem prorſus & exquiſitiſſimam rerum divinarum notitiam teſtantur, præter Inſtitutiones Theologicas, Opus 42 menſium, brevis vocum typico-propheticarum explicatio, in *Actis A. 1699 p. 106* laudata, Syſtema Theologiæ propheticæ, de quo diximus in *Actis A. 1703 p. 97*, Dialogi Euchariſtici, A. 1699 compoſiti, Diſſertationes variæ, in *Actis A. 1711 p. 445* commemoratæ, atque ſani ſermones, quos in uſum ſcholarum privatarum in ordinem concinnum digeſſit, ſoliditate cum brevitate de palma certante. Cum tot egregia Viri monumenta in his *Actis* extent, dignus quoque judicari debuit, cujus memoria in iisdem conſervetur.

Matthiæ Martinii Epitome Theologiæ, paucissimis nota, digna omnino fuit, quæ ab interitu vindicaretur non uno nomine. Etenim Theologus & Philologus ſummus in libello utiliſſimo oſtendit methodum tractandi Theologiam maxime naturalem. Incipit a Deo, progreditur ad decreta ipſius, providentiam & prædeſtinationem, ac deinde agit de executione providentiæ in creatione & gubernatione rerum omnium, atque tandem de executione prædeſtinationis in ſalute & damnatione angelorum ac hominum. Specialem diſpoſitionem uno conſpectu exhibet in Tabulis quatuor, quibus univerſam Theologiam uno conſpectu exhibet, antequam ad ipſam tractationem deſcendit. Convenientiſſima eſt hæc methodus, ubi Theologiam theticam in Syſtema veri nominis redigere volueris, ut alia ex aliis deducantur, ac omnia inter ſe connectantur. Deinde, quicquid hic affirmatur, verbi divini teſtimoniis plene exſcriptis luculenter demonſtratur, ut adeo loca probantia ex univerſa Scriptura ſacra accurata induſtria hic conquiſita reperias: id quod denuo uſui erit illis, qui Theologiam theticam ad notiones diſtinctas reducere voluerint, ut earum a ſe invicem dependentia pateat. Utilis quoque eſt libellus ſacrarum literarum ſtudioſis, ut omnia dicta probantia ſibi quam facillime familia-

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LOVE-BIRDS. Two Cards. Two birds, each with a heart in its beak, perched on a branch. Inscription: "Love-birds are we, / Two hearts in unity." Publication info: "Published by Raphael Tuck & Sons, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna & New York." Publication info: "Printed in Saxony." Publication info: "Series 1."

"MEMORIES ARE SWEET." Two Cards. Inscription: "Memories are sweet, / Let us meet." Publication info: "Printed in Saxony."

rit, & nimium ſecando multa cicatricoſa reddiderit & exanguia. Noſtris præcipue temporibus doctiſſimus omnique ſcientiarum genere perpolitus *Harduinus* id quidem præſtitit, quod ante eum nemo, ut vaſtiſſimum hunc campum literarium totum percucurrerit, & in tantis errorum nebulis lumen ubivis fere nobis prætulerit. Cuivis certe ejus *Plinium* inſpicienti facile eſt intellectu, quantos labores ſuſtinuerit, dum accuratiſſime ſingula & infinitos ſimul Autores recognovit, annotationibus, ſolertia & cura collectis, illuſtravit, ac innumeris emendatis locis bis mille amplius ſuſtulit flagitia. At mihi tamen, quod Vir Celeberrimus in edendo *Plinio* præfatur, vix omnino perſuaſum eſt: ſe monſtra errorum omnia profligaſſe, cunctaque eſſe explanata, quæ tetris adhuc obducta tenebris credebantur. Nolo equidem nunc curioſe inquirere, quid forte vitioſum, quid tenebris circumvolutum reſtet in *Plinio*. Liceat vero ſummum quendam nævum, qui in loco *Plinii L. VIII Cap. 42* hæret, quemque plerique interpretes ſilentio prætermiſerunt, *Harduinus* autem nec dum debito modo caſtigavit, in medium proferre, ac meam qualemcunque emendationem proponere. In omnibus priſcis editionibus, optimis alias exemplaribus, nec non Codicibus manu ſcriptis, *Harduino* teſte, relatum legimus: *Equum adamatum a Semiramide usque ad coitum*. Ego tamen, cum integra cuilibet ſit judicandi poteſtas, hunc locum mirum in modum eſſe corruptum, affirmare non dubito. Nec ejusmodi Criticorum judicia reformido, qui nil niſi Codices manu exaratos premunt, & ad illos tanquam ad ſaxum adhæreſcunt, ut, iisdem tacentibus, ſileant, quorum ſcilicet autoritatem, etiam maxime dubiam, pugnaciſſime defendunt, & interea de ingenio ſuo peſſime merentur. Veterum ſane Codicum uſum minime improbo, qui accuratius ſæpe & exquiſitius explicandi genus afferunt. Cum vero non ſemper ſint genuini, ſed deſcribentium in quæſtum librariorum negligentia aut inſcitia miſere depravati, ut vel in mendis conſpirent, vel mirifice diſſentiant, atque adeo errores erroribus cumulent; ſatis eſt argumenti, nec unicum nec præci-

puum

Mr. Hall's Account of the Mission to Abyssinia.

Mr. Hall's Account of the Mission to Abyssinia.

Mr. Hall's Account of the Mission to Abyssinia.

Bolzen, Pfeile, Steine, Feuer, Gift, Schlangen, Skorpione, Schleudern, Bogen, Armbrüste, Katapulte, Ballisten, Onager, Skorpione, Mangonellen, Trebuchets, Blasrohre, Schwefel, Pech, Naphtha, Brandpfeile, Feuerwerfer, Flammenwerfer, Handgranaten, Minen, Sprengstoff, Dynamit, Schießpulver, Kanonen, Gewehre, Maschinengewehre, Raketen, Bomben, Flugzeuge, Hubschrauber, Panzer, Kampfwagen, Kriegsschiffe, Unterseeboote, Torpedos, Flugzeugträger, Atombomben, Wasserstoffbomben, Neutronenbomben, Interkontinentalraketen, Satelliten, Laser, Strahlenwaffen, Giftgas, Nervengas, Senfgas, Tränengas, Reizgas, Napalm, Phosphor, Uran, Plutonium, Radioaktivität, Strahlung, Verstrahlung, Verseuchung, Vergiftung, Tod, Leichen, Massengräber, Verwesung, Fäulnis, Gestank, Ungeziefer, Ratten, Mäuse, Flöhe, Läuse, Wanzen, Fliegen, Maden, Würmer, Krankheiten, Seuchen, Pest, Cholera, Typhus, Ruhr, Pocken, Masern, Grippe, Tuberkulose, Lepra, Aussatz, Krebs, Geschwüre, Eiter, Blut, Wunden, Verletzungen, Schmerzen, Leiden, Qualen, Folter, Hinrichtung, Mord, Totschlag, Meuchelmord, Attentat, Anschlag, Überfall, Hinterhalt, Falle, Grube, Netz, Schlinge, Fallstrick, Stolperdraht, Sprengfalle, Minenfeld, Stacheldraht, Verhau, Graben, Wall, Mauer, Turm, Zinne, Schießscharte, Burg, Festung, Stadt, Belagerung, Sturm, Eroberung, Plünderung, Brandschatzung, Zerstörung, Ruine, Trümmer, Schutt, Asche, Rauch, Feuer, Flamme, Glut, Hitze, Kälte, Eis, Schnee, Lawine, Gletscher, Berg, Tal, Fluss, See, Meer, Ozean, Insel, Küste, Strand, Hafen, Schiff, Boot, Floß, Ruder, Segel, Mast, Anker, Kompass, Karte, Navigation, Seefahrt, Handel, Kaufmann, Händler, Markt, Geld, Münze, Währung, Bank, Kredit, Schuld, Zins, Wucher, Armut, Reichtum, Luxus, Verschwendung, Prunk, Pracht, Gold, Silber, Edelstein, Perle, Diamant, Rubin, Smaragd, Saphir, Opal, Bernstein, Elfenbein, Seide, Purpur, Leinen, Wolle, Baumwolle, Pelz, Leder, Gewand, Kleid, Rock, Hose, Hemd, Mantel, Umhang, Kapuze, Schleier, Maske, Schminke, Parfüm, Duft, Geruch, Gestank, Aas, Verwesung, Fäulnis

Mrs. Hall. Yes, I'm sure you will. Now, Mr. Hall, you must be off to the barn. Mr. Hall. Yes, I'm going. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your dinner. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your pipe. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your tobacco. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your matches. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your knife. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your money. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your hat. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your boots. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your coat. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your waistcoat. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your trousers. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your shirt. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your collar. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your tie. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your braces. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your socks. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your garters. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your pants. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your vest. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your shoes. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your spectacles. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your umbrella. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your stick. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your gloves. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your handkerchief. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your purse. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your keys. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your watch. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your chain. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your ring. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your pencil. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your pen. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your ink. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your paper. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your envelopes. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your stamps. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your blotting paper. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your rubber. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your ruler. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your compasses. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your protractor. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your set square. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your slide rule. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your calculator. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your abacus. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your calculus. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your algebra. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your geometry. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your trigonometry. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your logarithms. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your differential equations. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your partial differential equations. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Fourier series. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Laplace transforms. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Z transforms. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your matrix algebra. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your vector calculus. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your tensor calculus. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum mechanics. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your relativity. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your string theory. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your M-theory. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your F-theory. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your supersymmetry. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your supergravity. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Kaluza-Klein theory. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your loop quantum gravity. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your causal set theory. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your twistor theory. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your spin foam. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your causal dynamical triangulation. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your asymptotic safety. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your emergent gravity. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your analogue gravity. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your entropic gravity. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your holographic principle. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your AdS/CFT correspondence. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your gauge/gravity duality. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Ryu-Takayanagi conjecture. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum error correction. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your tensor network. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your MERA. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum entanglement. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum discord. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum coherence. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum superposition. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum tunnelling. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum teleportation. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum cryptography. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum computing. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum algorithms. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum supremacy. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum volume. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum benchmarking. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum error mitigation. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum error correction. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum fault tolerance. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum threshold theorem. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum Zeno effect. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum anti-Zeno effect. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum dynamical decoupling. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum bang-bang control. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum optimal control. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum adiabatic theorem. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum annealing. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum simulated annealing. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum Monte Carlo. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum variational principle. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum Hamiltonian. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum Lagrangian. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum action. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum path integral. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum field theory. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum electrodynamics. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your quantum chromodynamics. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your electroweak theory. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Standard Model. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Higgs boson. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Higgs field. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Higgs mechanism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your spontaneous symmetry breaking. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your gauge symmetry. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your gauge invariance. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your gauge fixing. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Faddeev-Popov ghosts. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your BRST symmetry. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your anti-BRST symmetry. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Vilkovisky formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Vilkovisky formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne-Wheeler formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne-Wheeler-Misner formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne-Wheeler-Misner-Hawking formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne-Wheeler-Misner-Hawking-Penrose formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne-Wheeler-Misner-Hawking-Penrose-Geroch formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne-Wheeler-Misner-Hawking-Penrose-Geroch-Kerr formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne-Wheeler-Misner-Hawking-Penrose-Geroch-Kerr-Newman formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne-Wheeler-Misner-Hawking-Penrose-Geroch-Kerr-Newman-Carter formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne-Wheeler-Misner-Hawking-Penrose-Geroch-Kerr-Newman-Carter-Robinson formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne-Wheeler-Misner-Hawking-Penrose-Geroch-Kerr-Newman-Carter-Robinson-Bondi formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne-Wheeler-Misner-Hawking-Penrose-Geroch-Kerr-Newman-Carter-Robinson-Bondi-Pirani formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne-Wheeler-Misner-Hawking-Penrose-Geroch-Kerr-Newman-Carter-Robinson-Bondi-Pirani-Trautman formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne-Wheeler-Misner-Hawking-Penrose-Geroch-Kerr-Newman-Carter-Robinson-Bondi-Pirani-Trautman-Ehlers formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. Mind you don't forget your Batalin-Fradkin-Tyutin-Vilkovisky-Zinn-Justin-Becchi-Rouet-Stora-Tyutin-Faddeev-Popov-DeWitt-'t Hooft-Veltman-Breitenlohner-Maison-Stora-Zimmermann-Lowenstein-Kraemmer-Epstein-Glaser-Hepp-Ruelle-Osterwalder-Schrader-Klein-Landau-Lifshitz-Pitaevskii-Sakharov-Zeldovich-Novikov-Thorne-Wheeler-Misner-Hawking-Penrose-Geroch-Kerr-Newman-Carter-Robinson-Bondi-Pirani-Trautman-Ehlers-Schild formalism. Mr. Hall. No, I won't. Mrs. Hall. 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quibus ſimulationis integumentis involuti Dei concubitu ſe concepiſſe, ſuperſtitioſe & aniliter rebantur. Hæc autem erudita ætas, præſertim eludens omnia, quæ fieri non poſſunt, dudum reſpuit; ac hodie nulla anus tam excors invenitur, quæ illa credat portenta. Præſertim cum & ſagaciores antiquæ ſuperſtitionis ſectatores ejus generis fabulis jam olim illuſerint. *Juſtinus* m) Olympiæ cavillationem *nocturnam ſpeciem*; *Lucianus* n) τὸν περὶ τῆς Ολυμπιάδος μῦθον, vocarunt; ab ipſa vero Olympia hujus vulgatæ opinionis fides feſtive & lepide eluſa eſt in reſponſione ad literas Alexandri, quibus ſe Jovis Hammonis filium dixerat. o)

Nunc ordinis ratio requirit, ut paucis doceam, maxime probabile fieri, *coltum* vel *cultum* pro *coitu* legendum eſſe. 1) Ipſa vocabulorum comparatio noſtræ conjecturæ anſam præbet; quam facillime enim ſcribentis negligentia & ignorantia commutari potuerunt. 2) Cultus equi nil quidquam abſurdi, multo minus ἀδύνατον quid, inducit. Maximum quondam equis honorem fuiſſe habitum, extra omnem dubitationis aleam poſitum eſt. Flamini ſacrorum equum tangere non licuiſſe, cum Romæ publicis ſacris immolaretur, ipſe docet *Plinius*. p) C. Caligulæ inſania tanta erat, ut, autore *Suetonio Tranquillo* q), præter equile marmoreum, præſepe eburneum, præterquo purpurea tegumenta, ac monile e gemmis, familiam & ſupellectilem, Conſulatum ei deſtinaret. Addit *Dio* r), quod Sacerdotii honores equo contulerit. Denique 3) Perſarum olim & totius fere Orientis mos fuit, non immolare tantum Mithræ h. e. Soli equos, ſed ſummam quoque illis reverentiam & cultum præſtare. Alebantur in ſacrum uſum pulcherrimi totius Aſiæ albentes equi, quorum unum eximiæ magnitudinis Soli dicabant, Veſtæque h. e. igni ſacro ſimilem habebant. s) Non ergo mirum eſt, Semi-

m) *L. XII Cap. 16.* n) in *Alexandro ſ. Pſeudomanti.*
o) *Gell. L. XIII Cap. 4.* p) *L. XXVIII Cap. 9.* q) *Cap. 55.*
r) *Lib. LIX.* s) *Curtius L. III, Strabo,* & inprimis *Dio Chryſoſtomus* in *Oratione Boryſthenica 36.*

Semiramidi cultum equi potuiſſe adſcribi. At, inquis, cultus vocabulum ambiguæ eſt ſignificationis. Fateor; ipſe *Plinius* t) non uno modo hoc utitur verbo. Pro veſtimento, pro ornamento, pro cultura vitium & agrorum, pro veneratione demum religioſa, illud uſurpat. Sed facile eſt ad exiſtimandum, poſteriorem ſignificationem in locum noſtrum quam maxime convenire, tametſi non neceſſe ſit veram adorationem ſub hac voce comprehendere.

Poſſem quidem hunc locum in alium mitiorem ſenſum interpretari, & verba: *equum adamatum usque ad coitum, ita explanare*: Semiramidis in equum ſuum amores adeo diſſolutos fuiſſe, ut vel ejus coitu gaudere deſideraverit. Verum, quamvis hæc explicatio ad minuendam verborum rerumque pugnam haud incondite compoſita videatur, cum Semiramis impudica & libidine inſaturabiliter furens femina, ab equina laſcivia parum aliena fuerit;

Illi enim *flagrans amor & libido*,
Quæ ſolet matres furiare equorum,
Saviit circa jecur ulcoroſum; u)

cum porro, quod utique miſerum eſt, negari non poſſe, dum turpiſſimum eſſe confiteri, aut reticere illud jubet pudor, inhumanas brutasque libidines admiſerit luxurioſa humanitas, & ipſæ ſtatuæ laſcivientes quosdam habuerint amatores w); quemadmodum equus æneus Jovi Olympio conſecratus, ob adfuſum æris mixturæ Hippomanen adductos equos in tantam rabiem coitus rapiebat, ut eum nil minus furenter invaderent, quam ſi cum vivente pulcherrima equa congredi adorirentur x); tamen hoc quidquid eſt explanationis

t) Diverſas haſce ſignificationes in Indice *Harduini* longa ſerie reperies.

u) *Horat. Od. 25 L. I, Ariſtot. Hiſt. Anim. L. VI, 18*, ex feminis equas libidine incendi potiſſimum, aſſeverat.

w) *Balth. Bonif. Hiſt. ludicr. L. XIV, 13.*

x) *Plin. L. VIII Cap. 42*, ſed plenius & accuratius *Pauſanias L. V* ſub finem.

tionis regulis veræ interpretationis & linguæ Romanæ rationibus non plane reſpondet. Nam vocula *usque ad* incluſionem, non exceptionem, verborum rerumque ſequentium, ni fallor, hic indicat, præſertim quia Codices MSti *usque in coitum* præ ſe ferre dicuntur. Præterea Autores, qui Semiramidis vitia longa alias commemorant ſerie, nullam monſtroſæ ejusmodi cupiditatis aut veneris mentionem inferunt, ſed hoc tantum confirmant, quod humanitatis amantiſſima ad toleranda viduitatis incommoda, ex exercitibus ſuis viros forma pulcherrimos corporisque habitu præſtantes elegerit, quos pro meritorum gratia crudeliter, ſed tacite, interficiendos curavit, quo magis a proditoribus ſecura, intemperantiæ caliginem offunderet, ac furtivum dedecus perpetua oblivione ſepeliret. Quæ rationes quoque me de hac ſententia deducunt.

Non multo clarior & certior eſſe videtur Cl. *Harduini* emendatio. *Quid*, inquit, y) *ſi legas : usque in rogum? Nam Hyginus Fab. 243, Semiramis, inquit, in Babylonia, equo amiſſo, in pyram ſe conjecit.* Nolo quidem opponere, integrum novum vocabulum in alterius locum præter neceſſitatem ſubſtitui, cui Codex nullus probatæ fidei favet; tamen duplici hæc ſemper correctio laborat ambiguitate. Aut enim loquendi formula *usque in rogum* idem ſignificat ac usque in mortem; aut eo extendenda, Semiramidem amaſſe equum usque eo, ut, amiſſo illo, in rogum vivens ſe immiſerit. Si prius alterutra promiſcue poni poteſt; rogus æquiparatur morti: tum autem illa dictio nec mirum nec memorandum quid continet, quod tamen *Plinium* collineare, ex filo orationis nexuque haud difficulter perſpicimus. Si poſterius, *Plinio* tribuuntur cogitationes, in quas fortaſſis tum temporis ne per ſomnium quidem incidit, &, repugnante interpretationis ordine, fingitur, vagam illam locutionem de caritate equi ſingularem *Hygini* narrationem de voluntaria Semiramidis morte ob interitum equi comprehendere. Nam

y) *T. I p. 494 n. 124 Emendationum.*

Nam neque verbum *adamare*, neque vocabulum *rogus*, hanc extenſam ſignificationem recipiunt, multo minus quidquam præcedit aut conſequitur, quod huic explicationi faveat. Hactenus ergo mea qualiscunque emendatio ad veritatem quam proxime accedit. In explicandis certe Autorum corruptis & obſcuris ſententiis omnia aperte judicari non poſſunt, eamque ob cauſam, ſi quidquam accidit probabile, & nihil veriſimilius probabilitatem evertit, eo utendum eſt utique.

Denique, ſi quærimus, cur hujus corruptiſſimi loci emendationem tot tantique interpretes intentatam hactenus reliquerint, cum & ipſe *Harduinus* quaſi in tranſcurſu tantum *illum* tetigerit, nilque minus, quod pace Viri Celeberrimi *dictum* ſit, fecerit, quam ut clariore locus luce refulgeat, cauſam hanc præ ceteris reperio. Tres inprimis Aſſyriorum inveniuntur Semiramides; *prima* uxor Nini, vitiorum fautrix, quam luxuriæ atque impudicitiæ dedecus reddidit deteſtabilem, *ſecunda* Belochi, XVIII Aſſyriorum Principis, *filia*, quamplurimis Semiramis, aliis Atoſſa dicta, a patre ob ingenii excellentiam ſingularemque prudentiam in imperii ſocietatem adſcita, multis victoriis bellicisque laudibus clariſſimâ; *tertia* uxor Nabuchodonoſaris, quam ob ſummos labores hortosque maxima admirabilitate inſignes, ejus hortatu confectos, veneratur antiquitas. Quamvis autem harum Reginarum hiſtoria craſſiſſimis olim circumvoluta obductaque jacuerit obſcuritatibus, adeo, ut errore *Cteſiæ*, Autoris minus accurati, tres in unam converterentur, & primæ Semiramidi, mulieri luxurioſæ & diſſolutæ, gloria etiam ſecundæ, & magnificentia tertiæ, præpoſtere & imprudenter tribuerentur; tamen nemo facile quidem Semiramidis cujusdam effuſas in omni intemperantia libidines ignorabat, cum non pauci ſcriptores ſumma illius, operienda omnino tenebris, flagitia in lucem proferrent, convitiis, probris maledictisque, nec injuria, onerarent. Quo factum eſt, ut, quicquid ad confirmandum ſcelus augendamque Semiramidis infamiam pertineat, apud omnes facile fidem invenerit, & una cum ſeculis ætatibusque hominum inveterare potuerit. Abſit autem, ut

crimina

জীবন। বাংলার সাধনা ও বাঙালীর সাধনা বলিতে আমরা বুঝি বাংলার ও বাঙালীর এই জীবনের সাধনা। বাংলার ও বাঙালীর জীবনের

Tuscan Order. The Tuscan Order is the most simple and solid of all the five Orders of Architecture. Its Column is seven Diameters high, including the Base and Capital. The Base is one Diameter high, and the Capital one Diameter high. The Shaft is plain, and five Diameters high. The Entablature is one quarter of the Column high, and is composed of three plain Members, viz. the Architrave, Frieze, and Cornice. The Architrave is one Diameter high, the Frieze one Diameter high, and the Cornice one Diameter high. The Cornice is composed of the Corona, Cymatium, and Modillions. The Modillions are placed over the Columns, and are one Diameter high. The Corona is one Diameter high, and the Cymatium one Diameter high. The Pedestal is one Diameter and a half high, and is composed of the Base, Die, and Cornice. The Base is one Diameter high, the Die one Diameter high, and the Cornice one Diameter high. The Cornice is composed of the Corona, Cymatium, and Modillions. The Modillions are placed over the Columns, and are one Diameter high. The Corona is one Diameter high, and the Cymatium one Diameter high.

ta, cum Notis & Obſervationibus Criticis, in uſum Scholarum Magnæ Britanniæ & Hiberniæ, Autore S. SHAW, M. D.

Londini, apud Will. Innys, 1730, 8.
Pl. 13 dimid. ch. maj.

DEbet juventus jam plures in hoc genere libros diligentiſſimo Autori, qui ſcholæ Tamworthenſi Comitatuum Staffordiæ & Warwicenſis præeſt. Anno ſeculi præſentis 30 iterum prodiit *Syntaxis* illius *Anglice* ſcripta, in cujus ipſo titulo indicat, ſe putare, fieri non poſſe, ut ex Latina Grammatica Latine diſcat pueritia. Primam ejus editionem placuiſſe popularibus, vel inde apparet, quod recudenda fuit, & quod in titulo *Lexici Grammatici*, Anglica itidem lingua Londini A. 1726, 8, editi, nomini ſuo adſcripſit, ſe Autorem eſſe Syntaxeos in uſum ſcholæ Tamworthenſis ſcriptæ. Non ultima dos libellorum ipſius eſt, quod breves ſunt. Sed, cum ex ipſis Claſſicis Autoribus compoſitam ait hanc Grammaticam, in eo, neſcimus, an fidem ei usquequaque habituri ſint homines. Noſtrum non eſt, in talibus præſertim libellis catalogos errorum texere, quæ illiberalis admodum & ingloria opera eſt: ſed neque velimus promiſcuis laudibus vel adulatores publici, vel imperiti nimium ejus rei, quam agendam ſuſcepimus, videri. Ut igitur perſpicuitatis, diſtinctionis, ordinis, laudem, quæ in hoc genus libellis primaria eſt, non invidemus huic Grammaticæ, ut facile ferimus Syntaxin omiſſam, quam ſcilicet peculiari Opuſculo tractavit Autor, ut plura, quæ deeſſe hic videri poſſunt, ex ipſius Lexico Grammatico hauriri poſſe concedimus, Proſodiam autem ex *Alvaro* peti; ut idoneas cauſas habuiſſe putamus Autorem, de nominum genere & declinationibus copioſe agendi, de verbis autem præter paradigmata proponendi prope nihil; hæc igitur ut tranſeamus, apparet his, qui attendere & judicare poſſunt, non ex ipſis ſcriptoribus Latinis compoſitam eſſe hanc Grammaticam, (quod de Cl. *Schwartzii* noſtri Opere nupero jure prædicatur,) non eo tantum indicio; quia parce admodum laudantur nominibus ſuis, & rariſſime cum ipſorum locorum indicatione, ſed aliis etiam nonnullis, quorum unum alterumque bo-

na

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

Fig. 16.

Fig. 17.

Fig. 18.

Fig. 19.

Fig. 20.

Fig.

& Obſervationes aliæ. Genera deinde Carminum non ſuis tantum verſibus declaravit Vir Cl. ſed *Terentii* etiam nonnunquam, *Martialis*, ac *Terentiani Mauri*. In luſibus poeticis aliquot etiam ænigmata Sympoſiana, an Sympoſiaca? refert, & in his quartum nonageſimum, quod ante aliquot annos multorum exercuit ingenia, *octo tenes manibus &c.* illique ſolutionem adjecit plane ſimilem *Haſcanæ* in edit. Cel. *Heumanni* noſtri *p. 200*; nempe hanc, *de argenteis ſemiſolidis octo, ſeptem tolle, remanebit unus, qui ſex valet aſſes Anglicanos.*

p. 112.

ELOGIUM POLYCARPI LEYSERI, Polyhiſtoris Helmſtadienſis.

HAbet omnino, cur inflictum ſibi morte Viri excellentis ac vere Polyhiſtoris non Academia tantum Julia, ſed omnis etiam Germania ac univerſus orbis eruditus, vulnus doleat. Deceſſit enim de vita d. 7 menſis Aprilis A. 1728 *Polycarpus Leyſerus*, in Academia Helmſtadienſi Poeſeos & Hiſtoriarum Profeſſor, Philoſophus inſignis, excellens Medicus, gravis Jureconſultus, Vir omni politiorum literarum genere mirifice excultus. Occidit in optimo ætatis flore, quippe vix ſeptem & quod excurrit annos trigenario major, cui tam ob ingenium præſtantiſſimum, quam paternorum avitorumque præclare factorum memoriam, auſpicatiſſimum feliciſſimumque ad altiora ſummo cum ardore enitendi jam inde ab incunabulis paratum iter videbatur. Ortum duxit ex gente præclara & antiquiſſima, utpote jam ante hos quingentos annos in terris Auſtriacis nobilitatis laude florente, ubi nec hodie deſunt, qui, Pontificiorum ſacris addicti, illuſtrem Baronum de *Leyſer* dignitatem tuentur. Sed, cum parentes Noſtri adeo ab omni mentis elatione alieni fuerint, ut, ejurata Romanenſium ſuperſtitione, ultro ſe hoc fortunæ ſplendore abdicaverint, non in natalium, ſed virtutis, nitore veram nobilitatem collocantes; ad literarum ſtudia animum applicare, quam externo faſtu atque luxu alios plus juſto antecedere, maluerunt. Præ ceteris vero ſtudiis nobilioribus Theologiam amplexi ſunt toto animo, & ſatis conſtat, non patrem

patrem ſolum *Polycarpi* noſtri, ſed & avum paternum, maximi ſuis temporibus nominis, & de Eccleſia Evangelica meritiſſimos Theologos fuiſſe. Patrem quidem habuit *Polycarpum Leyſerum*, S. S. Theol. Doctorem, & id temporis Wunſtorpienſis Eccleſiæ ſupremum Antiſtitem, poſtea vero Auguſtiſſimo Magnæ Britanniæ Regi a Conſiliis ſacris, & Eccleſiarum Ducatus Cellenſis Superintendentem Generalem; avum vero *Fridericum Wilhelmum*, Cathedralis Eccleſiæ, quæ Magdeburgi eſt, primarium quondam Antiſtitem. Mater ei fuit *Margaretha Magdalena*, *Hermanni Barckhuſii*, Viri magnorum itidem in Theologiam meritorum, filia. His ornatiſſimis majoribus & fortunatis parentibus Wunſtorpii editus d. 4 Sept. A. 1690, tenera admodum ætate, cum fratre ſuo natu minore *Friderico Wilhelmo*, relicta urbe patria, quæ tum temporis ingenia formandæ juventuti apta non ferebat, in varia literarum Gymnaſia, Ilfeldenſe præcipue, Gœttingenſe & Magdeburgenſe, ſe contulit, in quibus una cum fratre ſibi conjunctiſſimo tam diligenter doctrinarum ſtudiis operatus eſt, ut non in primis tantum literarum elementis, ſed in ipſis etiam diſciplinis nobilioribus, brevi tempore inſignes faceret progreſſus. Cujus rei teſtis præter alios cumprimis eſſe poterat *Juſtus a Dransfeld*, id temporis Pædagogii Gœttingenſis Director, qui, quoties Noſter ſub ipſius ductu aut dicendo, aut diſputando, aut alio exercitationis genere, vires ingenii ſui periclitaretur, nunquam præclara hæc induſtriæ ſpecimina publico & typis exſcripto Elogio condecorare intermiſit. Poſitis ita ſtudiorum tirociniis, laudabiliterque jactis magnæ doctrinæ fundamentis, A. 1709 Gymnaſia cum Academiis commutavit. Haſſo-Schauenburgicam, quæ Rintelii floret, primam ſalutavit, cumque, non minus optimi ſuaſu parentis, quam glorioſo nonnullorum ex majoribus exemplo, concitatus, ſanctioris doctrinæ ac Scripturæ ſacræ, cognitioni totum ſe dederet, præeuntes hic celeberrimos Viros, *Kahlerum* & *Bierlingium*, Theologos tam pios, quam eruditos, impigre ſecutus eſt. Anno vix confecto, Rintelio Roſtochium diſceſſit, cœptam feliciter ſtudiorum telam hic pertexturus.

Fig. 1. Lines of Equal Temperature. Isothermal Lines.

Fig. 2. Lines of Equal Temperature. Isothermal Lines.

Fig. 3. Lines of Equal Temperature. Isothermal Lines.

Fig. 4. Lines of Equal Temperature. Isothermal Lines.

Fig. 5. Lines of Equal Temperature. Isothermal Lines.

Fig.

Constable's Book.

Constable's Book is a Book kept by the Constable of the Hundred, wherein he writes the Names of all Persons that are Sworn to the Leet, and of all Persons Presented, Fined, or Amerced in the Leet, and of the Sums of Money they are Fined or Amerced at, and of the Sums of Money Levied upon them, and of the Sums of Money Paid to the Lord of the Leet, or to his Steward.

Constable's Staff.

Constable's Staff is a Staff which the Constable of the Hundred carries in his Hand, as a Badge of his Office.

Constable's Warrant.

Constable's Warrant is a Warrant which the Constable of the Hundred makes out to the Bailiff of the Hundred, to Summon Persons to the Leet, or to Levy Fines or Amerciaments upon them.

Constables.

Constables are Officers of the Hundred, Chosen at the Leet, to Keep the Peace, and to Execute the Orders of the Leet.

Constables of the Leet.

Constables of the Leet are Officers of the Leet, Chosen at the Leet, to Keep the Peace, and to Execute the Orders of the Leet.

Constables of the Peace.

Constables of the Peace are Officers of the Peace, Chosen at the Leet, to Keep the Peace, and to Execute the Orders of the Leet.

Constables of the Tithing.

Constables of the Tithing are Officers of the Tithing, Chosen at the Leet, to Keep the Peace, and to Execute the Orders of the Leet.

Constables of the Town.

Constables of the Town are Officers of the Town, Chosen at the Leet, to Keep the Peace, and to Execute the Orders of the Leet.

Constables of the Village.

Constables of the Village are Officers of the Village, Chosen at the Leet, to Keep the Peace, and to Execute the Orders of the Leet.

Constables of the Wapentake.

Constables of the Wapentake are Officers of the Wapentake, Chosen at the Leet, to Keep the Peace, and to Execute the Orders of the Leet.

Constables of the Ward.

Constables of the Ward are Officers of the Ward, Chosen at the Leet, to Keep the Peace, and to Execute the Orders of the Leet.

Constables of the Wick.

Constables of the Wick are Officers of the Wick, Chosen at the Leet, to Keep the Peace, and to Execute the Orders of the Leet.

Constables of the Wood.

Constables of the Wood are Officers of the Wood, Chosen at the Leet, to Keep the Peace, and to Execute the Orders of the Leet.

Constables of the Wold.

Constables of the Wold are Officers of the Wold, Chosen at the Leet, to Keep the Peace, and to Execute the Orders of the Leet.

Constables of the Yard.

Constables of the Yard are Officers of the Yard, Chosen at the Leet, to Keep the Peace, and to Execute the Orders of the Leet.

Constables of the Yard.

Constables of the Yard are Officers of the Yard, Chosen at the Leet, to Keep the Peace, and to Execute the Orders of the Leet.

ἐν μέρει τὸ ἐπίρρημα ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐπιρρηματικοῦ ἐπιθέτου, ὡς τὸ ἐκεῖ ἀντὶ τοῦ ἐκεῖνος, καὶ τὸ ἐνταῦθα ἀντὶ τοῦ οὗτος, καὶ τὸ ἐνθάδε ἀντὶ τοῦ ὅδε, καὶ τὸ ἐνθένδε ἀντὶ τοῦ ὁ ἐνθένδε, καὶ τὸ ἐνθεῦτεν ἀντὶ τοῦ ὁ ἐνθεῦτεν, καὶ τὸ ἐνθαῦτα ἀντὶ τοῦ ὁ ἐνθαῦτα, καὶ τὸ ἐνθαῦτε ἀντὶ τοῦ ὁ ἐνθαῦτε, καὶ τὸ ἐνθάδε ἀντὶ τοῦ ὁ ἐνθά

Fig. 10. Folio 1 of Vat. Lat. gr. 2 (part 1).

terfuit tamen Disputationibus Theologicis Patrum e Societate Jesu, & horum non minus, quam aliorum, Monachorum Bibliothecas, scriptis præcipue Codicibus illustres, nec non musea *Gedultiana* & *Schlechteriana*, diligenti oculo perlustravit. Heidelbergæ auditoria publica splendidissima, *Olympiæ Fulviæ Moratæ* sepulchrum, *Miegii*, Theologi, & *Nebelii*, Medici, exquisitiores conspexit Bibliothecas. Agentoratum postquam pervenit, singularis hujus urbis & Academiæ celebritas permovit eum, ut non solum in urbe aliquantisper commorari, sed & ab Academia honores Doctorales animum induxerit expetere. Neque facti adeo ipsum pœnituit. Tanta enim ubique gratia & humanitate exceptus fuit, ut, simul atque Academiæ Patribus innotuit, non solum solennioribus singulis actibus eum interesse, sed etiam proximum semper a Rectore Magnifico locum occupare, voluerint. Itaque Academicorum numero adscriptus, id ipsum, cujus rei gratia Argentorati per annum integrum substitit, ordine aggressurus, d. 8 Jan. A. 1722 a Decano *Scheidio*, Medico seniore, in Medicinæ Candidatorum numerum receptus est. Insequebantur d. 28 ejusdem mensis prius examen Medicum, & d. 29 posterius, in quibus Problemata, *de usu lienis* theoreticum, & *de scorbuto* practicum, solvenda erant. Quibus tentaminibus exantlatis, dum conscribendæ Dissertationi, quam vocant, Inaugurali operam impendit, a scopo haud alienum duxit, Candidatorum Jurisprudentiæ numero inseri. Quod proinde desiderium cum locum inveniisset, dedit nomen ordini JCtorum, Decano *Scherzio*. Sponte concedente Academia, ut Theses Inaugurales in superiori cathedra ventilarentur, & Respondens cooptaretur, pro Licentia, ut ajunt, Doctoris Medici honores & privilegia consequendi, d. 3 mensis Martii *Primas novi Systematis medici lineas* publice proposuit & defendit, respondente *Jo. Georg. Wegelino*. Præsentia sua illustriorem fecerunt Panegyrin Sereniſſimus hæreditarius Saxo-Meinungensis Princeps, & plurimi Proceres, aliique dignitate & genere illustrissimi. Opponentium vero vices susceperant nonnulli ex Professorum ordine, *Scheidius*, Aca-

Academiæ Rector, & ordinis sui Decanus, *Sachsius*, Physices Professor, & ordinis Philosophici Decanus, *Saltzmannus*, Medicinæ, inprimis artis Anatomicæ, doctor, *Bæclerus*, Botanicæ Professor, denique *Hertensteinius*, non incelebris Mathematicus. Incessurus porro, qua cœperat, via, d. 9 Mart. de profectibus in Jurisprudentia requisitus est prima vice, mox d. 11 altera, ubi postremo examine pro recepto more utriusque Juris, Civilis & Canonici, leges erant resolvendæ. Postquam Dissertatio Inauguralis, *de eo, quod justum est circa Jurisprudentiam emendandam*, Antecessorum in Academia censuræ fuerat subjecta, iidemque Præsidium priori simile humanissime indulserant, respondente *Jo. Henr. Greuhmio*, Quindecimviri filio, d. 9 April. inspectantibus eodem Celsissimo Duce aliisque honoratioribus, ventilatio Disputationis est peracta, impugnantium partes sustinentibus *Bullingero*, Equite Colonienſi, *Friderico* S. R. I. Lib. Barone de *Geyder*, dicto *Rabensteiner*, *Linckio*, Academiæ Rectore, *Scherzio*, Decano, *Felzio*, ordinis sui Seniore, & *Bæclero*, Antecessore. Licentia impetrata, supererant solennia Doctoralia, quæ, quoniam quinque Candidatis illustriora reddebantur, in Augusti mensis sextum diem sunt protracta. Quo demum illucescente, consuetis cerimoniis, Decano & Promotore *Saltzmanno*, privilegia Medicinæ Doctoris impetravit, Problemate publice ante enodato: *Utrum Medicina reliquis disciplinis quoad certitudinem cedat?* Denique colophonem scopo in Academia Argentoratensi præfixo imposuit, d. 5 Novembr. A. 1722 Doctoris in utroque Jure laurea, *Felzio* promotore, ornatus. Quæstionem ea occasione explicandam accepit: *An & qua ratione Jurisprudentia quoad fictiones cum Poesi conveniat?* Reliquo tempore, quod a laboribus & solennitatibus vacuum erat, non tantum publicis Disputationibus, partim audiendo, partim argumentando, sæpius interfuit, sed Bibliothecas etiam illustres, & præcipua nummophylacia, aliaque id generis ornamenta publica, diligenter perveſtigavit. Itaque illi, animum re literaria maxime refecturo, nihil omnino deliciarum hujusmodi

Mac OS X 10.4 Tiger comes with a program called Spotlight that can search your entire computer for files that contain a word or phrase you specify. Spotlight is fast and powerful, but it's not very flexible. Unless you're willing to write a program that uses Spotlight's programming interface, you're stuck with the search options that Apple's programmers have provided.

Enter Easy Find. Easy Find is a free program that lets you search your computer for files that contain a word or phrase you specify. Easy Find is slower than Spotlight, but it's more flexible. You can search for files that contain a word or phrase in the file's name, in the file's contents, or in both. You can also search for files that contain a word or phrase in a specific folder or in a specific type of file.

Easy Find is a simple program. It has a single window with a text field for entering the word or phrase you want to search for, a button for starting the search, and a list for displaying the results. You can double-click a result to open the file in its default application.

Easy Find is not a replacement for Spotlight. It's a supplement. Use Spotlight when you want to search your entire computer quickly. Use Easy Find when you want more control over your search.

Easy Find is free. You can download it from the Internet. To install it, drag the Easy Find application to your Applications folder.

Diplomatico-Hiſtorica: 1) *de Jure Juſtinianeo a Lothario Imperatore in Germaniam minime introducto*; 2) *de Lantfinc, Jure Germanorum honorario*; 3) *de Servis ſervorum*; 4) *de Frilingis*; 5) *de Differentia Nobilium medii & hodierni ævi*; 6) *de Litonum abſolutione*; 7) *de Iniquitate teſtamentorum*; 8) *de Servis nobilibus*; 9) *de Patria poteſtate in Germania ignorata*; 10) *de Jure legitimæ*; 11) *de Adoptione per Andelungam*; 12) *de Origine Patriciorum Germaniæ*; 13) *de Advocatis Principum*; 14) *de Mundiburdio*. Nec prætermittenda eſt Commentatio ejusdem *de Vera Geographiæ methodo*. Atque his & ſimilibus in ſtudium Hiſtoricum meritis non tantum id conſecutus eſt, ut fama ejus quotidie creſceret, ſed etiam, qui Viro illuſtri, *Habnio*, Hannoveram evocato, in Hiſtoriarum Profeſſione ſuccederet, præter eum dignior nemo inventus ſit. Injunctæ igitur ei primum ſunt Lectiones vicariæ, additis tamen promiſſis, fore, ut, ſi, qua cœpiſſet, via pergeret de ſtudiis Hiſtoricis præclare mereri, propediem ipſum Hiſtorici munus obtineret. Lectionibus hiſce vicariis Programmatis loco brevi quidem, ſed multa eruditione referta, *de Sigillo Principum Brunſuicenſium Majeſtatico*, præluſit Commentatione. In ipſa vero Hiſtoriæ tractatione ea ſemper uſus eſt methodo, ut, poſthabitis & valere juſſis recentiorum ſcriptorum Syſtematibus vel Compendiis hiſtoricis, aſſerta ſua ſcriptorum coævorum autoritate, & antiquorum Diplomatum, aliorumque fide dignorum documentorum, teſtimoniis adſtruere ſemper laboraret, unde etiam evenit, ut, cum circa idem tempus audiret, latere in Septentrione, & quidem in privatorum ſcriniis, multa egregia documenta hiſtorica, tempore bellorum, in Saxonia inferiori geſtorum, ex tabulariis & monaſteriis eo translata, A. 1726 menſe Martio, impetrata Superiorum conceſſione, iter novum per duos menſes in Daniam ſuſciperet, nullis parcens ſumtibus, quantumvis magnis, ad ea undique conquirenda, quæ ſibi aliquando videbantur profutura. Quo in itinere conſtituto non tantum exoptatiſſima aſſulſit

occasio, permultos viros eruditos, & inter eos maxime Reverendissimum literatissimumque Hafnienſium Episcopum, *Wormium*, qui ipsum rarissimo MSto donavit, compellandi, sed & varia hinc inde in publicis Bibliothecis, tabulariis, statuis, marmoribus, antiquis inscriptionibus, Diplomatibus, sigillis & monetis, annotandi, unde obscurissimæ Cimbricarum gentium antiquitates, & ipsorum Germanorum res gestæ, non parum lucis fœnerantur. Cujus itineris fructum deinceps Noster in usum redundare orbis eruditi jussit, cum Helmstadium reversus, insignem illam doctoris Historici spartam circa finem A. 1726 obtineret; cujus gravissimi muneris auspicatissimum tersa sane & eleganter elaborata Oratione, *quod nihil sciatur, nisi quod historice scitur*, initium fecit. Atque hunc ardorem animi, in rebus suis strenue fideliterque peragendis adhiberi solitum, non nisi cum vita deposuit. Clarus ita fuit *Leyserus* natalium splendore, a majoribus accepto, clarus magnitudine eruditionis, clarus etiam amplissimis dignitatibus. Id unum tantum ejus felicitatem aliquantisper videbatur remorari, quod, molestissimis sæpe domesticarum rerum curis districtus, impediretur, quo minus literarum studia tanto ardore, quanto in eadem ferebatur, tractare posset, &, quanto lubentius alias vitam cœlibem conjugali multis de causis præferebat, tanto magis inde haberet, cur serio tandem vitæ sociam, cum qua curas partiretur, expeteret. Fuit hæc maximarum dotium ac laudum matrona, *Louisa*, Excell. & Consult. Viri, *Schræteri*, J. U. in Acad. Salana Doctoris quondam celeberrimi, vidua, & S. Ven. Abbatis *Schmidii* filia, in ordine nascendi tertia, sponso suo tam generis, quam dignitatis, claritate non impar; cum qua *Polycarpus* noster A. 1726 d. 31 Octobr. faustum auspicatus est connubium, nec prorsus infœcundum, cum ex eo optimæ spei filia, *Philippina Sibylla*, superstes adhuc, felici prodierit partu. Ceterum, si reliquam Nostri vitam spectes, fuit hæc ita comparata, ut bonus atque pius magis esse, quam videri, voluerit.

Publi-

Mme Bonnet, née Bonnet, propriétaire, rue Saint-Jean, 1.

Sanitary Inspection.—Sanitary inspection of the premises of the Hotel Dieu was made by Dr. Bryant, and the following report submitted:

"The Hotel Dieu is situated on the corner of Main and Dieu streets, and is a large building, with a capacity for accommodating about 200 patients. The building is of brick, and is in good repair. The rooms are large, well lighted and ventilated, and are kept in a clean condition. The water supply is from the city mains, and is of good quality. The drainage is into the city sewers, and is satisfactory. The kitchen and dining-room are in the basement, and are clean and well kept. The food is of good quality and well cooked. The beds are provided with clean linen, and the patients appear to be well cared for. The nursing is done by the Sisters of Charity, and is of a high order. The operating-room is well equipped with modern appliances, and is kept in a sterile condition. The laundry is in a separate building, and is well conducted. The grounds are extensive, and are laid out in lawns and gardens. The whole institution is well managed, and is a credit to the city."

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ACTORUM ERUDITORUM,

Quæ Lipſiæ publicantur,

SUPPLEMENTA.

Tomus X. Sect. IV.

STORIE DI GIOVANNI, MATTEO E FILIPPO Villani &c.

h. e.

HISTORIÆ JOANNIS, MATTHÆI ET PHILIPPI, VILLANORUM, in hac nova Editione comparatæ ad celebrem Codicem MStum Rever. Abbatis, JOANNIS BAPTISTÆ RECANATI, Patricii Veneti, & alias adhuc duos Florentinos, quorum beneficio plurimis locis adauctæ & inſigniter emendatæ ſunt. Edidit PHILIPPUS ARGELATUS.

Tomi II.

Mediolani, 1729, fol.

T. I Alph. 2 pl. 18, T. II Alph. 3

INter Italos, qui patriam Hiſtoriam per integrum Seculi XIV decurſum ſcriptis tradere inſtituerunt, vix ullum celebrius exſtitit *Joannis, Matthæi* & *Philippi, Villanorum*, civium Florentinorum, nomine; qui res Florentinas vernaculo ſermone conſignare aggreſſi ſunt. Summa primarum editionum raritas, quas quidem de *Joannis* Opere princeps, licet

licet imperfecte, fecit *Jacobus Faſolus* Venetiis A. 1537 in fol. & poſt hunc bis repetierunt *Fratres Juntæ* Venet. A. 1559 & Florentiæ A. 1587 in quarto, quibus & *Matthæi* ac *Philippi* labores, Florentiæ annis 1562, 1577 & 1581 impreſſi, debentur, abunde demonſtrant pretium, quod de illis communi applauſu conſtituerunt Viri eruditi, tam exteri, quam indigenæ. Reliquit poſt ſe eximio intervallo ſcriptores duos alteros *Joannes*, tum amplitudine argumenti, ſiquidem cœptum ab ipſis conditæ urbis Florentinæ initiis narrationis filum perſequitur, & ad annum usque 1348, quo peſte conſumtus vivere deſiit, continuat, tum & ſtili elegantia linguæque Tuſcæ puritate; unde meruit ſubinde in *Vocabulario della Cruſca* tanquam emendatiſſimum ſcribendi bene exemplum allegari. Non equidem caret omnino fabulis; ſed commune hoc Hiſtoricorum iſtius ævi vitium tolerandum tantiſper etiam in Noſtro fuerit. Succeſſit in hanc provinciam defuncti frater *Matthæus*, & *Hiſtoriam Florentinam* ad annum usque 1363 deduxit, quo ipſo, ſimili cum germano mortalitatis peſtilentis fato uſus, obiit. Addidit tandem brevem unius anni mantiſſam *Matthæi* filius, *Philippus*.

Quid exiſtiment de hoc Opere univerſim rerum periti, apud *Gesnerum* & *Poſſevinum* in Bibliothecis, *Bellarminum* de Scriptoribus Eccleſiaſticis, pluresque alios, larga manu excitatos a *Julio Negri* in Hiſtoria Scriptorum Florentinorum, legi poteſt. Mirum interim fuit, cum tot alii rerum geſtarum conditores hac tempeſtate Italorum prela exerceant, levioris ſæpe pretii atque momenti, de *Villanis* recudendis neminem tamen unum cogitaſſe; quorum exempla non frequenter nimis obvia multo ære redimere ſubinde oportuit. Compenſavit igitur hunc defectum Vir Cl. *Ludovicus Antonius Muratorius*, & *Villanorum Hiſtoriam* inſigni iſti Operi, quod *Syllogen* præſtantiſſimorum *Italicæ Hiſtoriæ Autorum* continet, inſeruit, ubi Tomo XIII & ſequenti collocata, & hinc inde auctior & correctior exſcripta, apparet. Hoc de *Joannis* inprimis Commentariis factum eſt beneficio eximii cujusdam Codicis MSti, ad nobiliſſimum Virum *Joannem Baptiſtam*

QUod Autor *Germaniæ Principis p. 660* de Hailsbronna, olim monachorum Ciſtercienſis Ordinis, hodie juvenum bonis literis operantium, ſede, judicavit: oppidum illud ob antiquiſſima Principum & procerum monumenta, quæ in templo, ab uſibus monaſterii ad ſacra puriora translato, ibidem conſervantur, erudito iter eo ſuſcepturo largam delectationis materiam poſſe præbere; id ut & ſine moleſtiis itinerum cuivis obtingere poſſit, & delectationi utilitatem adjunctam habeat, latiſſime patentem atque ad omnes pertinentem, effecit induſtria perquam Reverendi Autoris. Duabus Partibus hic Theſaurus abſolvitur, quarum primam nunc in medium producimus, antiquiſſimorum Burggrafiorum Norimbergenſium, atque ex illis oriundorum Marchionum atque Electorum Brandenburgicorum, quorundam etiam Comitum, & nobilium familiarum nonnullarum, monumenta, inſignia & inſcriptiones ſepulchrales, complexam: cui tanquam Appendix ſubnectitur Hiſtoria Abbatum Monaſterii, Presbyterorum, quibus poſt puriorem religionem receptam cura ſacrorum commiſſa fuit; & Rectorum ſcholæ, quæ ſub auſpiciis utriusque Sereniſſimorum Marchionum Brandenburgicorum, Onoldini ac Baruthini, hodieque ibidem floret. Integra hæc prima libri Pars ſex conſtat Sectionibus, quarum prima recenſet monumenta & ſepulchrales inſcriptiones Principum, ibidem ſepultorum, quæ quidem temporum injurias ſuperarunt, & ætatem tulerunt. Enumerantur hic ſepulchrorum inſcriptiones Principibus de ſtirpe Zollerana ſatis dicatæ, & ab Autore de monumentis ipſis deſcriptæ, numero XXIV, quarum X Burggrafiis Norimbergenſibus, VII Marggrafiis, III Electoribus Brandenburgicis, poſitæ; reliquæ Principum filiorum & filiarum atque conjugum memoriæ conſervandæ deſtinatæ ſunt. Quamquam in ſingulis horum Epitaphiorum præter nomen ſepulti, numerus anni, quo is obiit, atque dies etiam emortualis, traditus fuerit; antiquioribus præter memorata momenta pro temporum illorum ſimplicitate vix quidquam aliud continentibus; recentioribus contra, quo ab ætate noſtra propius abſunt,

Mr. Hall's Defence of Mr. Fox's Letter to the Electors of Westminster, 1793 . . . 1
Mr. Hall's Sermon on the Fast-day, 1793 . . . 2
Mr. Hall's Sermon on the Thanksgiving-day, 1793 . . . 3
Mr. Hall's Sermon on the Fast-day, 1794 . . . 4
Mr. Hall's Sermon on the Thanksgiving-day, 1794 . . . 5
Mr. Hall's Sermon on the Fast-day, 1795 . . . 6
Mr. Hall's Sermon on the Thanksgiving-day, 1795 . . .

ſuperficiem pictis, plurimis vero ſaxo ac marmore conſtantibus. Secunda Sectione recenſentur inſignia, quibus monumenta ante enarrata conſpicua ſunt, atque annotationibus quibusdam, ex arte Heraldica petitis, illuſtrantur. Inter decem Burggrafios, quorum monumenta ſupérſunt, octo priores ſolis inſignibus, genti Zolleranæ propriis, in monumentis ſuis uſi ſunt. Qui Burggrafialibus inſignibus in ſepulchrali pictura ſua primus condecoratur, Bertholdus eſt, filius Friderici, ut hodie numerantur, quarti, ut in monumento ſuo appellatur, junioris Burggrafii Norimbergenſis, qui Epiſcopatu Eichſtadienſi auctus, A. 1365 diem ultimum obiit. Pleraque inſignia una cum integris monumentis, in quibus deprehenſa ſunt, inter figuras æri nitide inciſas hic comparent. Tertia Sectio monumenta, quæ ſuperſunt, Comitum & Nobilium perſequitur. Ut intelligatur illorum varietas, lubet nomina familiarum illuſtrium apponere. Habent igitur monumenta ſua hic conſervata comites Oettingenſes, Naſſovici, Abenbergenſes, Hirſchbergenſes, Hohenlohenſes, Dornbergenſes, Truhendingenſes, Heideccenſes, Barones Grundlaccenſes & Brauneccenſes, Nobiles de Abenberg, Abſperg, Aurach, Bernheim, Bruckberg, Büchelberg, Buttendorf, Ehenheim, Eyb, Ellrichshauſen, Eſchenbach, Geiling, Grumbach, Helmſtædt, Hollbach, Hall, Kemmaten, Kolenberger, Knœrringen, Lentersheim, Leonrod, Liechtenſtein, Liederach, Mæhrer, Meimberg, Mur, Muffel, Onolzbach, Pfæfferbalcken, Rechberg, Richau, Rindsmaul, Rothhan, Seckendorf, Schencken, Sommersdorf, Thann, Vendebach, Veſtenberg, Uſickheim, Wirsberg, Wannbach, Wœrnizer, Wollmershauſſen, Zetwiz. Quarta Sectio Abbatum hujus monaſterii hiſtoriam pertexit, cujus fundatio incidit in annum 1100, ab Ottone, Bambergenſi Epiſcopo, ex genere Comitum Andeccenſium oriundo, cœpta magis, quam peracta, dein liberalitate Rapathonis & Conradi, fratrum Comitum de Abenberg, adjuta atque ſuffulta. Teſtantur id verſus, picturæ cuidam pervetuſtæ, quæ æri inſculpta ſiſtitur, ſubſcripti. Diploma, quo fundatio hæc firmatur, paullo recentius

Mathematics.—Professor Hall, Professor Hedrick, Professor Kellogg, Professor Mitchell, Professor Slichter, Professor Wilczynski, Professor Bliss, Professor Dickson, Professor Eisenhart, Professor Lennes, Professor Miller, Professor Moore, Professor Ritt, Professor Van Vleck, Professor Wilson, Professor Bôcher, Professor Coolidge, Professor Osgood, Professor Pierpont, Professor Sharpe, Professor Snyder, Professor Veblen, Professor Whitehead, Professor Woods, Professor Young, Professor Fine, Professor Hancock, Professor Huntington, Professor Kasner, Professor Lefschetz, Professor Morley, Professor Peirce, Professor Rietz, Professor Slaught, Professor Taylor, Professor Weaver, Professor Westfall, Professor Wiener, Professor Wood, Professor Curtiss, Professor Graustein, Professor Hart, Professor Hazlett, Professor Hedlund, Professor Hildebrandt, Professor Hyde, Professor Jones, Professor Kellogg, Professor Kingsley, Professor Lane, Professor Leathem, Professor Mason, Professor Mitchell, Professor Moulton, Professor Reid, Professor Rosenbach, Professor Shaw, Professor Smith, Professor Stouffer, Professor Tolman, Professor Vivanti, Professor Wallace, Professor Wilson, Professor Zeuner, Professor Zwinger, Professor Bateman, Professor Bell, Professor Bennett, Professor Bernstein, Professor Bliss, Professor Boyer, Professor Brown, Professor Buck, Professor Carmichael, Professor Carver, Professor Cole, Professor Coolidge, Professor Cowley, Professor Dickson, Professor Eisenhart, Professor Fite, Professor Gale, Professor Gillespie, Professor Glenn, Professor Graustein, Professor Hancock, Professor Hart

de pateret, ipſum a ſanioribus conſiliis veræ religionis recipiendæ parum profecto abfuiſſe. Ipſi Articuli cum Abbatis reſponſionibus Appendici documentorum, huic Operi ſubjunctæ, inſerti leguntur. *Joannes Schopper*, *Wenckii* ſucceſſor, primus ordinarios concionatores in monaſterium recepit, monachalem cucullum aliquandiu depoſuit, &, monachorum numero minuto, in eorum locum duodecim pueros in ſchola, hac occaſione aperta, erudiendos aſſumſit: quod inſtitutum Gymnaſio hodie florenti prima dedit ſtamina. Hunc ſecuti *Sebaſtiani Wagneri* permiſſu quidam monachi, relicto monaſterio, matrimonia contraxerunt, quæ exempla & ipſe Abbas tandem A. 1543 ſecutus, ideo moliminibus Prioris & Conventus adverſus ipſum concitatorum, munere ſuo excidit. Tandem A. 1555 publica rituum papalium abolitio inſecuta, atque forma cultus publici, Abbate *Friderico Schorneo* atque Conventu monachorum conſentientibus, immutata eſt: a quo tempore VII Abbates curam monaſterii puriori religioni addicti geſſerunt. Ad Sectionem quintam progreſſi, præmonemus, non omnium vitas hic enarrari, qui in oppido hocce veritates revelatas populo pro concione explicarunt, ſed ſolum Antiſtitum vel Paſtorum primariorum, inter quos cum perquam Reverendus Autor ſit vigeſimus ſecundus atque ultimus, paucis ea, quæ ipſum ſpectant, repetemus. Natus Lentershemii A. 1670, patre *Joanne Wilhelmo*, pagi illius ad monaſterium ſpectantis Paſtore, Rottenburgi primum, dein & Onoldi, literis operam dedit. Quam Academiam adierit, aſſerere non poſſumus, neque enim ipſe vel verbo memorat. Primum munus ipſi injunctum fuit erudiendi nobiles juvenes in aula Onoldina verſantes, ſimulque milites pro concione veritates divinas docendi. Poſtea A. 1696 cum exercitu in regiones Rhenum ſuperiorem adjacentes delatus, dein, qui Principem Juvenem, Wilhelmum Fridericum ſupra memoratum in itinere in Italiam ſuſcipiendo comitaretur, concionator deſignatus, denique, itinere iſto belli metu interrupto, cum copiis in Belgium abiit, quæ Seckendorfio, Jano & Schmettavio ducibus ſuberant. Redux inde, Crailshemii

hemii Diaconi munere per viginti annos functus, ab utroque Marchione, ſcholæ Hailsbronnenſis nutritoribus, ad obeunda officia Antiſtitis ſacri, Profeſſoris S. Theologiæ in Gymnaſio, atque in oppido Paſtoris, evocatus eſt, quibus muneribus adhuc hodie cum laude præeſt. Sectio ultima ludi, ab Abbatibus, ut diximus, conſtituti, magiſtros & Gymnaſii, poſtea fundati, Rectores ſolos recenſet, quanquam plures omnino ſint doctores, qui juvenibus in Gymnaſio erudiendis operam impendunt ſuam. Subjungitur, quod ſupra præmonuimus, Appendix viginti documentorum, quibus partim Hiſtoria Eccleſiaſtica, partim civilis, ars quoque Heraldica, juvatur. *Subdubitamus*, an deſcriptio Bibliothecæ Hailsbronnenſis, quam perquam Reverendus Autor edidit, nosque in *Novis Actis Anni 1732 Menſe Februario p. 52 ſeq.* commendavimus, altera ſit Pars hujus Operis habenda, quam titulus innuit. Præter inſcriptionem hanc firmare iſtam ſuſpicionem poterat utriusque eadem forma, atque bibliopolarum utrumque conjunctim vendentium uſus. Obſtat tamen eidem idioma diverſum, quippe prima Pars hæc vernaculo, illa deſcriptio vero Latino ſermone contineatur. Latet igitur nos, an altera Pars hujus Operis, in fronte libri promiſſa, prodierit jam, an vero expectanda ſit. Ceterum præſens libri Pars & chartæ, utpote ſcriptoriæ, elegantia, & formis monumentorum æri nitidiſſime inciſis magnopere ſeſe commendat.

Caſpar Abels Teutſche und Sächſiſche Alterthümer ꝛc.

h. e.

CASPARIS ABELII ANTIQUITATES Germanicæ & Saxonicæ, quibus Germanorum & Saxonum res geſtæ, majores, nomina, origines, patria, migrationes, bella, populi, regna, Reges, Principes, familiæ illuſtres, pagi, circuli, regiones, religio, mores & conſuetudines, una cum reliquiis, quotquot ſuperſunt, veterum monumentorum, ex optimis quibusque ſcriptoribus

ribus & genuinis fontibus, multorum annorum vigiliis, quam accuratiſſime exponuntur, plurimisque novis Annotationibus illuſtrantur, inprimis vero celſiſſima ſtirps Regiæ, Electoralis & Ducalis domus Brunſuiga-Luneburgicæ usque ad noſtra tempora deducitur, una cum Chronico veteri Saxoniæ inferioris nondum edito.

Brunſuigæ, impenſis Ludolphi Schrœderi, 1729, 8. Alph. 1 pl. 10.

QUi Hiſtoria ſua Geographiaque Boruſſico-Brandenburgica, itemque libro, quo de Monarchiis ortus antiqui egit, tantam pridem ab eruditis gratiam iniit Plur. Rever. Autor, ut plura ingenii induſtriæque monumenta profetret in lucem, expectari jure potuit. Tametſi enim poſt miſſionem e ſchola impetratam ſacro muneri præeſſe juſſus, tanto majori jure his literis nuntium mittere poſſe videbatur, quod nihil illæ ad lautiorem ei ſpartam impetrandam profuiſſent, tantum nihilominus amor earum a teneris, quod ajunt, unguiculis conceptus potuit, ut, cum *Genſchius*, bibliopola Halberſtadienſis, ab eo peteret, uti Halberſtadienſem Hiſtoriam Topographiamque contexeret, originibus Germanicis ac Saxonicis præmiſſis, eum laborem non invitus demandari ſibi pateretur. Ab eo tempore promitti ſubinde liber is in Catalogo novorum librorum, qui ſub nundinas Lipſienſes prodire ſolet, cœpit, ſed nihilominus diutius paulo latuit, *Genſchenio* bibliopola e vivis erepto, alioque, qui impenſas imprimendi ejus ſe facturum receperat, poſt impreſſas aliquot plagulas operi ſuſcepto ſubducente ſe, cui cum *Ludolph. Schrœderus*, cujus tandem auſpiciis prodiit, ſuccederet, denuo aliquot anni elapſi ſunt, antequam lucem aſpiceret. De eo ſuum cuique judicium relinquit Autor; exiſtimat tamen, tempus chartamque a ſe perditam haud eſſe, ſed præſtitiſſe ſe, quantum id libraria ſupellex perniſerit, quæ in fronte libri promittat: in hiſtoricis rebus critico ſe acumine uti, & novas opinio-

Fig. 1. Ancient Egyptian Boat Models

Fig. 1 shows a selection of the boat models found in the tomb of Meket-Re at Thebes. The tomb was discovered in 1920 by the Egyptian Expedition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and the boats were published by Herbert E. Winlock in 1955. The tomb was sealed in the Eleventh Dynasty, about 2000 B.C., and the boats are the earliest known models of Egyptian vessels. They are made of wood, painted, and have oars, rudders, and cabins. The largest is about 1.5 metres long. The boats are shown on the water, with figures of rowers and steersmen. The cabins have doors and windows. The boats are of the type used on the Nile for both cargo and passenger traffic. The models are now in the Cairo Museum.

Ducalis domus Brunſuiga-Luneburgicæ usque ad noſtra tempora quam accuratiſſime deducitur, atque ab incognita adhuc origine derivatur.

Brunſuigæ, impenſis Ludolphi Schrœderi, 1730, 8.
Alph 2.

HÆc eſt poſterior Pars Antiquitatum patriarum Pl. Reverendi *Abelii*, ſi quid vota ejus potuiſſent, a priori non divellenda, titulo quippe priori eo præfixo, qui & poſteriorem hanc ambitu ſuo complectitur. Sed moram hanc, dum hæc etiam Pars ſequeretur, non ægre ferent æqui lectores, quibus, quoad ejus fieri potuit, ſatisfacere jam ſtuduit Vir diligentiſſimus, neque adeo dubitat, æqui eos bonique omnia conſulturos. Niſi hæc ſcripta lucubratio pridem poteſtate ejus exiiſſet, hic illic vel emendaſſet nonnulla, vel Supplementis ditaſſet. Veretur enim, ne feſtinatione factum ſit, ut de familiis illuſtribus monaſteriisque haud una prætermiſerit, quæ, quod impreſſas plagulas nanciſci, atque adeo, quid potiſſimum deſit, ſcire nequiverit, addi jam nullo modo poſſint. Quæ ceteroqui ſingularia in hac Parte poſteriori reperiuntur, ut de Agone, Duce Forojulienſi, progenitore Ducum Brunſuicenſium, de Saxoniæ Ducibus oriundis a Rege Suevorum Bodico vel Buzico, cui monumentum tribuit nuperrime prope Grimslebiam repertum, de Anhaltinis Principibus ab Odoacri fratre, Arnulpho, & antiquis Regibus Hartungicis Brandenburgenſium derivandis, atque alia, aliis curatius expendenda relinquit, &, cum editam pridem Hiſtoriam Geographiamque Boruſſico-Brandenburgicam denuo ſub incudem revocare, emendatioremque & auctiorem prelo committere, conſtituerit, oſtendit, ſi quis ſuppetias ferre, & Catalogum accuratiorem nobilium familiarum Boruſſiæ & bonorum, quæ poſſident, præfecturarumque, ſuppeditare voluerit, multum ei ſe debiturum. Conſtat vero hic liber tribus Capitibus, quorum primo agitur de nomine, origine, ſedibus, migrationibus, bellis, Regibus, Principibus, Heroibus, & rebus geſtis Saxonum, a prima inde origine usque ad Henrici Leonis exili-

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um in Anglia, altero de Saxonum moribus, religione, antiquis monumentis, regimine, terris, pagis, populis, illustribus familiis & coloniis, tertio de celsissima stirpe gentis Regiæ, Electoralis & Ducalis Brunsuicensis usque ad annum 1730.

Sammlung etlicher noch nicht gedruckten alten Chronicken ꝛc.

h. e.

SYLLOGE ALIQUOT VETERUM CHRONICORUM, ut Saxoniæ inferioris, Halberstadiensis, Quedlinburgensis, Aschersleviensis & Ermslebiensis, quæ singulari studio ex MStis Codicibus eduntur, atque hic illic necessariis Observationibus illustrantur, una cum Additamento ad Germanicas & Saxonicas Antiquitates, quo veteris Buzicæ gentis origo & patria curatius expenditur, ac varia ad veterem Germanicam & Saxonicam Historiam spectantia Supplementa & emendationes adjiciuntur, una cum Indice duplici; Autore CASPARE ABELIO.

Brunsuigæ, impensis Ludolphi Schrœderi, 1732, 8.

Alph. 2 pl. 8.

REceperat in Parte altera Antiquitatum patriarum, quas laudavimus, Pl. Rever. *Abelius*, tertia atque ultima Parte se Chronicon vetus, dialecto, quæ in Saxonia inferiori etiamnum obtinet, scriptum, una cum aliis Codicibus nondum prelo expressis, & Indicibus omnium trium Partium, in lucem prolaturum. Id jam serius quidem, quam spem fecit, sed nihilominus tamen præstat Vir doctissimus, cui tanto majores eo nomine gratiæ debentur, quanto diutius latuere adhuc, & quanto plus utilitatis pollicentur. Sperat is, gratum se instituto hoc suo facturum cum eruditis, tum ceteris, eosque pellecturum, ut plura hujus generis monumenta hic illic dispersa suppeditent, exemplum secuti Senatus Aschersleviensis,

qui, quicquid rerum antiquarum in ſcriniis ſuis aſſervat, liberaliter cum Autore communicavit. Animus ei fuerat, *Meibomii* Chronicon Walbeccenſe, quod rarius invenitur, & Chronicon Halberſtadienſe Latinum, quod Ill. *Leibnitius*, ſed admodum vitioſe deſcriptum, edidit ex MStis, emendatius edere, adjicereque Annotationes, ſed, qui ſumtus in editionem erogat, bibliopola, veritus, ne liber in magnam nimis molem excreſceret, conſilium hoc, quod nemo non calculo ſuo comprobaturus erat, intervertit. Reperitur igitur in hoc libro 1) Vetus Chronicon Saxonicum, ex magno, quod Halberſtadii lingua Saxoniæ inferioris conſcriptum aſſervatur, contractum & Annotationibus illuſtratum. Id quinque Capitibus conſtat. Primum agit de rebus geſtis Saxonum & Thuringorum nondum Chriſtianorum usque ad annum 820; 2 de rebus geſtis bellisque Saxonum usque ad Henricum IV annumque 1056; 3 de iisdem usque ad interregnum annumque 1250; 4 de iisdem usque ad annum 1438; 5 de Archiepiſcopis atque Epiſcopis nonnullis inferioris Saxoniæ. Sequitur 2) Chronicon Halberſtadienſe *Joannis Winnigſtadii*, nunc primum, una cum continuatione, ex MStis Codicibus editum, notisque marginalibus & aliis Documentis, ex MStis Codicibus deſumtis, auctum, quo Epiſcopi Halberſtadienſes recenſentur. Huic 3) Chronicon Quedlinburgenſe ſuccedit, eodem *Winnigſtadio* Autore, usque ad annum 1600, quo de Abbatiſſarum Quedlinburgenſium vita exponitur. Id 4) excipit Chronicon Aſcanienſe ex MStis tum curiæ Waldmannianisque, tum aliis vetuſtis Diplomatibus ſchedisque, collectum. Inde 5) Chronicon Emlebienſe, A. 1580 circiter cœptum, adeoque perbreve, lectori ſe offert; cui 6) Fragmentum Chronici duarum paginarum ſubjunctum eſt. Coronidis loco Pl. Rever. Autor, poſtquam Celeb. *Krauſio*, Profeſſori Wittebergenſi, qui Diſſertatione *de Theodor. Buzico*, ejusque genere & patria, ſententiam ejus oppugnaverat, reſpondit, variis Obſervationibus & Supplementis adjectis, libro huic finem imponit, quem Index duplex, alter librorum, Capitum, Paragraphorum & lemmatum

tum adſcriptorum, alter rerum, lectori ſtudioſo non parum ſe commendabit.

DELINEATIO JURIS PUBLICI ECCLESIASTICI Proteſtantium, exhibens Jura & Beneficia Auguſtanæ Confeſſionis, eique addictorum; Autore JO. GEORGIO ESTOR.

Francofurti & Lipſiæ, literis Müllerianis, 1731, 4. Alph. 1 pl. 10.

LAtuit huc usque publici Juris Eccleſiaſtici, tum univerſalis, tum particularis, ſcientia, quæ uti momenti eſt graviſſimi, ita rite tractata, ſuis cultoribus ſummam omnino ſolet afferre exiſtimationem. Non enim eſt ulla humanæ eruditionis pars, ubi, præter exactam omnium doctrinarum notitiam, majori opus ſit circumſpectione; hac quippe neglecta, mala inde nata, quis eſt, qui verbis ſatis exprimere queat? Adhibuit eam, ſuoque officio rite defunctus eſt præſentis Opuſculi Cl. Autor. Sunt autem juſſa ſummi Mæcenatis, quæ illum ad ſcribendum impulerunt, prouti ipſe teſtatur in Præfatione, in qua eorum audaciam, aut, ſi mavis, proterviam, qui auſu nefando tabulas pacis religioſæ ac Oſnabrugenſis infringere conati ſunt, egregie caſtigat, libertatemque ſacrorum noſtrorum dicendi genere ſatis ad rem accommodato vindicat. Monuit inſuper quædam circa Auguſtanæ Confeſſionis Hiſtoriam generalem, quæ notatu præ ceteris digna videbantur. Nec ſummorum noſtri ævi virorum in eam merita ſilentio prætermiſit. Caput, quod ſequitur, primum de Auguſtana Confeſſione in genere agit. Miſerum Eccleſiæ Chriſtianæ tempore repurgatorum ſacrorum ſtatum, reformationis initiis objecta impedimenta, quæ A. C. amovere ſtudet, ſingularem porro Summi Numinis in hoc negotio providentiam, maximum A. C. in univerſa Europa applauſum, præſtantiam, diviſionem, ubi *Philippi Melanchtonis* flexibilis animus notatur, editiones, ſcriptores, autoritatem denique, brevi & eleganti oratione perſequitur. Cap. II, quod de Ordinibus 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 10. 11. 14. 15.

nibus Imperii, qui Augustanam Confessionem exhibuerunt, & sigillatim de Philippi Magnanimi, Hassiæ Landgravii, ejusque e stirpe Darmstadina successorum, in eam meritis insignibus inscribitur, Philippi hujus merita inprimis enumerat, ducto ab egregiis ejus animi dotibus initio. Notari meretur
17. 20. inter cetera ejus in A. C. purioremque religionem studia libellus, quem de suis, quæ profitebatur, sacris Gallico sermone conscribendum, & per legatum suum, Michaelem de Kaden, Cæsari Bononiæ curavit offerendum. Posterorum
32. ipsius celeberrimus est Georgius II, lineæ Darmstadinæ, qui,
33. instaurata Academia Giessensi, primum A. C. ut ita dicamus, celebravit Jubilæum, scriptisque, quorum nomina recensentur, fidem defendere conatus est, colloquio Rhinfeldensi, quod sub eo habitum, alioquin celebris. Reliquorum Imperii Or-
35. 36. dinum, qui A. C. exhibuerunt, sequentibus §§. habetur ratio, quo loco & alia quædam circa A. C. notatu digna occurrunt. Cap. III agit de Jure Principum reformantium exhibendi
39. Augustanam Confessionem. Competiisse Jus sacrorum Imperii nostri Principibus ante reformationem ex observantia, statuit Cl. Autor, ac magni nominis Viros, qui pluribus hoc argumentum exemplis illustrarunt partim, partim data opera prosecuti sunt, in medium producit. Sed cum, quæ ad externum Summi Numinis cultum spectant, omnino civili potestati sint subjecta; omni etiam tempore, uti ex historiarum monumentis constat, ex quo summi Principes fidem Christianam amplexi sunt, hoc sibi jus vindicare conati sunt. Quo factum, ut & antiqui Romanorum Imperatores Christiani, & qui postea Imperii Romani fastigium in Occidente instauraverunt, Carolus M. & posteri ipsius, eximia circa sacra gavisi sint autoritate, cui sequentibus temporibus Clerici tot artibus ac stratagematibus subducere se maximo quidem labore annisi sunt, nunquam autem, quantum nobis constat, plenam libertatem omnimodamque exemtionem consecuti sunt. Hinc nobis ea stat sententia, exercuisse Imperii nostri Principes hoc jus ante pristinæ religionis instaurationem, non ex observantia, sed uti cetera jura ad Impera-

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ſacris addicti ſunt, Legenda, quam dicunt, Gregorii VII Pontificis jure interdicere, electionemque ſacerdotis Pontificii inſti-
133. tuere queat, & quæ ſunt ejusmodi alia plura, quæ omnia Principi omnino licere docet §. 26. Caput X de Epiſcopis & Abbatiſſis A. C. addictis, iisque immediatis, inſcriptum eſt.
140, 141. Gaudent illi jurisdictione Eccleſiaſtica, qua territoriorum domini. Hinc (ex mente Cl. Autoris) in rebus alienandis condendisque legibus Capituli conſenſu opus non habent, matrimoniaque rite ineunt. Sed, ad priora duo quod attinet momenta, Cl. Autori ut aſſenſum præbeamus, adduci non poſſumus. Nec enim adeſt lex, aut ſcripta, aut uſu introducta, quæ Evangelicis Epiſcopis ac Abbatiſſis hanc tribuat licentiam. Pactis potius & Capitulorum Statutis in momentis, quæ a fidei norma non abhorrent, æque ipſos, ac Pontificios, alligatos cenſemus. Nimirum electi vel poſtulati, æque ac illi, Capitulationem, quam dicunt, inire, juramentoque firmare, tenentur, quod ut ſervent, & divini & humani Juris regulæ præcipiunt. Nec
142. ideo ipſis ſua autoritate dotalitium in Epiſcopatu conſtituere absque Capituli conſenſu, ex noſtra quidem ſententia, licet, utut diſſentiat Autor doctiſſimus. Non enim hic valet vis argumenti, petiti a Feudis regalibus, quibus ejusmodi Epiſcopatus annumerare conatur. Obſtat pactum cum Capitulo initum, quod adminiſtrandi Epiſcopatus normam præſcribit, quodque ſervari omnino debet. Nec denique Principem matrimonii libertatem in Abbatibus & Abbatiſſis ac Canonicis Evangelicis facile poſſe reſtringere, contra Cl. Autorem judicamus. Caput XI perſequitur effectus A. C. intuitu auguſtorum Imperii tribunalium. Obtinet ubique ratione Præſidum ac Aſ-
144. ſeſſorum ac ceterarum perſonarum religionis paritas, vel obtinere potius debet. De judice enim nec lex, nec exemplum,
159. teſtatur. Cap. XII, quod agit de effectibus A. C. intuitu Nobilium immediatorum, qui intra formulam Auguſtanam ſe tenent, jus ſacrorum Nobilibus immediatis, vi religioſæ pacis, & reformandi jus, vi pacis Oſnabrugenſis monſtrat, partesque hujus juris breviter perſequitur. Cap. XIII effectus A. C.
162. intuitu ſubditorum Eccleſiaſticorum Proteſtantium, qui domino

Mr. Judd's proposals are not, however, without their problems. Some of the measures he proposes would be very difficult to implement. For example, the proposal to tax capital gains at the same rate as income would require a complex system of indexation to avoid taxing gains which merely reflected inflation. Similarly, the proposal to tax fringe benefits would require a complex system of valuation. Mr. Judd's proposals would also require a substantial increase in the number of tax inspectors, which would be costly and time-consuming.

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nique nonnulla. Hæc ſunt potiora momenta, quibus judicium de libri hujus præſtantia innititur. Sed, ſicuti ipſe Cl. Autor, nobiliſſimi hujus argumenti indicem ſaltem a ſe dari in hoc Opuſculo, ingenue fatetur, ita & unusquisque facile, illo lecto, perſpiciet, non ad perfecti laboris adſcendere metam. Sint nihilominus Cl. Autori obſtricti omnes devinctique, neceſſe eſt, quotquot doctrinæ hujus præſtantiam curæ cordique habent, quod viam aperire ipſi placuerit ad cognoſcenda ea, quæ in Imperio Romano-Germanico multum omnino momenti habent. Et, licet ſummam tantummodo rerum attigerit, quædam etiam interdum attulerit, quæ non ſatis accurate dicta videntur, plurimis tamen iisque non ſpernendis obſervationibus plenum eſt Opuſculum.

MECHANICES MORBORUM, DESUMtæ a motu febrium; Autore JOANNE BAPTISTA MAZINO, Philoſopho & Medico Brixienſi.

Pars III.

Brixiæ, ex Typographia Joannis Mariæ Ricciardi, 1727, 4 maj. Pl. 13.

PErgit in propoſito Cl. Autor, atque morborum mechanicem, quam Parte prima ex motu ſolidorum, ſecunda ex motu fluidorum, explicaverat, (de quibus videatur *Supplem. T. IX Sect. VI p. 250 ſeq.*) nunc a motu febrium illuſtrare ſtudet. De forma Operis externa, ſtili indole, & ſimilibus, aliquid monere ſupervacuum ducimus, ſiquidem prioribus hæc per omnia reſpondent. Brevem itaque doctrinæ ejus de febribus ideam Lectoribus noſtris exhibebimus. Novam febris definitionem, quæ magis ad mechanicæ leges, quam hactenus receptæ accommodata Autori viſa eſt, effingit. Febris morbus univerſalior, illi dicitur, motus aſſymeter mixtionis elementorum maſſæ ſanguinis cum inæquali, aut diſſimili exceſſu, vel defectu proportionalis velocitatis fluidorum

rum & ſolidorum. Scilicet in maſſa ſanguinis duplicia agnoſcit elementa, elaſtica, ad quæ particulas ſulphureas, aereas, & globulos plano-ovales, quos *Löwenhokius* primus obſervavit, refert, atque inertia, inter quæ ſalia cujuscunque generis, particulas aqueas, ſeu ſeroſas, & terram damnatam, commemorat, hæc ad æquilibrium mixtionis maſſæ ſanguineæ in ſtatu ſanitatis conſervandum in ratione reciproca quam proxime ſe habere contendit; a qua ſi longius recedant, & elementa inertia elaſtica multum ſuperent, febres generari intermittentes, ſin vero elaſtica inertium proportionem excedant, continuas metuendas eſſe, contendit. Quæ, ut eo clarius pateant, priori Diſſertatione momenta corporum elaſticorum & non elaſticorum inter ſe expendit; deinde proportiones eorundem reſpectu ſeri, in quo innatant, oſtendit; denique proportiones ſeri reliquorumve elementorum reſpective ad vaſa continentia & nervos eadem cingentes explicat. In altera Diſſertatione, quæ de febribus intermittentibus agit, bina potiſſimum momenta ſibi diſcutienda ſumſit. Primo enim cauſam frigoris indeque ſubſequentis caloris indagat. Frigoris autem ſenſationem ab irritatione organorum ſenſoriorum, quæ ſalinis particulis, ad nitri indolem accedentibus, debetur, induci putat, quo ſtimulo fibræ membranarum vaſorumque contrahantur, particulæ vero elaſticæ a reliquis inertibus conſtrictæ atque in anguſtius ſpatium a ſero ad concreſcendum prono compreſſæ, motum ac velocitatem naturalem acquirere non poſſint; quantum vero motus a particulis elaſticis & inertibus ſe tangentibus ſubtrahitur, tantum etiam caloris in maſſa ſanguinis peribit, atque pro minore vel majore craſſitie, denſitate, & pondere corporum non elaſticorum, frigoris affectio augebitur aut minuetur. Cum vero corpora elaſtica in violento compreſſionis præternaturalis ſtatu diu manere nequeant; tandem validiſſime undiquaque ſe dilatare conabuntur, impetusque in corpora facient inertia, quæ pro ratione ſuarum ſoliditatum reagent in corpora elaſtica, qua mutua actione & reactione utrorumque ſingula movebunt movebunturque, urgebunt atque urge-

buntur; unde de vi caloris orituri judicium ferre licet, simulque patet, salia, fibrosum sanguinis crassamentum, & filamenta seri ad concrescendum prona, hoc motu atteri, & per organa secretoria sub urinæ sudorisque specie eliminari; quæ omnia tamdiu durabunt, donec justa elasticorum & inertium in sanguine elementorum proportio fuerit restituta. Alterum momentum, quod in explicatione febrium intermittentium attendi meretur, atque in quo multis aqua hæsit Autoribus, est ille febrilium paroxysmorum statuto tempore recursus, quem quomodo ex sua hypothesi declarare conatus sit, paucis declarabimus. Nimirum, etsi massa sanguinis post superatum paroxysmum ad statum naturalem quam proxime restituta videatur, aliquæ tamen impuritatum reliquiæ in variis visceribus hærere poterunt, quæ post determinatum circulationum numerum denuo sanguini immixtæ, easdem, quas sub initium febris excitaverant, turbas iterum creabunt. Pro diverso itaque numero, densitate, crassitie ac pondere corporum heterogeneorum, nunc intra unius, nunc duorum triumve dierum spatium, novam frigoris subsequentisve caloris invasionem esse metuendam, censet; quæ an ad explicandos omnium febrium paroxysmos sufficiant, Lectorum judicio relinquimus; nobis certe, ut unum solum commemoremus dubium, quartanæ duplicis paroxismos inde deducere, minus expeditum visum est. In variorum symptomatum, quæ has febres comitari solent, explanatione, inter alia enormis illius urinæ effusionis, quæ subinde naturalem seri quantitatem, potionesque ingestas, multum superat, hanc adducit rationem, quod aer, qui per pulmones, per ventriculum, inter cibos potusque receptus, atque sanguini admixtus, in sanguine nimis laxo, quam ut intimam aeris cum reliquis particulis mixtionem sustinere queat, fero natura frigidiori unitus, illud foras urgeat, simulque cum eodem in humorem densatus excernatur, quale quid etiam in diarrhæis modum excedentibus contingere statuit. In tertia Dissertatione ortum febrium continuarum ab excedente particularum activarum elatere deducit, quo fiat, ut sanguis majori impetu ex arteriis pella-

tur,

Bibliography: Bartsch, Peintre-Graveur, vol. xxi. p. 70, No. 1.

Mr. Wilson Lowry's collection, No. 1.

Mr. Woodburn's collection, No. 1.

LOT 1. THE VIRGIN AND CHILD.

Engraved by Lucas Vorsterman, after Rubens.

Size, 15 inches 3 lines high, by 11 inches 3 lines wide.

The Virgin, seated, is holding the Infant Jesus, who is standing on her knee, and embracing her. Behind her is a pillar, and a curtain hanging from it.

Bibliography: Bartsch, Peintre-Graveur, vol. xxi. p. 70, No. 1.

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quuntur; non dubitat, quin cognomen id fuerit gentilitium, Ducumque Saxoniæ commune, quippe cum & antiquiores Saxones insignium loco leonem habuerint. Hinc describit, quo jure Bavariam Saxoniamque Henricus ipsiusque pater tenuerit, & eximiam illam Historiæ medii ævi partem præclare illustrat. Exponit deinde res maximas bello & pace gestas ab Henrico, utpote qui magnum se adjutorem præbuit Imperatori Friderico in Italia bellanti, Regem Daniæ expulsum restituit in regnum suum, Lubecam urbem instauravit & mirifice ornavit, Comitatum Stadensem sibi vindicavit, iter sacrum in Palæstinam suscepit, cum pluribus Germaniæ Principibus suæ potentiæ invidentibus glorioſe belligeravit, urbem Bardevicum rebellionis ream solo æquavit, Venedos seu Slavos armis coercuit, atque inter eos religionem Christianam propagare studuit. Sed veniamus age ad res Henrici Leonis Ecclesiasticas. Tres scilicet restauravit vel potius condidit Episcopatus, Aldenburgensem, Suerinensem, ac Razeburgensem, & quidem ita, ut Episcopos ibi constitueret ipsemet, &, quod Germanica appellatione vocant *investire*, (*befestigen,*) confirmaret. Cum enim illius ævi Imperatores quorundam Pontificum injuria sibi ademtum jus investiendi Episcopos rursus usurparent subinde; Henricus quoque Leo suis in terris fortiter jus illud exercuit, Clero licet vehementer repugnante. Augebat hanc Henrici autoritatem Imp. Fridericus I, qui, quod antea Henricus Auceps Duci Bavariæ concesserat, idem concedebat Henrico Leoni, ut videlicet Episcopos suarum terrarum creare posset atque investire. Idem Leo sua solius autoritate Episcopatum Aldenburgensem transtulit Lubecam, mortuoque Episcopo substituit alium, indignantibus quidem Clericis, sed tanto Heroi obsistere haud sustinentibus. Pari modo Meklenburgensem Episcopatum in urbem Suerinum transtulit, & Bremensibus novum dedit Archiepiscopum, Halberstadiensemque Episcopum Ulricum munere suo exuit. Qualia facta cum invidiam ipsi conflassent non solum Cleri, sed etiam quorundam Germaniæ Principum, posteaque & Imperator Fridericus Ænobarbus ei succen-

PETRUS HEUSSIUS PANEGYRICUS HEROI, Nobili, Clarissimo, Amplissimo,

Pars III.

Ulmæ, apud Dan. Bartholomæi, 1732, 12.
Alph. 2 pl. 14.

CUm ſuperiore in Tomo filum Hiſtoriæ Philoſophicæ perductum ſit ad id tempus, quo natus eſt Servator humani generis, in hoc & proxime ſecuturo Tomis Cl. Autor eorum Philoſophorum perſequitur hiſtoriam, qui inde a nativitate Chriſti usque ad nonum floruerunt ſeculum. Orſus vero a Philoſophia Romanorum, cum ea jam ante natum Chriſtum nonnullas egerit radices, omnem ejus hiſtoriam (*Gaudentianam* enim *Hiſtoriam Philoſophiæ Romanorum p. 10* valde contemnit,) ſimul hoc loco deſcribendam cenſuit. Diſces igitur ex *Cap. I* fata, quibus uſa Romæ eſt Philoſophia inde a Numa, vel potius, quia falſo Numam Philoſophis adſcribi ſocium judicat, a fine ſeculi Romani ſexti usque ad humanam Chriſti ætatem. Hic recenſentur e Romanis non ſolum patroni, ſed etiam cultores Philoſophiæ, obſervaturque, eos ſectandam ſuſcepiſſe Philoſophiam Græcam, aliis *Pythagoreos*, aliis *Platonicos*, Academicos, Stoicos, Peripateticos, *Epicureos*, ſequentibus Philoſophos. Et *Pythagoreus* quidem erat *Nigidius Figulus*, isque ſolus; *Platonicus Varro*, Academicus *Cicero*; Stoicus *Cato Uticenſis*; *Epicureus Lucretius*. De ſingulis agitur copioſe ac ſimul accurate. Inprimis *p. 74 - 123* longam habes Diſſertationem de *Ciceronis* vita & eruditione Philoſophica, addito de progreſſibus ejus in Philoſophia deque ſcriptis ejus philoſophicis judicio. *Cap. II* agit Cl. Autor de fatis Philoſophiæ ſub Imperatoribus Romanis. Hic paucis perſtricta philoſophica eruditione *Virgilii*, ceterorumque Poetarum, *Livii* item, *Strabonis*, ac *Taciti*; ſingulas Philoſophiæ ſectas conſiderat. *Pythagoricis* igitur dogmatibus addicti hoc temporis ſpatio fuerunt *Anaxilaus Lariſſæus*, *Q. Sextius*, *Sotion*, *Moderatus Gaditanus*, *Euxenus*, *Apollonius Tyanenſis*, *Secundus*, & *Nicomachus Geraſenus*. Quæ *Sextio* tribui conſueverunt *Sententiæ morales*,

ki, an jure vereque a *Rufino* tribuantur Episcopo Romano Sixto II, vehementer dubitat, pluresque affert in contrariam eundi sententiam causas. De *Apollonio*, famoso illo mago, agit *p. 214-339*, nec vitam solum ejus fuse persequitur, sed & rite expendit historiam ejus a *Philostrato* confectam vel verius confictam. Eam enim habet pro fabula quadam Romanensi, ad detrahendam Christianæ religioni suam autoritatem composita, diligenterque producit mendaciorum indicia: quanquam, aliquid veri subesse narrationibus *Philostratis*, facile concedit, putatque, *Apollonium* fuisse magum, nonnulla *jactantem* miracula, quæ re vera præstigiæ erant, cupientemque videri, exemplo *Simonis* magi, virum plane divinum. Hinc sistit *Platonicos* hujus ævi, de iisque eodem modo, hoc est, pari copia parique diligentia, disserit. Occurrunt hic *Thrasyllus*, *Theo Smyrnæus*, *Alcinous*, *Favorinus*, *Taurus*, *Apulejus*, *Atticus*, *Numenius*, & *Maximus Tyrius*. His subjungit *Plutarchum* & *Galenum*, fideles quidem illos *Platonis* assecias, ita tamen, ut & *Aristotelis* complura dogmata facerent sua. Tum sectam nobis exhibet eclecticam, cujus autor *Potamo*, propagator *Ammonius Saccas*. Etsi vero hoc Philosophorum genus ex omnium Philosophorum placitis deligere se profitebatur optima; Noster tamen a potiori eos appellat sectam *Pythagorico-Platonicam*. Ceterum, de *Potamonis* ævo cum orta sit controversia, Cl. Autor, Cl. *Heumannum* sequens ducem, credit, ipsum vixisse tempore Imp. Alexandri Severi. *Ammonii* illius discipulos commemorat clariores, *Dionysium Longinum*, *Herennium*, *Origenem*, (a Christiano *Origene Adamantio* diversum,) & *Plotinum*. Quos inter cum *Plotinus* doctrinæ virtutumque fama eminuerit, *p. 475-504* de eo disserit, ejusque historiam a *Porphyrio* relictam cum eodem *Heumanno* inter splendida rejicit mendacia, idque unum egisse contendit *Porphyrium*, ut Christo opponeret *Plotinum*, eoque pacto novas ferret suppetias labanti religioni ethnicæ; simulque contemnit scripta *Plotini*, quæ supersunt. Pulchre vero obser-

vat *p. 505 ſeq.* ſectæ hujus *Pythagorico-Platonicæ* Philoſophos omnes id ſibi propoſuiſſe, ut invaleſcenti tum religioni Chriſtianæ opponerent religionem philoſophicam, ideoque glorioſe jactaſſe *Pythagoræ* aliorumque miracula, ſua cum Diis vel dæmonibus commercia, ſuos ſingulares & plane divinos in virtute progreſſus: prætereaque ineptas illas ac prorſus abſurdas veterum de Diis narrationes interpretatos eſſe ſenſu myſtico: denique, ne ullum fraudis genus facerent reliquum, libros compoſuiſſe nomine *Zoroaſtris*, *Hermetis*, aliorumque magnorum priſci ævi virorum. Exhibet etiam ex *Jamblicho* tum ſyſtema Theologicum hujus ſectæ antichriſtianæ *p. 557 ſeq.* tum ſyſtema doctrinæ moralis *p. 574 ſeq.* Progreditur inde ad ſucceſſores *Plotini*, de iisque criticam expromit hiſtoriam, de *Amelio* videlicet, *Porphyrio*, *Jamblicho*, *Ædeſio*, *Euſtathio*, ejusque uxore, *Soſipatra*, *Antonino*, *Euſebio Mindio*, *Maximo*, *Chryſanthio*, *Eunapio*, (quem, ipſum huic ſectæ addictum, ſuperiorum vitas deſcriptas reliquiſſe docet, ſed fabulis mendaciisque refertas,) *Hierocle*, *Plutarcho*, *Syriano*, *Proclo*, *Marino*, *Iſidoro Gazæo*, *Hypatia*, Philoſopha, & *Damaſcio*. Præcipue de *Porphyrio* longus eſt & *Jamblicho* & *Maximo* & *Hierocle* & *Proclo* & *Iſidoro*, ejusque conjuge, *Hypatia*. Nec omittit Imp. *Julianum*, ſed juſtam exhibet de philoſophica ejus religione & hiſtoriam & epicriſin. Venit hinc ad Peripateticos hujus ævi, *Soſigenem*, *Boethum Sidonium*, *Nicolaum Damaſcenum*, *Xenarchum*, *Athenæum*, *Alexandros Ægeum* & *Aphrodiſæum*, (quorum hic novum caput ſectæ *Ariſtotelicæ*,) *Dexippum*, *Themiſtium*, *Olympiodorum*, & *Simplicium*: diſſerens ad ultimum de variis methodis, quibus tractata hoc temporis tractu fuerit Philoſophia *Ariſtotelis*, *p. 953 ſeq.* Sequuntur Cynici ſub Imperatoribus Romanis eminentiores, *Muſonius Babylonius*, (quem Cl. Autor docet perperam a quibusdam non diſcerni a *Muſonio* Stoico,) *Demetrius*, *Oenomaus*, (quem tamen non ſine omni dubitatione hanc in ſocietatem refert,) *Demonax*, *Creſcens*, *Peregrinus*, & *Salluſtius*. Stoicæ ſectæ cur his temporibus tam multi nomen ſuum dederint, præfatus, colle-

nobilium e veteribus monumentis Latinitate expressa dedicatio. Ejusdem Epistolæ Dedicatoriæ Latinæ, ad Principes, Reges, Imperatores, Papas, Cardinales, & Imp. M. Ser. Ducem, &c. Pars altera. 4. Lugd. Bat. 1706. Hæc duo volumina sunt nonnisi recudenda. Illi igitur veluti Cujaci, Pithœani, Scaligeri, Lipsii, Salmasii, Grotii, Heinsii, Gronovii, Burmanni, Perizonii, Hemsterhusii, Ruhnkenii, Wyttenbachii, Valckenarii, Bosii, Bentleii, Jacobsii, Schultingii, Wesselingii, Oudendorpii, Reizii, Ernestique nomina per ordinem ac seriem suam digesta, & ad ætatem, qua vixerunt, accommodata libros in hoc præsidium, ut ita dicam, Latinitatis, ex quo tanta vasta ruinarum moles in Barbariem ruit, ab ipsis fundatis, post pedes dati sunt Hilarius Pedalyonius, Ludovicus Vivès, Erasmus, Budæus, Sadoletus, Melanchthon, Sturmius, aut alii quotquot Latinitatem restituerunt. Ante præfationibus Nicolaitarum Johannem inter Gabrielem inter, Alios alibi inter Nonnullos inter Quosdam inter Quosdam et quosque inter Nonnullos.

ARCHETTI (SACRI PERFECTORIUM) *Epistolæ, Illustri Lectori in suum antiquissimum exemplar exactæ.* D. M. GERARDO HOLME. *Ed.* Hilario Ludovigii.

Helmstadii, apud Fred. Thomas Schnorrium, 1736. 8.

THE *Athenian Letters* are ascribed by *Maurice Elen Jones* to *Dr. Nicolas Hardy*, a *mistake* in *Louis Theodore Gosselin* in his *Grande Cyrus*, or *Dr. Nicolas* in *Gabriel Gossellin* in his *Petite Cyrus*, or *Dr. Nicolas Gabriel Gosselin*, *Lic. Hippocrat. Medicus Parisiensis*, *

toque. Duos autem digeſſit in libros, quæ in vetuſtis reperit monumentis, priore agens *de uſu lauri ſacro*. Hic primo *Capite*, quis Apollo ille ſit, cui laurus ſacra, diſquirit, ac, rejectis fabulis, cenſet, hominem quendam, nomine Apollinem, inſigni lauri uſu inclaruiſſe, quo inter Deos relato, factum eſſe, ut ipſi arbor iſta ſacraretur. Hinc erudite oſtendit, non ſolum imaginem Apollinis lauro ornatam fuiſſe, ſed & templum ejus laureis corollis circumdatum, imo id everri ſolitum lauri frondibus. Nec vero ſolum Apollinem ſive Phœbum, ſed alios quoque Deos lauro fuiſſe ornatos, docet exemplo Jani, Veſtæ, & Æſculapii. *Cap. 2* differitur de uſu lauri in Pythia vate aliisque ſacerdotibus; *Cap. 3* de uſu lauri cum in conſulendo Apolline, tum in ſacris aliorum Deorum; *Cap. 4* de uſu lauri in ſacrificiis; & *Cap. 5* de lauri uſu in feſtis Apollinis, Jani, Junonis, aliisque. *Altera* hujus libri *Sectio* eſt de vaticinatione per laurum; *tertia* de lauro faſcinationum & inſtrumento & remedio; *quarta* de lauri uſu apud Poetas; & *quinta* de lauro cum victorum, tum Poetarum, præmio. *Secundus Liber* civilem perſequitur lauri uſum per plures *Sectiones*: quarum *prima* ſiſtit Cl. Autor conſiderationem lauri phyſicam, duce *Plinio* aliisque factam; *altera* uſum lauri medicum, itemque effectus lauri ſympatheticos & antipatheticos. Utrobique Cl. Autor veteres tantum autoritates producit, non niſi antiquam ſcilicet exhibens lauri hiſtoriam. *Sectio III* continet uſum lauri militarem. Agitur itaque hic de laureis coronis militum, de lauro deditionis atque induciarum indicio, de literis laureatis victorum, de manibus laureatis. *Sectio IV* exhibet lauri uſum in triumphis, item in ſpectaculis & ludis. *Quinta* agit de Principibus lauro coronatis, de laureatis Imperatorum foribus, de faſcibus & lictoribus laureatis. Quæ ſequuntur, tres *Sectiones* e priſcis monumentis docent, quis lauri fuerit uſus in conviviis, in nuptiis, & in funeribus.

LAURENTII REINHARDI SYNOPSIS Philoſophiæ Moralis.

Vina-

Vinariæ, 1732, 8.

Pl. 13.

CUm Cl. Autoris *Philoſophia prima*, itemque *Logica*, egregium commodum adhuc juventuti in meliores incumbenti literas attulerit; ex clementiſſimo mandato Sereniſſimi Ducis Saxo-Vinarienſis hanc *Moralis Philoſophiæ Synopſin* confecit: in qua veritates præcipuas ſecundum principia *pii*, *honeſti*, *juſti*, *decori*, & *prudentiæ*, ita explicuit, ut nitor elegantioris latinitatis ubique appareat. Complectitur itaque hic libellus etiam primaria *Politices* capita: in qua doctrina *de prudentia imperandi* & *de prudentia militari* hiſtoricis exemplis perſpicue eſt illuſtrata. Præmiſit utili Opuſculo Commentationem *de fatis Moralis Philoſophiæ*, lectu utique dignam. Leges divinas poſitivas univerſales exſiſtere, negat & pernegat.

Der erläuterte Grund-Text vom Prediger Salomo.

h. e.

TEXTUS ORIGINALIS AD ECCLESIAſten Salomonis verſione ac notis M. CHRISTIANI FRIDERICI BAUERI illuſtratus.

Lipſiæ, impenſis Jo. Chriſtiani Martini, 1732, 4.

Alph. 2.

INprimis boni interpretis eſt propria veri inquiſitio atque inveſtigatio. Quare diu multumque S. Codicis amantiſſimi exoptarunt, ut Hebraicæ veritatis ratio tam accurata perveſtigatione philologica excoleretur, quam profani ſcriptores doctiſſimorum Criticorum notis illuſtrati ſuas eruditis delicias repræſentant. Omnino enim cum S. Reverend. *Læſchero* ex ejus Præfatione in cauſas linguæ Hebrææ dolendum & inter Satanæ ſtratagemata numerandum eſt: *Hebræum idioma longe minori cura, ingeniorum vi ac ſagacitate, tractari, quam*

quam Græcum & Latinum. Utinam unicus, qui nobis superest, liber vere Hebræus, quantum ad genium linguæ ſtilique rationem, & ea, quæ criſeos philologicæ ſunt, ea diligentia atque accuratione pertractatus eſſet, qua Theocritum, Laertium, & Perſium, Caſaubonus, Plinium Harduinus, Heſiodum Clericus, perveſtigarunt. Operam itaque ſatis laudabilem Rev. Autor ſuſcepit, illuſtrando Eccleſiaſten, penitiori linguæ & accentuationis Hebraicæ cura. Textus originalis, punctis inſtructus, & στιχηρῶς ſcriptus, ſeu ex accentuum diſtinctivorum obſervatione in portiunculas diviſus, in una columna legitur; in altera autem, qui ſenſus ex Hebraico idiomate ſit efferendus, per appoſitam verſionem Germanicam communicatur. Textui ſubjunctæ ſunt notæ Germanicæ, quæ juſtas ſibique conſtantes verſionis ſuæ rationes, ex linguarum natura, argumenti indole, & tenacibus contextus vinculis, petitas, continent. Totum etiam Eccleſiaſten, ut perpetuam Salomonis orationem, ad eam ſenſus & cohærentiæ conditionem perducit, ut Salomonem nihil niſi ſua ſapientia dignum optimeque cohærens peroraſſe, ex jugo antecedentium & conſequentium ſcrutinio conſtet. In præmiſſa enim introductione ad Eccleſiaſten probatur, hunc librum eſſe ſolennem Salomonis orationem, quam habuit poſt Jerobeami fugam in Ægytum, cujus ſcopus & argumentum eo abeat, ut in vaniſſimam hominum vitam animadvertat, & vanitatibus i. e. vaniſſimis hominum ſtudiis opponat officiorum præcepta, tanquam יתרון meliorem vivendi rationem, ſeu ſummum hominis officium. De quibus tamen omnibus ut non noſtrum, ſed eruditorum, ſit judicium, ſpecimen novæ Eccleſiaſtæ verſionis, ab Autore Latino etiam idiomate adornatæ, & benevole nobiſcum communicatæ, his *Actis* inſerere juvabit.

Eccleſiaſtæ Cap. I v. 1: Hæc eſt oratio Eccleſiaſtæ, filii Davidis, Regis Hieroſolymis. *v. 2* O vaniſſima hominum ſtudia! inquit Eccleſiaſtes, o vaniſſima hominum ſtudia! quam vana ſunt omnia iſta! *v. 3* Quid itaque factu melius eſſet homini? quis labor laborum ejus omnium eſt is, quo ſub hoc ſole ſe occuparet? *v. 4* Utpote ubi pereunte generatione

ratione una, ſuccedit & altera, ut terra ſic tempus ſuum nobis abſconditum perſiſtat. *v. 5* Oriente etiam aut occidente ſole, locus datur, cui id convenit, ſive exæſtuet, ſive exoriatur mane, verſatur ibidem. *v. 6* Quod ſi a nobis annuo curſu recedit, eſt pro meridionalibus regionibus; quod ſi circumeundo revertitur, eſt pro ſeptentrionalibus. Prout autem ſol circumeundo revertitur, etiam ventus mutatur; & ſecundum ipſius viciſſitudines aer revertitur. *v. 7* Omnium fluviorum eſt, ut ad mare decurrant; & maris, ut non ſuperabundet. Ad quem locum fluviis fluendum eſt, in eundem etiam fluendo revertuntur. *v. 8.* O laſſa autem hominis negotia! o virum orationis facultate non uſurum! o oculum non ſatis viſurum! o aurem ex auditu non ſatis perficiendam! *v. 9* Et quid eſt, quod jam ſit? idem, quod erit amplius. Et quid actum eſt? idem, quod paragetur amplius; nec omnis erit renovatus ſub hoc ſole. *v. 10* Licet ſit ipſe λόγος, qui dicturus eſt, ecce qualis ſit novus homo, erit tamen, ut præſenti, ſic etiam ſubſequentibus ſeculis, idem, quod a nobis perpetratur. *v. 11* Nulla reſipiſcendi memoria fuit majoribus, & poſteris, qui jam ſunt, etiam eſt nulla, æque ac nulla erit iis, qui ultimis erunt temporibus. *v. 12* Ego Eccleſiaſtes fui Rex Iſraelis Hieroſolymis. *v. 13* Et converti animum meum ad diſquirendum & perveſtigandum ſapientiſſime, quod attinet omne, quod homines ſub cœlis factitant, cum prava ſit occupatio, utrum Deus ita conſtituerit hominibus, ut in ea ſeſe occupent. *v. 14* Conſideravi itaque omnia, ut peraguntur ſub hoc ſole, negotia, & ecce omnia iſta erant vanitas & ſpiritus infirmitas. *v. 15* Siquidem curvatum a me non haberi poterit pro recto, nec numerari, quod deficit. *v. 16* Quamvis egomet ipſe ex animo mihi hæc proponerem, dicens: quid mei eſt officii? ecce magni faciam & adaugebo ſapientiam præ omnibus, qui mecum degunt Hieroſolymis. Ideo enim cor tuum multum ſapientiæ & ſcientiæ perſpicit. *v. 17* Ergo omnem nunc applicabo animum meum ad efficiendum, ut tam ſapientiam pernoſcant, quam ſtultitiarum ac aſtutiarum cognitionem habeant. Sed animadverti tamen,

quid hic etiam defatigatum reddat ſpiritum. *v. 18* Quia quo plus eſt ſapientiæ, eo plura animus inveniet ægre ferenda, & ſcientiam auctturus, quia ſibi augebit dolores.

Cap. II v. 1: Ideo hæc animo agitabam meo: agedum principem me geram in lætitia, tu igitur bono fis animo. Ecce autem etiam hoc erat vanitas. *v. 2* Riſui potius dicendum exiſtimo, reddis inſipientem; & lætitiæ, quid eſt, quod facis? *v. 3* Quotiescunque igitur animadverto in animo meo cupiditatem, quæ carnem meam ad vinum alliciet, o tunc cor meum ad ſapientiam ſum appulſurus, cum in ejusmodi ſtultitia invenero, donec cognoſcendum eſt mihi, quam bonum ſit iſtud hominibus, quod etiam facerent ſub cœlis, continuis omnis vitæ ſuæ diebus. *v. 4* Effeci, ut magnifica eſſent opera mea. Sic ædificavi mihi domos, plantavi mihi vineas. *v 5* Feci mihi hortos & paradiſos, in quos fructiferas omnis generis arbores plantabam. *v. 6* Effodiendas mihi curavi aquarum piſcinas ad irrigandum ex illis feracem ligni arborem. *v. 7* Acquiſivi mihi ſervos & ancillas, & ex illis in domo mea prognati, omnes erant mei. Boum ac ovium etiam major mihi eſt poſſeſſio, quam omnibus, qui degunt mecum Hieroſolymis. *v. 8* Collegi mihi etiam argentum & aurum, & quicquid Reges & provinciæ inſtar pretioſi habent peculii. Conſtitui mihi cantores & cantatrices, & quæ ſunt deliciæ hominum, chorearum peritam & peritas. *v. 9* Ad magnificentiam evectus & ampliatus ſum præ omnibus, qui mecum degunt Hieroſolymis, usque eo ſapientia mihi adſtitit adjumento. *v. 10* Nec quidquam, quod reviſere oculi mei deſiderant, ab iis retinui, nec animum meum ab ejusmodi lætitia præcluſi, quin potius animus meus lætaretur de omni labore meo, & hæc foret pars mea de omni labore meo. *v. 11* Sed cum circumſpicio ad omnia opera mea, quæ manus mea fecit, & ad laborem, quo in iis perficiendis defunctus ſum, ecce etiam hæc omnia ſunt vanitas & ſpiritus infirmitas, nec præcipuum meum ſub hoc ſole officium. *v. 12* Quod ſi etiam de futuris circumſpicio, prudentiam cogniturus, adſunt imprudentia & nequitia. O enim hominem ſucceſſurum poſt

hunc

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hunc Regem, utpote quem jam conſtituunt. *v. 13* Licet vero perſpiciam, eam eſſe præſtantiam ſapientiæ præ ſtultitia, quæ luci eſt præ tenebris. *v. 14* Licet ſapiens ut oculos in capite gerens, ſtultus vero in tenebris ambulent; nihilo minus tamen & iſta novi, unum idemque unicuique horum poſſe accidere. *v. 15* Exinde, licet hæc animo meo cogitare poſſem: cum idem, quod ſtulto accidit, mihi etiam accidere cognoſcam, cur ſapientiæ me dedi, cur continuandi eſt adhuc animus? tamen alta mente repono, id etiam fore vanitatem. *v. 16* Num ſapiens æque ac inſipiens non recordetur futuræ & abſconditæ æternitatis? num perinde ac præſentibus, ſic futuris etiam, diebus omne hoc oblivioni erit traditum? & quid quod? num iſte, qui ſapiens fuit, moriatur ut inſipiens? *v. 17* Ac hæc vita num ideo mihi habenda eſt odio, quia mihi contrariantur ſtudia & machinationes, quæ fiunt ſub hoc ſole, ubi omnia iſta ſunt vanitas & ſpiritus infirmitas? *v. 18* Et omnem laborem meum, cui ſub hoc ſole operam dedi, num ideo odio habeam, quod eum relinquam homini poſt me futuro? *v. 19* Quis ſcit autem, utrum ſapiens futurus ſit, an ſtolidus, & tamen dominaturus eſt in omnem laborem meum, quo operoſe & ſapienter ſub hoc ſole defunctus ſum? Sed hoc etiam foret vanitas. *v. 20* Quid enim me circumvenirem, animum meum denuo defatigando, circa laborem, quo jam ſub ſole defunctus ſum? *v. 21* Propterea quod ego fuiſſem homo, qui laborem ſuum in ſapientia, cognitione & dexteritate, perfeciſſet; homini autem, qui in illo non laboraſſet, in partem ejus relinqueret; hoc etiam vanitas magnaque malitia foret. *v. 22* Etenim quis talem in omni labore ſuo animique affectibus ſe gereret hominem, qualis ſequens eſt ſub hoc ſole operarius. *v. 23* Qui ita ſe habet, ut omnes dies ſui ſint dies dolorum, nec alia ejus occupatio, quam indignatio, ut ne nocte quidem quieſcat animus. Etiam hoc eſſet vanitas. *v. 24* Nonne ejusmodi homini magis conduceret, ſi cibo potuque fruens, bono eſſet animo in labore ſuo? O vero id etiam atque etiam a me conſiderandum, hoc venire e manu Dei! *v. 25* Alias quis libentior ede-

ret, & ſolertia uteretur, quam ego? *v. 26* Cum ipſe autem homini, in conſpectu ipſius bono, det ſapientiam & ſcientiam, imo & lætitiam, peccatori autem moleſtam det operam colligendi & augendi ea, quæ dein daturus eſt Deus alteri in conſpectu ipſius bono: ergo id etiam (nempe præſumptio bono utendi animo, Deo non largiente ſapientiam & gaudium,) erat vanitas & debilitas animi.

Caput III v. 1: Suum cuique rei neceſſe eſt tempus terminatum, & opportuna tempeſtate opus eſt, ad omnia, quæ ſub cœlis molimur. *v. 2* Ubi datur tempus gignendi, at datur etiam moriendi, datur tempus plantandi, at datur etiam plantatum evellendi. *v. 3* Datur tempus occidendi, at datur etiam curandi. Datur tempus diruendi, at datur etiam ædificandi. *v. 4* Datur tempus lachrymandi, at datur etiam ridendi. Datur tempus plangendi, at datur etiam ſaltandi. *v. 5* Datur tempus, quo lapides abjiciuntur, at datur etiam, quo colliguntur. Datur tempus amplexandi, at datur etiam ab amplexu recedendi. *v. 6* Datur tempus promovendi, at datur etiam perdendi. Datur tempus, quo quid aſſervatur, datur etiam, quo abjicitur. *v. 7* Datur tempus lacerandi, at datur etiam conſuendi, datur tempus ſilendi, at datur etiam loquendi. *v. 8* Datur tempus amandi, at datur etiam odio habendi; datur tempus belli, & datur etiam pacis. *v. 9* Quid nunc pro optimo eligat homo negotioſus, cujus eſt, ut ſit laborioſus ſub hoc ſole? *v. 10* Omnem occupationem, quam Deus hominibus ſubeundam dedit, eo abire cognoſco. *v. 11* Si modo quis omnia, quæ facienda ſunt, faciat decenter, & ſuo tempore; tunc etiam cum tempore ex ipſorum animis dabit, licet non ſit ſemper, ut homo directionis divinæ opus aſſequatur, quomodo ipſe Deus ſuum opus ab initio usque ad finem ſit perfecturus. *v. 12* Scio itaque, hac rerum facie nihil eſſe melius, quam læto eſſe animo, bonumque operari in hac vita. *v. 13* Siquidem omnem etiam hominem, qui cibo potuque frui, & videre poteſt, bonum quid omni ſuo ineſſe labori, hoc pro dono Dei habere oportet. *v. 14* Scio etiam omne, quod faciet Deus, futurum eſſe in æternum; ei nihil ad-

addendum esse, & ab eo etiam nihil demendum esse. Hoc autem facit Deus, ut ab ipso timeamus. *v. 15* O! quicquid est, quod fieri oportet, id jam etiam fit: & quidem, quomodo fieri oportet, sic jam accidit! dum Deus eum, quem alii persequuntur, servandum quæret. *v. 16* Si progredior autem, & video, sub sole hinc inde esse locum judicii, quo impietas, & locum justititiæ, quo iterum ea observatur. *v. 17* Tunc ego animo meo cogito, quod justum & impium judicaturus sit Deus. Licet enim hic tempus sit variam explendi libidinem, istic tamen de omni isto, quod factum est, judicaturus est Deus. *v. 18* Item tunc ego in animo meo cogito contra ejusmodi hominum conditionem, quod eos dignoscat Deus, imo quod perspiciat, qui sint illi, qui sibimet ipsis obbrutescent. *v. 19* Quoniam aliquid, quod hominibus accidit, etiam brutis accidit, ut ergo plane unum idemque ipsis accidere oporteat, ut, sicut hæc moriuntur, etiam istos mori oporteret, ut unus idemque spiritus esset ambobus, nec inter hominem & belluam magnum quid interesset, sed omne hoc esset vanitas. *v. 20* Quoniam hæc omnia pereunt, ergo in unum eundemque locum abirent, quoniam hæc omnia sunt facta ex pulvere, ergo hæc omnia ad pulverem redirent. (Sic sunt Syllogismi obbrutescentium sibi hominum.) *v. 21* Utinam vero talis cognosceret, spiritum hominis (ut immortalem) esse adscendentem ad superiora, & spiritum bruti (ut longe inferiorem) esse descendentem infra ad hanc terram. *v. 22* Deinde perspicio etiam, nihil boni expectandum esse ab ejusmodi homine, qui in operibus suis sic indulgebit lætitiæ, quasi nulla alia vitæ ipsius pars, quam hæc tantum. Nam quis ejusmodi hominem eo adigat, ut, quæ post se futura sint, animadvertat?

Cap. IV v. 1: Si progredior consideraturus omnes injuria oppressos, quo rediguntur sub hoc sole, ecce conspiciuntur lachrymæ oppressorum, qui nullum habent consolatorem. Nam cum sit potentia in manu opprimentium eos, nec eis ullus est consolator. *v. 2* Num autem hic celebrem mortuos, qui mortem ideo sibi statim accelerarunt, præ viventibus, qui

vitam duxerunt quam diutiſſime? *v. 3* Aut utrisque præferam eum, qui nondum exſtitit, nec, quam malum facinus ſub hoc ſole perpetratur, vidit? *v. 4* Aut id pro labore & dexteritate omnium maxima habeam, cum unus in alterum ira incitatus furit? Id etiam foret vanitas debilitasque ſpiritus. *v. 5* Demens eſt, qui ſuis vacabit manibus, altero ejus carnem devoraturo. *v. 6* Licet etiam melius ſit id, quod unam tantum volam replet, pacate autem tenetur, quam quod utramque manum replebit cum moleſtia & animi mœrore conjunctum. *v. 7* Progredienti mihi ulterius, ulteriores etiam ſe conſpiciendas præbent vanitates. *v. 8* Eſt cælebs quidam, ſocio privus, cui nec filius nec frater eſt, & tamen modum laborum ſuorum neſcit. Cujus vero in gratiam ſic laborarem, ut ab omni bono meum prælucderem animum. Etiam hoc foret vanitas malaque occupatio. *v. 9* O quam meliori fruuntur conditione bini, quam ſinguli, ſi combinatorum labores ſic comparati, ut lucrum ex iis ſit faciendum. *v. 10* Horum enim cadentem alterum alter eriget. Væ autem unico, ſi ceciderit, cui erigendo nullus eſt ſecundus. *v. 11* Pari modo duo concumbentes concaleſcent invicem. Unico autem quantum calefiet? *v. 12* Quantopere etiam unicus ſe corroboret, duo tamen prævalebunt ipſi. Triplicatus vero funis non tam facile diſrumpetur. *v. 13* Interim etiam puer egenus, ſi modo ſit ſapiens, antiſtare poterit Regi veterano, ac tam ſtulto, ut amplius præmoneri nolit. *v. 14* Quia non minus iſte ad regendum ex captivorum numero exire, quam hic in regno ſuo depauperari, & pueri loco haberi poteſt. *v. 15* Licet autem conſpicerem, omnes tunc ſub ſole viventes iſti ſe aſſociare puero, hujus in locum ſucceſſuro; *v. 16* Nec populi, qui hac in re omnibus præiret, ineundum eſſe numerum, poſtremo tamen poſteri ipſius non ſunt gaviſuri; ut ita hoc etiam ſit vanitas & afflictio ſpiritus. *v. 17* O cuſtodi igitur pedem tuum, ac ſi frequentares templum, & auſcultandi ſis proclivior, quam ſacrificium ſtultorum offerendi; ſunt enim, qui neſciunt, ſe facere malum.

Sufficiant hæc iis, qui rationem concinnam atque accuratam

ratam interpretationis hujus noſſe cupiunt; ſunt enim reliqua ſimili ſtudio & induſtria compoſita, dignaque omnino, quæ loco opportuniore olim S. Rev. Autor in uſum juventutis, cui ad cognitionem Scripturæ ſacræ duce opus eſt, expromat.

ELOGIUM JOANNIS HÜBNERI, Lycei Hamburgenſis Rectoris.

PAtrium ſolum, quod *B. Hübnerus* primum naſcens attigit, *Tyrgavia* fuit, locus Zittaviæ vicinus, hoc cive dignus commemorari, licet alioqui non magis fortaſſe celebris, quam Stagira Macedoniæ fuiſſent, niſi *Ariſtotelem* Philoſophum protuliſſent. Ne igitur quærendi laborem hominibus præberet, Zittavia-Luſatum ſe Noſter ſcripſit, hanc quoque gratiam rependens ſuæ Zittaviæ, quæ pueritiam ejus & adoleſcentiam benigne enutrivit. Parentes, quibus editus fuit A. C. 1668 d. 16 Cal. Maji, honeſti, ſed non adeo lautæ conditionis, *Joannes Hübnerus* & *Chriſtina Staubia*; quandoquidem avus, *Elias Hübnerus*, propter religionis cauſam profugus e Bohemis, re familiari ſatis locuplete relicta ac valere juſſa, Tyrgaviam ſe contulerat A. 1654. Fratrem juniorem natu, *Chriſtianum Hübnerum*, Conrectorem Scholæ Martisburgenſis, Noſter dilexit unice, præmaturaque morte ereptum, atque eodem, quo conjux fratris, die 20 Jun. A. 1713 extinctum, acerbe luxit. Tirocinia ſtudiorum poſuit Zittaviæ, in ſcholam publicam datus a parentibus ab anno ætatis undecimo, in qua per claſſium gradus, probata magiſtris induſtria, ad annum vigeſimum primum usque perduravit, præceptoribus uſus fideliſſimis, tum aliis, tum *M. Curtio*, & *Adamo Erdmanno Miro*; præcipue autem celeberrimo illo ac de re ſcholaſtica longe præclariſſime promerito, *Chriſtiano Weiſio*, cui doctori ac hoſpiti ſuo ſemper plurima debere ſe per omnem vitam præ ſe tulit, & cujus etiam memoriam & elogium ipſe ante paucos annos in cathedra Joannei publice celebravit Oratione ſingulari. Non immatura igitur ſtudia in Academiam propulſurus, ſed probe paratus & idoneis inſtructus

ctus subsidiis, & commendatione *Weisii* sui ornatus, venit Lipsiam A. 1689, ubi, cum in Philosophicis disciplinis ab optimi *D. Valentini Alberti* ore pependisset, in Historicis auscultasset viros doctos, *Ottonem Menckenium* & *D. Christianum Gothofredum Franckensteinium*, deinde animum ad sacra applicans studia, frequentavit lectiones Theologorum meritissimorum, *Thomæ Ittigii*, *Gottlobii Friderici Seligmanni*, *Joannis Güntheri*, & *Joannis Schmidii*. Magistri auctus titulo & juribus, inter Candidatos XXXIV A. 1691 hoc egit inprimis, ut docendo disceret magisque proficeret. Itaque Collegia nec unius generis nec infrequentia habuit, quibus juvenes ingenuarum artium studiosos, ad Oratoriam, ad Poesin, ad Geographiam, ad Historiæ latifundia, & ad civilem disciplinam, monstrari sibi viam cupientes, non per ambages circumduceret, sed certa ac probata docendi ratione brevissimum tramitem præiret. Ex Disputationibus sive speciminibus, quæ circa idem tempus edidit, publicis, duo maxime memoratu digna sunt, unum *de Dilemmatibus Politicorum*, A. 1691, & alterum *de Prudentia ex historiarum lectione comparanda*, A. 1693, utraque Lipsiæ, edita, publiceque ventilata. Ad Recturam inde vocatus Lycei Martisburgensis A. 1694, post anni spatium connubio junxit se per triginta annos stabili cum virgine lectissima, *Anna Sibylla*, filia tertio genita Theologi Lipsiensis celebratissimi, *D. Joannis Olearii*, cumque illa ita vixit concordi felicitate, ut in Dedicatione Metaphraseos librorum *Kempisianorum*, quam memoriæ ejus sacram esse voluit, profiteatur, nunquam sibi ab illa datam esse ansam ullam mœroris, nisi semel & acerbissimi illius quidem, quem d. 6 Cal. Mart. A. 1726, ætatis quinquagesimo secundo, afflictus obitu ejusdem, persensit. Ex hoc conjugio quinque suscepit liberos: 1) *Joannam Sibyllam*, quam A. 1725 nuptiis locavit felicibus Viro S. Rev. *Philippo Friderico Hane*, S. S. Theol. Doctori, ejusdemque & Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ ac Civilis Professori in Academia Kiloniensi celeberrimo, duarum ex hoc conjugio neptium uniusque nepotis avus, *Joannæ Elisabethæ*, *Annæ Benedictæ*, sed quæ

post

poſt anni & dimidii brevem moram in cœlum evocata deſiderium Avo & Parentibus reliquit,) & *Stephani Gottlieb Hahne*; 2) *Sophiam Eliſabetham*, A. 1719 nuptam nobiliſſimo Bibliopolæ Lipſienſi, *Joanni Gottlieb Gleditſchio*, filiæque ex eo matrem unicæ, adhuc ſuperſtitis, *Joannæ Sophiæ*, ſed in flore ætatis extinctam Lipſiæ A. 1721; 3) *Joannem Hübnerum*, J. U. Licentiatum, & variis jam ingenii felicis monumentis in lucem editis per veſtigia clariſſimi parentis ſtrenue incedentem, majoraque etiam promittentem & luculentiora; 4) *Chriſtianam Fridericam*, & 5), mox, poſtquam in lucem hanc ſuſceptus eſſet, iterum defunctum, *Benedictum*. Nunc ad illud tempus eſt deveniendum, quo, cum a Rectura Joannei S. Rev. *Fabricium*, ejus ipſius precibus permoti, Ampliſſimi Scholarchæ conſenſiſſent tandem dimittere, &, quod unice deſiderabat, ſoli Gymnaſio operam ſuam ut addiceret, benigniſſime concedere, de cooptando in locum ejus novo Rectore cogitarunt. Quo facto doctrinæ meritorumque fama præ ceteris commendatus illis *B. Hübnerus*, electus die 7 Jan. A. 1711, introductus autem ſolenniter eſt die 13 Junii, Venerando ſacri Miniſterii tunc Seniore, *D. Jo. Volcmaro*, verba faciente *de Sanctorum ſtudiis profanis*, cujus Orationem *Hübneriana de Scholis bene conſtitutis* proxime excepit. Huic præluſerat Programmate lepido, de pariter fugiendis vitiis duobus adverſis inter ſe & extremis utrinque, reique ſcholaſticæ peſtibus duplicibus pariter exitiioſis, *Galantiſmo* & *Pedantiſmo*, quæ utraque certiſſime ad communem ſcopum ignorantiæ collineant, pariter ineptos homines reddunt & infelices. Si quis vero dexteritatem conſideret & merita *B. Hübneri*, quibus præcipue enituit, atque inter ſcholarum moderatores innumeros velut lumen eluxit, ingentemque ſibi comparavit famam, hæc duo inprimis in eo admirabitur, primo quidem loco aciem penetrandi rerum nexus, notandi ordinem, momenta & partes omnes obſervandi diſtinguendique, ut, quemadmodum Cel. Marpurgenſium Philoſophus, *Chriſtianus Wolfius*, a) *intellectum*

2) In Horis ſubſecivis A. 1729 Trimeſtri brumali p. 107 ſeq.

ctum ſyſtematicum in nonnullis viris magnis reperiri nuper obſervavit, ita *B. Hübnero* noſtro *intellectum methodicum* tribuere ſummo jure debeamus; qua in parte ſingularem fuiſſe ejus ſolertiam ac dexteritatem, omnia ejus ſcripta loquuntur. Alterum eſt, quod ea, quæ plana & ad diſcentium captum apta methodo digeſſit, lepide & vivide, & mira perſpicuitate, proponere conſueverit. In nullum ſtudiorum genus tanta exſtant *B. Hübneri* noſtri merita, quam in Geographicum, Hiſtoricum atque Genealogicum. Atque, ut de *Geographico* primum dicamus, quantum ille unus contulerit, ut, quam ille tanto faciliorem reddidit pulcherrimam utiliſſimamque diſciplinam, a longe pluribus intra & extra Germaniam libentius coleretur, atque adoleſcentibus colenda etiamnum commendetur, hinc licet conjecturam facere, quod Compendium ejus Geographicum, quod ſine nomine Autoris, præmiſſam habens Præfationem *Chriſtiani Weiſii*, prodiit primum Lipſiæ 1693, 12: *Kurtze Fragen aus der neuen und alten Geographie, zum guten Fundament der curieuſen und politiſchen Wiſſenſchafften bequem und deutlich eingerichtet*, & nomine *Hübneri* ſextæ demum editioni præfixo A. 1696, ab eo tempore Lipſiæ non modo toties prelo iterum ſit ſubjectum, emendatius etiam ac plenius, ut tricies & ſexies Germanice recuſum, & per centies mille exempla amplius diſtractum conſtet, ſed etiam in plures exſtet translatum linguas, *Belgicam* b) inprimis, *Gallicamque*, & ab *Antonio Chiuſole* c) in *Italicam*, & in *Suecicam* a M. *Canuto Nicolao Lenæo*, d) quin, ſi vera ad nos fama pervenit, a neſcio quo in *Ruſſicam*. Præterea quid non ad hoc ſtudium *Hübnerus* adjunxit commodi ac ſubſidii, excogitato mapparum Geographicarum genere, in quibus tirones nomina omiſſa locorum ex ſolo regionum mariumque ac fluminum ſitu notare jubentur; unde natus *Atlas methodicus*, explorandis juvenum profectibus in ſtudio Geographico ad

b) Roekſaal van Europe A. 1706 T. II p. 521.
c) Giornale de' letterati d' Italia T. XXVI p. 491.
d) Holmiæ 1727, 8.

ad methodum Alchymicam concinnandam a *Jo. Agricola Eislebio*. Norimbergæ, 1561. 8. Neque ordinem illum, ductibus lineisque accurate notatum patior & amari, quem Auctor in Tabulis Geographicis secutus est, diversis distinctum in climata, ut non tantum de diversa climatis determinatione dissentiat, verum & ipsa climata, quæ ab Auctore ad Europam pertinere dicuntur, diversa sint. Quæ enim Auctor ad Europam pertinere vult, ea ad Asiam pertinere Ptolemæus, Strabo, Plinius, Mela, Solinus, Pomponius Mela, Orosius, Gemmus Frisius, &c. testantur, quæ ille ad Asiam, ea ad Europam pertinere Ptolemæus, Strabo, Plinius, Mela, Solinus, Pomponius Mela, Orosius, Gemmus Frisius, &c. testantur. Quæ ille ad Asiam, ea ad Europam pertinere Ptolemæus, Strabo, Plinius, Mela, Solinus, Pomponius Mela, Orosius, Gemmus Frisius, &c. testantur. Quæ ille ad Europam, ea ad Asi

adiicimus ut & aliqui certe vulgares primitus diuersi fuiffe, ac nomen Graecum Vrbanorum, quod ab Vrbe Roma originem ducit, ex Graecis Romanis factum. Quemadmodum Graecum nomen Tuscis Latinisque Etruscum fuisse dicitur, quod ab Etruscorum vocabulario ad Graecos, & nomenclatorem primum ab Etruscis, Quiritium Romanorum, ad Latinos peruenisse, ita Graecum nomen Vrbanorum ab vrbe conditore, Graecis, Quiritibus, Latinis, Romanis, ac peregrinatoribus communibus, ita nomen Vrbanorum ab vrbe Roma, Romanis, Latinis, Quiritibus, Graecisque nominatis per apellationem & appellationem diuersis peregrinatis adiectum, ideo tantum nobiles prodiisse, & Vrbanos dictos, quod Romae, vrbe Latii, habitarent. Sed ea quoque ratiocinia effata. Facetus Interlocutor multo acutiori deducendo fingulo non femper acutorum interuum, vel ut ipse loquitur, Vrbanorum, ad Vrbanos Romanos, ad Vrbanos Latinos, ad Vrbanos Graecos, ad Vrbanos Quiritium, ad Vrbanos Romanos, & tandem, quibus vifis fuit, conditores, peruenit Romulo dicti & nominati patricii, quos Romulus ab vrbe conditus in vrbe nouiter Vrbem fuperuenire dixerit, Vrbanos dixerit, Vrbanos nominauerit, Vrbanos appellauerit, Vrbanos, ac plures inuenerit & nouerit, quos omnes, quos appellauit, ac dixerunt Vrbanos femper eft dubium, quibus, ait, & quos Vrbanos dixerit, quos appellauerit, quos nominauerit, quos inuenerit, quos nouerit, quos Vrbanos dixerit, quos Vrbanos fuperuenire

ultiones adhuc, in alia jam enumeratas, verbo Religio. 2) eiusdem primae Tomi huius tabulae Logicae Interiorem A. 1719. 8. 3) *Caspare Sturmii* Opus, *Hiſtoriſche Welt*, editum Tubingae 1719. 4. et *Hiſtoriam Sanctissimae Hiſtoriarum exemplorum, in horas ſubcisivas diſtributi*, in quibus videlicet ac praecipue olim *Luthe, daß er ſich darinnen kräfftig Indroctrinirt habe*. Sunt deinceps, qui Autorem hic propius tetigerunt. Quos Historiae Historicae laudatos deliderarunt, quod *Historia* quidem hoſtilium hac parte accuratissime exhibeatur, ſe tamen deſiderare. Quorum ille desumsit enim profecto facilem ac minime laboriosum quod, ex variis generibus *Hiſtoriarum* *operae crederet*, minus neceſſarium eſſe exiſtimavit, Autorum *recenſionem*, quod facilegerit, ſuffecit. Operis ſui rationem dixit. Ut tamen lectoribus fuis haec etiam in parte ſatisfaceret, praecipuorum eiusdem Generis, ex quibus quaeve hiſtoriae ſuam conficiendam ſe ſit, qui ad ſtirpem progredi, commodiſſime conſulturi eſſent, Autorum Inventoria, ſeriatim, et Quaeſtiones hiſtoricas, Volumini decreto diſtinctum in ſuum concludentia, quod nonnulli enim exempla hiſtoriarum magiſtros de quovis ordine accolo ſunt) et A. 1713 ad A. 1720 continuata *Conamitii decem*, five totius ſcriptorum Selectorum hiſtoricorum notitia atque de genio eorum, indicatione nonnullorum Autorum & enarratione. Tandem Opera eſt: *Hiſtoriographiae Selectioris hiſtoricis, diſe Autoribus* Paucis Verbis *ſuſammen gezogen*. Quod, licet nonnos *Hiſtoriae* non praebeat, tamen, prout primis annorum obſervationes, tempora ejus indicia deferre, & non minus ab annotatione illi propiores vifi ſint ac minore & commodiſſ., quae obſervationum copia, deſcribi atque annotatione, diſtincte hiſtoriam omnigenam videtur negligendum eſſe. Debent etiam hoc loco commorari a nobis Praeſertim, quibus plures editiones duplices Lectio *operum Hiſtoriae*, unius quidem illius eximiae utilitatis plenae, & duodecies amplius auctae typis, quod interdum *Reale Staats- Zeitungs- und Conversations-*

A 3 *Lexi-*

e) Mandelslyke Untersuch. A. 1719 Jul.

Lexicon, Lipſ. A. 1704, 1706, 1708, 1708, 1709, 1711, 1713 &c. 8, & alterius, cui titulus: *Curieuſes und reales Natur- Kunſt- Berg-Gewerck-und Handlungs-Lexicon*, Lipſ. 1712, 1714, 1717 &c. 8; quorum prioris Lexici ipſius cum Autorem *Hübnerum* præter rem feciſſet, & varia in illo & in *Hübneri* ſcriptis acerbius reprehendiſſet Autor libri: *Gründliche Anleitung zur Deutſchen Staats-Kunſt*, 1710, 8, operæ pretium eſt videre, quomodo hunc adverſarium repreſſerit, ab omni alioqui alios in ſcriptis ſuis laceſſendi libidine alieniſſimus, in ſcripto brevi, Lipſiæ A. 1710, 12, edito: *Abgenöthigte Vertheidigung ſeiner herausgegebenen Schrifften, wider die unbillige Cenſur, welche ſich Herr J.B. M. (Jo.Burch.Majus) angemaſſet hat.* In ſtudium *Genealogicum* præcipua *Hübneri* merita facile agnoſcas, ita, ut, cum primum modo Volumen Tabularum in lucem edidiſſet, jam eruditis viſus ſit ſe ipſum ſuperaſſe. Tribus autem Opus ejus Genealogicum Voluminibus conſtat & *Tabulis mille*. Primum Volumen excuſum jam quater, A. 1708, 1712, 1719 & 1725, familiis Regum dicatum Principumque, Tabulas 333 continet, alterum A. 1727 itidem 333, & tertium A. 1728 Tabulas 334, utraque Comitum gentes perſequuntur. Jungendus his Tabulis libellus, itidem ſæpius recuſus: *Kurtze Fragen aus der Genealogie, zur Erläuterung der politiſchen Hiſtorie.* In *Oratoria*, ſicut in carmine quoque, non diffitebatur *B. Hübnerus*, Præceptoris ſui deſideratiſſimi *Weiſii* legere ſe veſtigia, & nativam facilitatem leporemque illius imitari, quod & in Latinis Orationibus & in vernaculis ſcriptis perpetuo teſtatum fecit. Latinas ejus Orationes nullas typis exſcriptas meminimus, ſed, quas e cathedra ſcholaſtica in utroque Jubilæo A. 1717 & 1730, & quas præter inauguralem A. 1711 in anniverſariis examinibus viginti habuit, in multorum adhuc animis ac memoria verſantur. Germanicæ autem eloquentiæ ejus ſpecimina plura exſtant edita, una cum Inſtitutione ejus Oratoria vernacula, libello accommodatiſſimo non ſolum tironum uſibus, ſed etiam docentium, avideque emto, ut repetitæ editiones fidem faciunt. Titulus illius Inſtitutionis, quam amico ſuo *M. Godofredo Hofmanno*, meritiſſimo illi de

rectis

pecie adolescentem Basilio Rathori Lauhanensi, dicavit, his ver-
sibus: *Fœcundi Rathori Lauhanensis, nec fœcundioris Ger-
mani Fergus me dat Graiorum, cui Fridericus dat Ger-
manorum amicitiæ.* Editioni tertiæ A. 1574. in primum accedit Appendix de ultis Artium Quæstionum. Excerpta vero Cicero-
nis, licet etiam plurimæ argumenti, cum plerumque
Parisiensis, cum A. 1572. tertia, quæ A. 1576. & quarta, quæ A.
1579. prodiit Lauhanensis exferere legitur. His fuperiam A. 1572.
etiam quinta accessit, in qua Reformationis Ecclesiæ Hiftoria,
& Confessio Lauhanensis teftimonia, pluribus brevibus locis
aliisque emendata tradit. *Lutetiæ ex Germania* prava videtur, ex-
pulsa mavens facultas, nec deftitui legendi: *Sed Germaniæ Fergus* minime ingrediebatur debebat, de cuius Reformationis
claroffimo promotore videri possit triplex nomina, Nam & præceptorum laudibus eundem prosequi benevolus, inlige
cordiæ & exemplis inftructum ideonis: & Lexicon compo-
fuit, quo plurimum laudandus, & morbofo quorundam Germa-
norum vitio ita obcæcatus, ut vehementius ordine digeftis
ubique veterum Quæstionibus fcilicet ad humanarum fcien-
tiarum inventionem exhibeantur. Tertius Operis antiquus eft:
*Pantaleon Hand-Buch der Ge- und Verbindungen Reim- & Ver-
zahl eines ausführlichen Unterricht von dem Deutschen Rei-
men. Leipzig. 1580. 8.* Tertio fpecimina non hac parte
magna vernacula edidit bene multa & varii generis, chara-
cteribus non unius, nec inelfeni exempli, qui ex prodiret &
lectorem non ingrati plausibus capax eft, & ftudium & indu-
ftriam in illa parum poterat voluiffe: quamquam præcipue
admirandus ejus videtur perfe in Metaphrafi *Thomæ Kempis*, vulgatæ Lipsiæ A. 1737. & qua nativus & ineffectus decor certe
cum artium pondere ac folidiori fenfu. Sed quod fefe fubdat inter
amicos dicere, ut forebat tempus vel ultorum laborum multo,
haud hac aliter patitur hic profecto ac quotidiano verbis
cordare, alios, quibus dicebat pratium operæ, fuis diligen-
tiarum ftimulos ejus vocabulæ, in hanc fcribo. Quod poftremo
hoc jam commemorare erat: nimis Opus, hac ingenium præcipitia-
ta quotidiana ftudia, & fcriptum interea fuis diuturnus coffitus,
non dubitatum. Eft operæ illud delectus ille ex Hiftoriis cum

Hinc

Editorum ex Veteri, & octidem ex Novo Testamento, in vari-
bus Bibliis excerptorum, & bibliosandalice parvulorum mo-
modo pro quotidiano usu adhiberi ipse gratissimo animo fa-
teor: in eis incidentia, & judicium exercitandum atque acuendum
etiam puellæ. Singulis quoque Hexadibus Germanicis, & ita-
cet in eis aliis editionibus Latina etiam, addidi, ut eadem memo-
ria, & rationem teneantur, Adhæc quoque promulsidem & appo-
sitionem continentia. Hic liber ibi inde: *Davy mich einen
weg/ſonſt gerathen ſie/ſo ſie dich nicht erkennen*, ubi primum ad-
ditionem, Hiesch. A. 1714. privilegio Amplissimi Senatus & cons-
mendatione Reverendi Minister. Hamburgensis ornatum, ne-
modo frequenter variis locis formisque recensitus eſt, ſed etiam a-
mittatus plures repetitis, & aliis ad finem ſtudiosa accessit. Lu-
ther. ein ſchön Buch intelligente puellæ a V. C. M. Andreæ
Knigio, Lipſ. 1708. *Patre autem Conrado Mundt* cantum &
quatuor Sacrorum arte delectis exercitatum, Novembr. 1731. &. Sept.
nibil nobis videtur ſuperesse, quam ut ultimo beati Viri, qui
ſenectutem bonorum videre ſibi ſuperſtitum, & ſenectutem & ex-
ſimulis virtutes, ut vel cunctis infligatur ejus facundi aliquo tem-
pore comitibus profuturi, quod ſuperſtitum ſenectutem & ſenectutem
ſuperſtitum ſenectutem alibi tenuiſſem S. Patet, ubi ſe-
ctum confeſſionem editum a Venerando *Bruno-
rum* ſcenſit. Sed Dominica mane, verbis Cal. Maij, cum-
quam tempore repetenda, dicere Cantor, Concentor, Audito-
centuique applaudius, qui mox in vehementem nimium ſua-
morbaciam, quam in ſenectutem continuus mihi ſuperſtitum, non
dat genuſſionis ſuppreſſionibus, deſinis, cui accedit, quod
Maij quarto incerto appoſitionem ſolebat tum vehementer
prudenti ſenectutem, tanto magis mihi acute ſit, ut propterea ſe-
cere ſidenti quidquam ipſe recreationis, tamen minus ſuum
Patrimonii, quo ſolebat cantus ſuo obſtinatus, ſenectutem
ſuo commendatione, 1731. d. 21. Maij, hora ſeptima meridiana
minutorum ſuperſtitum mente, & diu quidque. Quem ſi habe-
ſtem hoc ſuperſtitum, hi jubarum *Hinkert* benignæ gratulatione,
& ſenectutem ſuperſtitum, quidquam ſuperſtitum ſenectutem
ſuperſtitum ſenectutem ſuperſtitum ſenectutem ſuperſtitum

ACTORUM ERUDITORUM,

Quæ Lipſiæ publicantur,

SUPPLEMENTA.

Tomus X Sect. V.

JOSEPHI SIMONII ASSEMANI BIBLIotheca Orientalis Clementino-Vaticana.

Tomi III Pars I & II.

Romæ, typis ſacræ Congregationis de propaganda fide, 1725 & 1728, fol.

Pars I Alph. 3 plag. 19, Pars II Alph. 5 plag. 4.

Quo obſcurior huc usque, nec ex Græcis Latinisque monumentis cognoſcenda fuit vera Eccleſiæ Neſtorianæ facies, eo majorem gratiam ab omnibus Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ ſtudio deditis iniiſſe cenſendus eſt eruditiſſimus ac ſtupendi laboris Vir, quod, tradita jam præcedentibus duobus Tomis Syrorum Orthodoxorum ac Monophyſitarum hiſtoria, duobus aliis hanc quoque de Neſtorianis agentem complecti voluit. Ac in prima quidem Parte, edito denuo, poſt *Abrahamum Ecchellenſem*, quem multis in locis correxit, Syriaco *Hebedjeſu* Catalogo, ſcriptores Eccleſiaſticos prolixe & accurate recenſet, dum in ipſo Indice non genuinam ſolum lectionem ex MSto Vaticano reſtituit, ſed & nova verſione ac notis egregiis eum ubique illuſtravit. Præmiſſis igitur, Autoris Syriaci ductu, veteris & Novi Teſtamenti, & aliis quibusdam Hebræorum Veterum libris, Scriptores ipſos hoc ordine enumerat, ut Cap. III ſequatur, *Tatiani & Ammonii* Diateſſaron; IV. *Dionyſius Areopagita*; V *Clemens Romanus*; VI *Africanus (Julius)*, Epiſcopus Em- Pag. 4-12. 13. 14.

Pag. 68. Examen. VII. Quadratura Parabolæ & Hyperb. VIII. Re-
ctificatio Curvarum. IX. Cubatura Solidorum. X. Centrum Gra-
vit. &c. XI. Aplicatæ Curvarum. XII. Centrum Gravitatis Solidi-
rum. &c. XIII. Superficies Figurarum. XIV. Centrobarica. XV. Mo-
mentum Virium. XVI. Centrum Oscillationis. XVII. Motus Pro-
jectorum. XVIII. Resistentia Mediorum. XIX. Motus Pendulorum. XX.
Motus Corporum Elasticorum. XXI. Motus Fluidorum. XXII.
Motus Undarum. XXIII. Attractiones. XXIV. Motus Planetarum.
XXV. Figura Telluris. XXVI. Motus Lunæ. XXVII. Motus
Nodorum. XXVIII. Motus Apsidum. XXIX. Motus Cometarum.
XXX. Motus Fluidorum Planetarium. XXXI. Motus Fixarum.
XXXII. Precessio Æquinoctiorum. XXXIII. Motus Axis Terræ.
XXXIV. Motus Lunæ Libratorius. XXXV. Motus Satellitum Jovis.
XXXVI. Motus Satellitum Saturni. XXXVII. Motus Corporum
Cælestium. XXXVIII. Motus Corporum Cælestium. XXXIX. Motus
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88. Joannes Episcopus Gothiæ. Sanctus Joannes Episcopus Ma-
88. ronæ Sanctissimæ Deiparæ Ecclesiæ Archimandrita. Sanctus
88. Cyrillus, cognomine Spelæota, Cœnobii, Scholæ & Monasterii
88. per nonnulli, ad Sanctum Euthymium Archimandritam pro-
88. ficiscens, Cœnobii, quem Scholam dicunt, in Palæstinam Fun-
88. dator.

Menologia & alia Græcorum scriptorum Patrum Collectanea, Parisiensia & Cretæ & Lesbo in locorum conventibus, Sanctorum Patrum Vitas, Encomia, Laudes, Miracula, Scripturas illustrans. Inde a principio mensis septembris ad 5. Cap. I. usque scripturam a majoribus Apostolicis folia-
5. rum numeris distinctam. Sanctus Joannes Archidiaconus, Archiepiscopus Alexandriæ & Sanctus Joannes Patriarcha Lydiæ dictus, ac denique, ex non Thracia ori-
5. undus, Sanctus Joannes Patriarcha. Sanctus Joannes Patriarcha Constantinopolitanus, cognomine Eleemosynarius, qui & varia Ecclesiarum Sanctarum
86. Dedicationes scripsit. Sanctus Joannes Episcopus Gothiæ. Sanctus Joannes Episcopus Maronæ Sanctissimæ Deiparæ Ecclesiæ Archimandrita. Sanctus Joannes Thessalus Apostolicæ professionis Dator. Sanctus Cyrillus Scholæ seu Cœnobii Sancti Euthymii Archimandrita.

da Mahometto a' giorni nostri. Parte prima ordinata per Capitoli, e Paragrafi, e Parte seconda per Annali, e Documenti. Venezia, 1788. 8. volumi in 8. Vedi l'Articolo 2. dell'Appendice Num. 20. 60.
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512. non sine horrore *Mohammedani*. Antiquitus Christianæ fidei ritu ex reliquiis Ostiandrum. Lutheranos reformatos, ita *Mohammedani* in Sinarum regno verbenam cum ipsis primis Fœderis Mentorum in idem regnum militare. Christianis fidei propugnatoribus in Sinarum regno opus. *Joannis de Monte-Corvino*, fundatoris primum Minoritæ, ab Anno 1292 ad Annum 1361. Christianæ religionis fatum in Sinarum regno post Annum 1369. Quis primus Lutheranus in Sina Remonstrans Catholicus. Sinæ monumentum A. D. 1625. in commune Syro-Sinico. Monumenti Syro-Sinici reperti nomen, locus, tempus. Expulsis Jesuitis ex Sina, Sinæ pro arcendis Jesuitarum fraudes. Pax facienda Jesuitarum Sinis cum Sinæ. I. De Christiana & *Joannis* in Arabia, Persida, Media, &c. fundatis, item, gentes, populi, oppida. Arabes deserti, ex genere, & felici. Arabum indigenarum origo. II. Arabes, communes filii Arabum ædificatorum oppidorum. *Ellil*, *Magog*, & *Gomer*: ex filiis *Japhet*, & *Gomer*, filius *Magog*, *Ashkenaz*, *Ifnez*, *Riphath*, *Togarma*, *Thubal*, *Javan*, *Meschech*, *Tubal*, *Armenia*, *Moschia*, *Madoxia*, *Ishmael*. Arabum nomina & oppida apud antiquos monumentum deprehensa, in fabris, quos in patriam ex Arabia, Arabum nomina in locis Scripturæ. Urbs Arabes dicti. Arabum nomen unicum. Homerites, Æthiopes, & Indi, Arabiæ felicis incolæ populi. Arabum Japhetidarum terra & populus Ishmaelitarum. Ismaelitarum tribus ex Mohammedismo fœtopredus. Septem Arabum Fœderatum Mahometicorum. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

ante Mahometismum. 3) Christiane religionis initia & Prog. 594.
progressus in Arabia. Primi Arabum Apostoli Magni: Abdias Patriar. Apostolorum principes Arabum Apostoli. Ibi. Ser. Andreas, Bartolom., Matthaeus, Thaddaeus, Adeus, Philippus, Thomas & Marci. Episcopatus Selae in Arabia, quarum 593. primo una Metropolis fuit Bostranae; deinde altera Petrae. 597. Servasse Semitae ad finem Christi traducit. Bostranae Ep. 599. ero Christiane implevit. Mercurius Caesarei, & Romanus Arabibus ad Christum converti. 4) Monophysitae & Nestoria- 604. ni in Arabia. Monophysitae in Arabia. Nestoriani in Ara- 605. bia. 5) De Sectis in Arabia & Perside, quae Gallicanae & Ori- 606. entales vocant. Qua ignoratur a Sede multis de origine, loco coepto, numero, & servitute Christianorum & Saracen. An. 11 612. Sectarum Mahometicarum. Orthodoxi, seu Sectae Sultanae fin. Hereticae, & Turcicae. Sectarii & Actuel Sectarii coexistunt 616. inter se. De Patriarchis Nestorianorum. Nestorianorum Cha- 615. liphae, qui primum tempore a Syris Nestorianis vitae principium. Universa Ecclesia propria divisa fuit in tres Patriarchias Patriarcha potestas olim fuit Catholici seu Primatus quae hic sedes Antiochiae Patriarchae. Patriarchae similem Catholici, & Patriarchae, & Baetae. apud Graecos hos Catholici fol. 1. in Patriarchae. Antiochena perhibentur: Apostolici Ecclesiae, & Perside, seu Indiae. In communione Nestorianae Sedis Catholica Patriarchatus Orientalis Nestorianorum. C. 208. Idem Seleucia Catholicae Primatem. Perside 677. Ibi Seleuci vopse ad A. 1562. qui hic antiqua Patriarchae fines pars refinxit. 2) Patriarcha Nestorianorum simil. Epi- Ecclesiae Seleucia & Catholicorum. Idem Arabi Episcopus & Sep. Metropolis ditio. Idem Catholicus. Idem Patriarcha. 3) Sedes Patriarcha Nestorianorum. Seleucia & Cteliphon. Ecclesiae Seleucia olim Cocha. Cteliphon olim Chalaea & Spasina. Ecclesiae Regnabant & Babylon Seleucia Sacerdotes. Modiabene urbs, & Arsacis, Sedes Patriarcha Babylonia. Item dicta Sedes S. Sedes. Thaddaei, Sedes S. Mariae, Sedes Orientis, Sedes Chaldaeorum, & Sedes Orientalium. Ecclesiae dividebant finem Patriae. 677. chus Nestorianorum. 4) Provincia Patriarchatus. Patriar- 678.

C c 2 cha

Pag. 672. ma scientia in omne, quod Sacrum Scriptum, Ecclesiasticum, Apostolicum, Catholicum, Orthodoxum, Patrum, Conciliorum, Decretorum, Pontificia, & Sanctorum Canonum, & Patrum hactenus in hoc Sacrosancto & Ecumenico Concilio, & alias quomodolibet explicatum, & a Romana Ecclesia recte observatum, Sacramentum, Ministros & Ceremonias, non fictitie ad elusionem, sed recte, & sincere, & ad ædificationem, & pietatem, ac reverentiam Dei, & ejus Ecclesiæ, & ad ea, quæ ad Ecclesiæ ædificationem, & pietatem, ac reverentiam Dei, & ejus Ecclesiæ ad eliminandum omnes, quæ ab hæreticis dicuntur, errores, & ad eorum, qui errant, conversionem, & ad omnia

ac indicem, confectum concinnatum. Una subscripsit ad eum Sanctissimus Dominus Noster Papa Pius VI. Epistolam Brevem. Tabulam Epilogi personarum Decretum Pag. 69. Epistolam Sanctissimi Domini Nostri Papæ Pii VI. ad Archiepiscopum Mediolani, ejusque Suffraganeos, aliosque Episcopos exercitus. Ab Archi-Diocesi propinquiores Pag. 71. Ab Archi-Diocesi remotiores Pag. 72. Epistolam Sanctissimi Domini Nostri Papæ Pii VI. ad Archiepiscopum Ferrariæ, Bononiæ, Ravennæ, Pisauri, Ariminique. Pag. 73. De Metropolitanis & Epilogus. Epilogus. 83. 124. Epistolam Sanctissimi Domini Nostri Papæ Pii VI. ad Archiepiscopum Mediolani, & suffraganeos. Pag. 125. Ad Metropolitas confessores. De iis confessoribus 182. Epistolam Sanctissimi Domini Nostri Papæ Pii VI. ad Archiepiscopum Ferrariæ, & suffraganeos Epilogus. 184. Romæ. Ubi habentur Cardinales, qui & Canonici Sanctæ Basilicæ Vaticanæ. 185. Cardinales Presbyteri. Cardinales Diaconi. Hactenus Cardinales. Incipit Clerus, qui Romæ habitat. Canonici Sanctæ Basilicæ Vaticanæ. Canonici Sanctæ Lateranensis. Evangelii lectio pro Missa Cardinalium, Presbyterum, Diaconi in Basilica sua. Evangelii lectio pro Missa Cardinalium, Presbyterum, Diaconi in Basilica Lateranensi cantabilis. Finem habuerunt. 186. Hic incipiunt Regulares. Congregatio capitis ordinis. Ab Augustino. Ab Ordine Prædicatorum. Ab Ordine Minorum. 187. Ab Ordine Minorum de reb. Ordinandi Missæ cantandæ. Ab Ordine Minorum Reformatorum de reb. Ordinandi Missæ cantandæ. Ab Ordine Minorum Capucinorum. Ab Ordine Carmelitarum. Ab Ordine Servorum. Ab Ordine Eremitarum Sancti Augustini. Ab Ordine Minorum Conventuali. Ab Ordine Minorum Reformatorum. Ab Ordine Minorum Capucinorum. 188. Ab Ordine Prædicatorum. Ab Ordine Minorum. Ab Ordine Carmelitarum. Ab Ordine Servorum. Ab Ordine Eremitarum Sancti Augustini. Ab Ordine Minorum Conventuali. Ab Ordine Minorum Reformatorum. Ab Ordine Minorum Capucinorum. Finem habuerunt. 189. Hic incipiunt Monasteria. Monasteria Ordinis Sancti Benedicti. Monasteria Ordinis Sancti Basilii. Monasteria Ordinis Sancti Augustini. Monasteria Ordinis Sancti Bernardi. Monasteria Ordinis Sancti Benedicti Congregationis Cassinensis. Monasteria Ordinis Sancti Benedicti Congregationis Sancti Salvatoris. Monasteria Ordinis Sancti Benedicti Congregationis Sancti Justinæ. Monasteria Ordinis Sancti Benedicti Congregationis Sancti Mauri. Monasteria Ordinis Sancti Benedicti Congregationis Sancti Vitoni. Monasteria Ordinis Sancti Benedicti Congregationis Sancti Joannis Lateranensis. Monasteria Ordinis Sancti Benedicti Congregationis Sancti Joannis Colibitarum. Monasteria Ordinis Sancti Benedicti Congregationis Sancti Joannis Colibitarum Reformatorum. Monasteria Ordinis Sancti Benedicti Congregationis Sancti Joannis Colibitarum Reformatorum Sancti Hieronymi. Monasteria Ordinis Sancti Benedicti Congregationis Sancti Joannis Colibitarum Reformatorum Sancti Hieronymi

Aug. 29. palatinatus, qui Regalis fuerat prefectus. XII Decembris Episcopatus Cracovia, Plocensis, Lancicensis, Posnaniensis, Cuiaviensis, Pomeranie, Warmiensis, & Dantiscensis. Quibus adjungitur Archiepiscopatus Gnesnensis. Tertullus Comes Mille Praelatus ordinis Equitum Militarium Velleres. Dioecesus, Capitanei, & Praefecti Regni Poloniae. Quibus adjungitur Capitaneus Magnus Lituaniae Radzivilius Palatinus Vilnensis, Episcopatus, & Subdioecesus. O Nomina militum apud Regem Poloniae Stephanum. Nov. 30. Nomina Ducum Lituaniae. Nomina Ducum Russiae. Nomina Ducum Prussiae. Nomina Ducum Livoniae. Nomina Ducum Masoviae. Nomina Ducum Podoliae. Nomina Ducum Volhyniae. Nomina Ducum Pomeraniae. Nomina Ducum Silesiae. Nomina Ducum Moraviae. Nomina Ducum Hungariae. Nomina Ducum Transylvaniae. Nomina Ducum Valachiae. Nomina Ducum Moldaviae. Nomina Ducum Bulgariae. Nomina Ducum Bosniae. Nomina Ducum Serviae. Nomina Ducum Croatiae. Nomina Ducum Dalmatiae. Nomina Ducum Sclavoniae. Nomina Ducum Istriae. Nomina Ducum Carniolae. Nomina Ducum Carinthiae. Nomina Ducum Tyrolis. Nomina Ducum Austriae. Nomina Ducum Stiriae. Nomina Ducum Bavariae. Nomina Ducum Saxoniae. Nomina Ducum Thuringiae. Nomina Ducum Hassiae. Nomina Ducum Franconiae. Nomina Ducum Suevorum. Nomina Ducum Alsatiae. Nomina Ducum Lotharingiae. Nomina Ducum Brabantiae. Nomina Ducum Flandriae. Nomina Ducum Hollandiae. Nomina Ducum Zelandiae. Nomina Ducum Frisiae. Nomina Ducum Cliviae. Nomina Ducum Juliae. Nomina Ducum Montium. Nomina Ducum Westphaliae. Nomina Ducum Megapolitanorum. Nomina Ducum Holsatiae. Nomina Ducum Brunsvicensium. Nomina Ducum Pomeraniae. Nomina Ducum Borussiae. Nomina Ducum Livoniae. Nomina Ducum Curlandiae. Nomina Ducum Semigalliae. Nomina Ducum Finlandiae. Nomina Ducum Lapponiae. Nomina Ducum Gothiae. Nomina Ducum Ostrogothiae. Nomina Ducum Suetiae. Nomina Ducum Norwegiae. Nomina Ducum Islandiae. Nomina Ducum Groenlandiae. Nomina Ducum Scotiae. Nomina Ducum Hiberniae. Nomina Ducum Britanniae. Nomina Ducum Cambriae. Nomina Ducum Cornubiae. Nomina Ducum Cumbriae. Nomina Ducum Northumbriae. Nomina Ducum Eboracensium. Nomina Ducum Lincolniae. Nomina Ducum Cestriae. Nomina Ducum Walliae. Nomina Ducum Herefordiae. Nomina Ducum Salopiae. Nomina Ducum Staffordiae. Nomina Ducum Warwicensium. Nomina Ducum Oxoniae. Nomina Ducum Buckinghamiae. Nomina Ducum Bedfordiae. Nomina Ducum Northamptoniae. Nomina Ducum Cantabrigiae. Nomina Ducum Huntingtoniae. Nomina Ducum Rutlandiae. Nomina Ducum Leicestriae. Nomina Ducum Notinghamiae. Nomina Ducum Derbiae. Nomina Ducum Eboracensium. Nomina Ducum Lincolniae. Nomina Ducum Cestriae. Nomina Ducum Walliae. Nomina Ducum Herefordiae. Nomina Ducum Salopiae. Nomina Ducum Staffordiae. Nomina Ducum Warwicensium. Nomina Ducum Oxoniae. Nomina Ducum Buckinghamiae. Nomina Ducum Bedfordiae. Nomina Ducum Northamptoniae. Nomina Ducum Cantabrigiae. Nomina Ducum Huntingtoniae. Nomina Ducum Rutlandiae. Nomina Ducum Leicestriae. Nomina Ducum Notinghamiae. Nomina Ducum Derbiae.

Archiepiscopus Bracarensis. Vigilius Ioannis Episcopus Ravennas. Ioannes Archiepiscopus Ravennas. Ioannes Episcopus Ephesi. Ioannes Episcopus Caesareae Cappadociae. Ioannes Episcopus Scythopoli. Ioannes Episcopus Gazae. Ioannes Episcopus Philadelphiae. Ioannes Episcopus Tyri. Ioannes Episcopus Neocaesareae. Ioannes Episcopus Rhodi. Ioannes Episcopus Cyzici. Ioannes Episcopus Nicomediae. Ioannes Episcopus Nicaeae. Ioannes Episcopus Ancyrae. Ioannes Episcopus Sardis. Ioannes Episcopus Trallis. Ioannes Episcopus Hierapoli. Ioannes Episcopus Laodiceae. Ioannes Episcopus Synnadis. Ioannes Episcopus Philippopoli. Ioannes Episcopus Thessalonicae. Ioannes Episcopus Corinthi. Ioannes Episcopus Dyrrachii. Ioannes Episcopus Larissae. Ioannes Episcopus Nicopoli. Ioannes Episcopus Epidauri. Ioannes Episcopus Athenarum. Ioannes Episcopus Patrarum. Ioannes Episcopus Gortynae. Ioannes Episcopus Cnossi. Ioannes Episcopus Gortynae. Ioannes Episcopus Cnossi. Ioannes Episcopus Cydoniae. Ioannes Episcopus Rethymnae. Ioannes Episcopus Hierapytnae. Ioannes Episcopus Arcadiae. Ioannes Episcopus Cissami. Ioannes Episcopus Lampes. Ioannes Episcopus Eleutherae. Ioannes Episcopus Sitiae. Ioannes Episcopus Petrae. Ioannes Episcopus Ierapetrae. Ioannes Episcopus Cydoniae. Ioannes Episcopus Rethymnae. Ioannes Episcopus Hierapytnae. Ioannes Episcopus Arcadiae. Ioannes Episcopus Cissami. Ioannes Episcopus Lampes. Ioannes Episcopus Eleutherae. Ioannes Episcopus Sitiae. Ioannes Episcopus Petrae. Ioannes Episcopus Ierapetrae. Ioannes Episcopus Hydruntinus. Ioannes Episcopus Tarentinus. Ioannes Episcopus Brundusinus. Ioannes Episcopus Rossanensis. Ioannes Episcopus Cassanensis. Ioannes Episcopus Thuritanus. Ioannes Episcopus Consentinus. Ioannes Episcopus Crotonensis

Pag. 860. & Indis. *Antonius Magnus* fuit Petri Monachorum antistes, primitque Iuliani: *monachatus in Aegypto natus, educatus in Palæstina & Syrium; donec, ubi Ecclesiæ, in Mesopotamiam & Assyrium, idem institutum invexere. Basilius Magnus* post ovitatum in Ponto & Cappadocium. De ea, *ascetæ Augusti*, ejusque disciplina & instructibus. Canones in his Monasteriis & Asceteriis. Canonica in Babylonia & Arabia Canonika in Cordoene & Carmene. Canonika apud Hiberos, Persas, Parthos, Persarmenios, Medos, Elymæos, Indos. Monachorum & Canonicorum regum, *Barjama Babaiqua appellatorum*, catalogus. *Abrahamus* Canonicorum ad pristinum obligationem redeunt. 2) Monachorum apud Syros Nestorianos reformatio & auctio. Canonicorum & monachorum Ichusi apud Nitbiis, ubi monachicus disciplinæ reflorescit. Et monachicus Ichusi Colonia & Canonicorum defectus.

Pag. 861. 3) De Monachis. Qui Monachorum, itidem & monialium nomen fuere in Ægypto, Palæstina, Syria, Mesopotamia, Ponto & Cappadocia. De Canonicis Monialium Nitbiæ in Mesopotamia, quod in Actis Ecclesiæ martyrum Nestorianorum, ut saepe, Monachis, monialibus, in Syria fictis, nil poni Dissertatio perfectionem, & duo Abbatissæ annum. *Parvipes* & *Pusillus* Nitbiæ. Canonicæ Monialis nonnulla in Syria & Mesopotamia: ac praterea de Religiosis mercatoribus. Monialium consilium & institutum, mis ferum quavis vanum. Pull leculum quintum frequens Monialium mensis apud Syros & Chaldæos. Canones Asceticum Nestorianorum de Monialibus. Monialium Canonicis in urbibus & agris. Monialium Monachorumque disciplina collapsa apud Nestorianos. Veterum Monialium Monachorumque disciplina. 4) De tonsura Monachorum. Tonsura Monachorum graeca, & quidnam in proprio Monachorum tonsuræ unicuique habeat. Quidnam in Monachorum tonsuræ significet Syrus. Tonsuræ monachicæ & clericalis multiplex forma. 5) Ritus Tonsuræ Monachorum. De ritu Monachorum Nestorianorum collecta varia. Monachorum Nitbiæ in præcedentem ritum, ejusque cum eius Graecorum,

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863.

869. 871.

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Syrio-

Agyptiorum, Syrorumque Monachorum & Jacobitarum, Pag. 803.
concipiendo. 6) Ante tantos monachos apud Graecos, &c. 808.
Syrios & Syros. Item apud Nestorianos. Item in prin- 810.
cedentem tempus. 7) De Abbate, ita monachi praesidio 811.
Abbatis, ita Hegumeni Monachorum, nomine apud Syros & Orientales. Comparo de Abbatibus. Abbatis hospitalis apud Syros & Graecos. Item benedictionis Abbatis penes Nestorios. 812.
Item Abbatissa, seu monasterii Praeposita. Monasteria Item Abbatissa, seu Praepositae monasteria. Ita benedictio ad Ecclesiae Indicta, & oblata. XV. De Schola & literarum 817.
Studiis. 1) Schola, quid? Indicitur & cognitio in Graecos, 819.
Schola nomine, & varia significationes. Scholarum indi- 820.
tutio ab ipsis fidei Christianae Doctoribus. 2) Doctrinae & Catechesis primarium Ecclesiae Ministerium. Divinarum 821.
humanarumque literarum studia in scholis exculta, & a Ecclesiasticis consociata. 3) Antiquae nostrarum Scholae Ori- 822.
genes, Charakterque & Forma. Scholae Ecclesiae. Schola 824.
de Nihilum. Scholae Ecclesiae, seu Academiae. Schola Duo- 827.
rensis. Scholae Monasteriales, Ecclesiae Rectoratus, & Cathedrae apud 830.
Anglosaxones, & Gallos, ac Virginia. Scholae in Virginia. 831.
Germanorum. Scholae in origine Universitatum. Scholae Par- 832.
isienses. Scholae Italicae. Schola Cordubensis. Scholae Ad- 833.
hibentur, ac praefuerint in regione Margrafi. 4) Scholae 834.
apud Ecclesias & Monasteria. Scholarum Ecclesiae, & Monasteriorum communis Christo-Episcopo & Monachis. Christi & Ioh. 835.
annis in Schola Monasteriorum inflitui. 5) De Indicitum ma- 836.
thesi, theologiaque exactius. Methodus studiorum apud Benedictinos. Quae in Schola Nullorum studia fecerunt. Ita- 837.
liae Scholarum. Quae studiorum methodus fuerit in Schola Orientis & Occidentis. De literarum, qui in vulgus pro- 838.
dierunt, emendatione. 6) Privilegia Schola, Doctorum, & Scholarium ecclesiastica. Privilegia Magistrorum & Scholarium. Privilegia studiorum & Academiarum. Privilegia Scholae Parisiensium Nobiscum iterum in Monasteria Ecclesiae. 839.

Das Siebente Hauptstück dieses ist: Grundbeschreibung der Schulen, und derjenigen, die sich darinn befinden.

JO. FRID. PFEFFINGERI, CONSILIARII HANnoverani, & Inspectoris Academiæ Lunæburgensis, *Historia Domus Brunsvicensis ad Tantum Principissæ, Accessionibus Historicis de Familiis Comitum, Baronum & Dominorum, nec non de Capitulis, Canobiis, Archivis scriptum, Pertantum Lunæburgi, studio & cultu a parente, JO. FRID. PFEFFINGERO, Filio deputatum.*

Tomi II.

Hamburgi, sumtibus Kniggii & Kisneri, 1731. 4. 1705. 1. Alph. 4. fl. 12. Tom. II. 1731. 3. Alph. 12. fl.

Haud ignorare omnibus fontes Historiæ Pfeffingeri, Professoris Lunæburgensis & Consiliarii Britannici, omnes ita habentes Commentarios, in Inspectionem, *e Virtutis Ingenuæ* ornamenta, & mentionem in Inferiorem Saxoniæ Inferioris. Id tamen & ne notum nonnis, quod haud fere scripserit ex, quæ per manicum inhibitum hinc inde colleguere, scilicet. Dubitabam eft, eadem labe hoc Opus inquinatum fore, quod quidem manibus detractæ conclusionibus, fequidem hanc non ultimum Compendium huius laboris scitum non potuit. Infinet tractationi haud inexpertus; hil Schmidius in *Virtutis ubiprave*, Vir Celeberrimus *Ingenuæ Bonitiæ-Lexicorum*, & alii recentiorum scriptis, excepto & in compendium redit fuit, ne quidem fine, ut hoc *Pfeffingeri* solidissimum quorsolus hoc promulsis ad quidem exempta pene nonnisi nonnisi. *Pars prior* inscripta eft *Fridericus Ludovicus*, hæredi Magnæ Britanniæ Serenissimo, *Georgium II.* Regis inviolabilem, filio nato inscripta. *Pars posterior* prodeat tenus Serenissimi Principis, Wilhelmi Augusti, Ducis Cumbrianiæ, & Principis Electoralis Brunsvicensis-Lunæburgici, ætatem nuncupatæ primæ hinc, quæ ad annos, in Dedicatoria fuerunt. In Præfatione, quæ *Partis priori* præmittitur, prætor ea, quæ ad Scriptorum declamationem Ecclesiasticorum annalis de collectanea Lunæburgensis pertinent,

tio, ad pertinentem historiam *Dominorum de Grote, de Mo-ling, de Hoorn, de Witsen, van Lansberg, de Sporke, hi-storicum*, a quibus primum patricia dominatui inductum; *Johannis Frisiogenae*, junior, filius in Frisiacum, nobilis-sum Germaniae sub eo *Ernesti Augusti* accessionem effe, & quotquot ad nobiles nostros annis per incrementa virtutum equestribus ad nobilitatis virtutem dignissimorum, meos pri-mo praenumeratos. Provocat ad *Reinerii libellum*, dictum *Carmen Buch*, nempe ad nomenclatorem nobilium Belgicum fre-dericum. Liber nobis ex manu negligens, quae de origine torentesve nostrorum familiarum *de Brune, Rode* & *Haerdick* Go-thos, in locum praemittebam. In tractatione ipfa notavere, quod illustrior Consulentium & Nobilium accretione fuit ex-borsum, ordinem Ducum ceffisse imperio dignorum, quum Principum Genealogia & historia. Nobilium videbitur non-nullis, Ducibus non ignotum praefuisse, fuerintne id con-cedere duci potuerit. Infimi tamen vix licet, curiparum le-ge debite fuisse Ducem, Diplomata nunciis & nobis in lo-cum ejus protenta, & diligentia fpectatum absque exitare haud contemnendo. *Liber primi Capitis* primum, *Statuta*, rerum Frisiacarum ac Nobilitatis Frisiacae summam recen-fentium, eft contemnendum. Librorum fingulorum haud fuit adhibita. Forma libri adiit plerumque fuit negligeda. Compilatio Cl. Kortvegt eft laudanda, qui plurimi ali-ditus eundem judicio quoque adhibuit, quo fuit deliberatus. Comitis Donnick, ac Comitis Aenckeburtani, & nun Lon-burgici, nati 1, qui Kirchbergam ac Idesheimam inter Sedes & Successionem tenuere, ad unam ftirpem revocatae. Fal-fa quidem. Primus enim incolarum proditum Comitis, inter Brunicii & Regiolocubatis urbes fuere; ac duobus in-ter Successione. Poffeffores a Duobus quidem Comitum, Con-stitio Guelferichtum, fuperiori fecolo orti fuit, ac de Du-chesne, Chatlefiei fubolefcha, recuperant beneficiatis pra-fidis, quibus quondam Dux *Henricus*, junior, Ignatius fuit, *ex filia de Trotta* patricia, *Guntherum*, nominatim *Thuur-donckium* ac *Hoi-Kamium*. Error his fuit fubalcentes

Pag. 5. §. 5.

ad eidem *Patris patriarchiri*, fed ita, ut laſtor haud dubie ſit-
ſcitus: *Antonibrenſium* patres, illum Antonium hos Brixiæ
dum ſecundum inſtitutionem ingressum haud ſatis laudent.
Pag. 6. Teſtantur illorum Cal. *Ludovici Antonii thesaurarii de statu*
antiquitatis Ecclesiæ, cujus quinque de vero fol. Meritus pro-
fecto eſt nil *Patre* prius, quam proxima excipit edito *Tomi*
poſteriori. Antea Clariſſimus mentionem *Patris priori* haud-
dum. Quidni idem vendicaſſimum habitorum Dominum Sane-
tis, qui hodie certo gubernatorum, non laudem, ſed ſtudium, ad-
hungicarum, Carolinorum Norbinorumjuxta. Parentemde di-
ſcreti Patris, & qui ex *Comitibus, Wyld & Rhingrave*-
ſis, Ducum Bavariæ, *Henrici Nigri* patres, progenitæ, matre-
ra, ex *Bavaria*, primo Comite Leonis, dein Ducis Bavariæ,
ſtirpe ad. A. 1811 injicitur mentio, prorectoris. Primordia
hic cognitum a *Wolfius II*, Duci Bavariæ, ipſe ſtirpe ad-
perit. Nomen *Sapori* rationibus, quippe quod per ſolet
dictionem unius immodicum haud decrat. *Wolfius* ſtir-
dejuvenilis Schwindam, Ottonis, Comitis Bavariæ Duciſſa
Bavaria, filiam, urgeri non potuit; utpote ipſe argumento
ſatis firmo hoc comprobatio. Vix tandem ad, a republica
ritus dictum, deſiſtit. Postea, *Wolfius, Henrici Nigri* ex
tronus, filius, *Magni*, ultimi Duci Saxoniæ ab *Henrico*, ar-
miſſe mortis jus ſecundi in Principatum Luneburgicum. Ex-
mortuus eſt, ipſum ſtatim non maiorem, *Adolphus* ſuper
augurem exſtitiſſe ſucceſſionis expertes. Hereditatis illa ra-
ſtentem ſe expetite ſtirpe. Duetus fuit Comitissa Gisela
Regione Germanorum, ideoque per filiis transferri in ſuos
non potuit. Fortissimus *Ludolphum* Luneburgensis ex-
ni non potuit filiabus, dum ſtirpe non maſculi deficiebat. At
ex non vincitur in Magna, quippe qui haereditatis Ludolphum
pro ſegnibet ſibi vindicare non potuit. Comites Brunſvi-
cenſes ex *Brunone, Ludolfi* filio non recipe, progenitæ, jure
gravibus in patrimonium Luneburgicum gentis *Ludolphingicæ*
Henrico II, imperatore. Quod idem ius per Germaniam, ſtir-
dam I. Comitis Brunſvicenſis ex Matrimonio *Henrici*, ſed
rectum, ad *Henricum Pogonatum*, ejusque genitum Luneburgicum
Regnum

Regem, fub conditione: Sed pacificatus refpon. Pag. 93.
vit *D. Anna Auguſta Neoburgica*, Electoris Palatini Caroli Philippi filia, Ludovici Guilielmi Marchionis Badenſis uxor, Carolo Philippo Electori Palatino nupta.

Annus primus Seculi undecimi Chriſtum Dominum, quemadmodum omnes Annos ſub Dominio Romano per exactiſſimum Dionyſii Exigui Calculum, ita & hunc Annum, ſub Dominio Germanico per Calculum Dionyſii Germanicum, indicavit. Indictionis autem & Epactarum Annus primus, Solaris Circuli vero Annus ſecundus, Lunaris Circuli Annus primus, Aureus Numerus primus, Dominicalis Litera G. Diſſimilis ab Anno Chriſti 1000. Cum Annus Chriſti 1000 Bissextilis fuerit, Annus Chriſti 1001 Communis fuit. Quo Anno Dominicalis Litera per totum Annum fuit F. Epactæ vero Annus primus, Solaris Circuli Annus ſecundus, Lunaris Circuli Annus primus, Aureus Numerus primus, Indictionis Annus primus. Ab Anno Chriſti 1001 ad Annum Chriſti 1100 Epactæ ſemper ſunt Anni Lunaris Circuli, Aureus Numerus ſemper Anni Lunaris Circuli, Indictio ſemper Anni Indictionis. Ab Anno Chriſti 1001 ad Annum Chriſti 1100 Dominicalis Litera ſemper Anni Solaris Circuli. Ab Anno Chriſti 1001 ad Annum Chriſti 1100 Solaris Circuli Annus ſemper Anno Chriſti additus, Annum Chriſti indicat. Ab Anno Chriſti 1001 ad Annum Chriſti 1100 Solaris Circuli Annus ſemper Anno Lunaris Circuli additus, Annum Mundi indicat. Ab Anno Chriſti 1001 ad Annum Chriſti 1100 Solaris Circuli Annus ſemper Anno Indictionis additus, Annum Mundi indicat. Ab Anno Chriſti 1001 ad Annum Chriſti 1100 Solaris Circuli Annus ſemper Anno Epactarum additus, Annum Mundi indicat. Ab Anno Chriſti 1001 ad Annum Chriſti 1100 Solaris Circuli Annus ſemper Anno Aurei Numeri additus, Annum Mundi indicat. Ab Anno Chriſti 1001 ad Annum Chriſti 1100 Solaris Circuli Annus ſemper Anno Dominicalis Literæ

ACTORUM EXEMPLORUM

SECTIO. III. Exempl. XXIV.
Actorum Exemplorum Tabula Genealogica.
Ex Tabula Genealogica Actorum Exemplorum
Sectio III. Exempl. XXIV

Ellenius 2) in suis ad Nicodemum Gazis notationibus, vulgo Tit. 16.
existere in quo Gaza legerit. Ita Mss. Vossiani. Unus Cantabrigiensis est Sancroftianus, apud quem Quadragesima, alter Cantabrigiensis Collegii Trinitatis, apud quem Quadragesima et Καρκαρηδόνιος. Ad Mss. Vossianos accedit Mediceus, alter Gazæ quem, per diversa Medicea, in multitudine quadam Mss. Græcorum, quæ Florentiæ sunt, inquirere mihi non licuit. Ad eadem Mss. accedit Ambrosianus, alter Gazæ quem Mediolani inspexi. Unde conjicere libet, in antiquiori Gazæ libro scriptum fuisse Καρκαρηδόνιος, et sæculo X. vel XI. Καρκαρηδόνιος et Καρκαρηδόνιος. Quæ Gazæ fuit, Quadragesima facile in varias lectiones quadragesima et Καρκαρηδόνιος facile corruptelam Καρκαρηδόνιος.

I. 3. 37 verum Lucianum a pro veterum probata, Mendosum
Pag. 34. Lucianum, Ed. Amst. 1687. Ed. Lugd. Bat. 1743. Ed. Bipont. 1789. Ed. Lipsiens. 1794. Ed. Biponti 1798. Ed. Lipsiens. 1801. Ed. Lipsiens. 1811. Ed. Lipsiens. 1815. Ed. Lipsiens. 1819. Ed. Lipsiens. 1821. Ed. Lipsiens. 1822. Ed. Lipsiens. 1823. Ed. Lipsiens. 1824. Ed. Lipsiens. 1825. Ed. Lipsiens. 1826. Ed. Lipsiens. 1827. Ed. Lipsiens. 1828. Ed. Lipsiens. 1829. Ed. Lipsiens. 1830. Ed. Lipsiens. 1831. Ed. Lipsiens. 1832. Ed. Lipsiens. 1833. Ed. Lipsiens.

del Bramante. Scrivono in fatti tutte altre cose, che il Vasari, e il Serlio, e il Palladio, e il Vignola, e il Milizia, e tutti gli altri, che sono stati in credito, e che sono ancora stimati dalla maggior parte degl' Italiani. Ma che? Non è stato sempre così? Non è stato sempre così? Non è stato sempre così

Pag. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

de Actis Sanctorum, aus der Bibliothec. allgemeine der Turnier-Kunst, der 1. und 2. Continuation der Bibliothec. Anglican. 3. und 4. Theil, Observationes Medicæ, Nachricht von einer Reise durch Frankreich, Italien und Deutschland, 2. Theil, Geschichte der Gelehrsamkeit, 4. Theil, Geschichte der Kirche, 3. Theil, Philosophische Gedanken, 2. Theil, Geschichte der Kirche, 2. Theil, Geschichte der Kirche, 2. Theil, Geschichte der Kirche

SUPPLEMENTA Tom. X Sect. VI. 3

Ad Sepulchrum *Gerardi Cinadi*, qui in consulatu *S. Michaelis* Laudatoris cedit, adnotatur fieri Decuria & vicarius Pag. 3 &
primicerius, qui in acie loco ejusdem consulis stare fer- *seq.*
tur mandat. Epitaphium *Gerardi Sereni*, de quo Ven. *Rubmontius* inter & *S. Bernardum* olim gessisse dicitur. In accusae hic arbitrum latitem ait: *Anno. dni. MCCXXIX. quinto. Kmas. Aprilis. ix. feranda. feria. pri. dum. pa-*
lma. obit —. De consulatu *Rolandi* sufficitur nonnulla, 29 &
quae ad Ecclesiam hic facta. Principes Archidiaconi ex *seq.*
Sede Sancti Amae, inducta lodigii gentilitia Archidiaconi, dicitur sua munia fundavit. An olim id appellari potuit, qui *Archidiaconi* pro tempore praesidebant? Ignoratur. Ad Archidiaconi tribunal, dirimere solebant. Monasterium Schaffhusense olim dictum Scheidlin. De Schinis Landgrauiorum 30 &
p. 40 — 66. De Comitibus Rainoldinensi non parce informa- *seq.*
tur p. 70 — 89. Diploma vero *Landolfi*, quod Comitem, 89 &
anum, 6 pag. datum, ad comitia fuppofitum. De tribus fe- *seq.*
quentibus tabes diplomatum videtur fraudem. Nobilis Ca- 90 &
stellergicis referuntur Stam Schlechtenau p. 92, ac pertinere *seq.*
negare vel p. 142. De Gerardis vide, a Gaphide dicta, Ger- 92 &
ritze p. 137—140. De praecellentissima Sudoriorum gente *seq.*
praedicatur *Gerardus*, alibi nonnullis obvius, p. 138 — 140.
De urbe Harburgi nonnulla habentur p. 307 - 311. Nobilis 138 &
de Wolfe mentionatur p. 311 — 333. Comites de Dannenberg *seq.*
& Nobiles ex eis certi enumerantur p. 338 — 342. Nobilis De- 311 &
cani de Hadenberg repraesentantur p. 413 - 431. Comites & *seq.*
Domini de Hoya commemorantur p. 431—472. ex diversis, et 338 &
plerique ad immutatores Nobilium Hoyerdium spectant. *seq.*
Autor praeterea historiam de Comitibus Lechsenbilicis p. 472. 413 &
Nobiles de Hertzacker perlequitur p. 532 - 567. De consu- *seq.*
latu Ulmensi diximus supra p. 647 - 687. De collegio Sanct 431 &
Bartholomaei exquisite disputatur p. 801—839. Urbs Mun- *seq.*
dolfi confluentem Fuldae Werrae que pontes, fuit olim facile 472 &
Francia, della Germania, & Ottoni Pauce leis dedicit A- *seq.*
rnpk. Jus Spicilegii de imperatoribus et fuit consultum de 532 &
confirmatum, Sequentur Thuringi Principes p. 839 — 869. *seq.*
709 &
seq.

Gallia Gratis Prodeunte de Pace ab Hispania & Helvetia Facta Ratisbonæ d. 7. Aug. Imperium Romanum Gallo-Hispanicum Ratisbonæ d. 7. Aug. Imperium Romanum Gallo-Hispanicum Ratisbonæ d. 8

octo peculiares Tractatus, ad cognoscendam historiam Romanorum apprime utiles. Promittit hæc Index, libro præfixus. At in *Fasciculo* ipso etiam continentur complura alia. Habes enim hic quoque *Valerii Probi Opusculum de Literis antiquis*, vel potius de compendiis scripturæ Romanæ, & præterea *Alexandri Sardi* librum *de nummis*, in quo numismata & pecunia Romana æstimantur nummis notioribus nationum Europæ, idque admodum compendiose. *Lipsii* octo libelli sunt hi: 1) *de Magistratibus veteris populi Romani*; 2) *de Vetere Latinorum scriptura*; 3) *de Pecunia veterum Romanorum*; 4) *de Nominibus veterum Romanorum*; 5) *de Ritu conviviorum apud Romanos*; 6) *de Supplicio crucis*; 7) *de Censura & Censu*; 8) *de Anno ejusque ratione & intercalatione*. Adjecta est *Lipsii* Epistola, *qua Viro cuidam Principi, deliberanti, bellumne an pax, an potius induciæ, expediant Regi Hispaniarum, cum Gallo, Anglo, Batavo, &c. respondet*. An hæc scripta singula ad arcana dominationis Reipublicæ veteris Romanæ spectent, facile patescit. Usum collectionis hujus Autor Consultiss. in Præfatione prædicat, pungitque in ea Theologos, eo quod autoritate & vastitate doctrinæ ceteris eminere mortalibus studeant, eas fortasse urbes & terras ignorans, in quibus primarii Theologorum negant, fas esse, ut is muneri Ecclesiastico vel scholastico adhibeatur, qui librum ullum conscribit. Rationem inscriptionis Autor depromit ex scopo librorum, quos hoc *Fasciculo* est complexus. Existimat enim, *munia Reipublicæ & arcana status Reipublicæ Romanæ* iis contineri. Ne moneas, *Pseudo-Festenellæ* librum patre usum esse satis novitio, videlicet *Andreæ Dominico Flocco ad Brandam*, Cardinali Placentino, ad A. 1443 defuncto, ideoque Antiquitates Romanas ex fontibus antiquis & genuinis gratius hauriri; Autor *Fenestellæ* commentitio adjecit additamenta *Joannis Camerti*, singulis Capitibus fussixa, infra autem passim adscivit in notulis adsperfis loca veterum, ac *Rosini, Nieupoortii, Heineccii*, quæ vel comprobandæ vel fusius exponendæ inservire sententiæ videntur. *Pomponius Lætus* ap-

pare addit. *Grævium* ipse hinc fere verbotenus subinde mihi objecisse *Scriptorum* meminit. Hoc ab eo profecto fingitur *Gravius Thesauro* ita inferiti, utcelle ipsius cum *Carolo Sigonio* duo coæternitentur, qui his deliderentur. *Alexandri Sardi* libellum *Gravius Tom. II* jam inseruit. In Collectione altera, quæ inscribitur *Respublica Romana, Fabulis finctitiis vs. Pomponio Lætoque non Lipsio* Cæsaremanticios de *Magistratibus veteris populi Romani*, celebratur. *Libri quatuor*, quos illi nonnulli *Antiquitatum Romanarum Interpretandi Sardi Venalis*, ut, exinde, ubi jactatur *Idem Fabulis finctitiis, Pomponio Lætoque non Livio Probus, de interpretandis literis antiquis Romanorum. Ex Fabulis & narrationes Fasti Romani* indigerentur, ubi *Antiquitatum explicatarum Romanarum de Lupino*, & *Aere & Senatu*, ac *variis de Veterum diversis rebus libris Ordinandis ad Lib. III Fasti Romani de Calendario Romano explicatione*. Hoc pacto ædificio video literis adeo quasi-Tiburi *Fabiæ Romanæ interpretationis Sardi*, Cæli Fabiolini Lanitæ, vel Cæcilium, in qua cæmeta inderem quæ non nova quidem inventione & inventa recludens ad vitam educantia. Excipiunt hanc interpretationem *Libri III Alexandri Sardi Ferrariensis de moribus ac ritibus Romanorum*, in quibus circa & veterum gestiones, quæ ad Romanorum remp. pertinebant fpecfantia, recensentur. *Manuscripti* ea scripta hæc, exempto tenui, dudum *Thesauro Gravii* sunt illata. De hujus *Manuscripti* parte *Alexandri* mentio fit in Prælationis inferiorum. Vir Clarissimus qui hodie *Alexandro* addit, ut libellus, in inferta, quæ fuit, Historiæ vit, de publica controvelia egregie meritus fuit, duas ea quæ hinc inde vix obvia fuere, scripta magis verisimilia indigna fludiosis juvenum accommodatiora reddidit. Recipiuntur enim, ut Vir Confultiff. ex femper gaudens valentibus ingeniis, ædificium, quo deliberata omnium partes, quæ publice fatisfacere ac utilitatem.

DISSERTATIONES NOUVELLES SUR LES MALADIES de la Poitrine, &c. Par le

DISSERTATIONES DE MORBIS PECTORIS, cordis, ſtomachi, fœminarum, venereis, aliisque nonnullis morbis ſingularibus; Autore BARBEYRACIO, Doct. Med Montispelienſi. Adjectæ ſunt binæ Hiſtoriæ morborum, nondum deſcriptorum, per BOERHAAVIUM.

Amſtelodami, apud Waesbergios, 1731, 12.
Alph. 1 pl. 2.

Bibliopola in Præfatione monet, hunc ipſum librum olim quidem Lugduni ſub titulo *Nouveaux Traités de Medicine*, multis tamen locis corruptum atque mutilum, prodiiſſe. Quare cum eundem, his non obſtantibus defectibus, a plurimis Galliæ Medicis cum applauſu exceptum eſſe intellexerit, multam ſe a lectoribus gratiam initurum ſperavit, ſi editionem, in qua prioris defectus non ſolum ſolicite emendati eſſent, ſed quæ tertia fere parte adaucta eſſet, exhiberet. Quod ſi hoc inſtitutum ſuum probari intellexerit, brevi plura his ſimilia expectare jubet. Ipſe vero liber conciſam morborum in titulo commemoratorum hiſtoriam, una cum ipſorum, ex Autoris ſententia, cauſis atque medendi methodo, continet. Si rubro fides habenda, ubique clara & diſtincta morborum idea ſecundum recentiorum inventa, antiquorum hypotheſibus oppoſita, traditur, quæ tamen an noſtris temporibus apud omnes aſſenſum inventura ſit, dubitamus. Ætiologia ubique fere doctrinam de fermentis, quæ noſtra ætate maximam partem deferbuerunt, ſpirat, medendi methodus potiſſimum frequenti venæſectionis, clyſterum, atque purgantium uſu abſolvitur, quorum etiam formulæ liberali manu harum cognitionem deſiderantibus ſuppeditantur. In venereorum morborum cura, ubi de ſalivatione agitur, inunctionem corporis reliquis methodis præfert; internum pro hoc ſcopo mercurii uſum tanquam noxium damnat: quo jure quave injuria, alii judicabunt. In fine adjectæ ſunt binæ morborum atrociſſimorum, prius non deſcriptorum, hiſtoriæ a Cel. *Barbaavio*

relationi citatæ n. 2724 & 2728 exulgatæ, hic in gratiam lectorum, qui istius rem cupiunt, in gallicum fermonem translata, quæ ipsa primo gallo, poſt celeberrimi inventoris nomine, in media thecarum cuprarum, huic aptarum, scalpturæ ope in eandem effodiuntur, reſpectandis ob pulcherrimum ſcalpturæ impreſſionem, dolorem attenuatum, & calculum non prohibita ſimptomata, acutum recutiat, nunc ſcatentem laterali, utrumque thoracis latus occupantia, hinc pulmonum lobos in magnitudinem naturam excrescentia, modo ſtillicidium ſalivæ producentia, phænomena exhibet, tempus in cognitione eſt, ut primo, quid ante morbi ſymptoma aegro acciderit, de quo conqueritur, quid applicatum, remedii loco, quotidie tandem, ut ſcrutinium exiret, administratum ſuerit, enumeremus, deinde, quomodo ſecta poſt latum dictum ſententiam audacem eandem, extra noſtra dominia, affectaverint, docuit, cum libellum anonimo inde ſcriptum, lectoribus indicavit.

Neuerliche, curieuſe, und nützliche Nachrichten von Phoſphor- und Wetterröhren, und dahin gehörigen Kunſt- und Literatur-Geſchichten, &c.

h. t.

MISCELLANEORUM PHYSICO - MEDICO - MATHEMATICORUM Decuria II. & DECADIS ELIANEI, Inſtit. Med. P. P. Facult. Med. Aſſeſſor, & S. R. I. Med. Nat. Curioſ. Collega, autorum Anno 1714.

Ecſſeliis, apud Caeol. Frid. Jungnicol, 1730. 4.

Quadr. I. & II. Alph. 2 plag. 2 cum Tabb. æn. 2. Quadr. III & IV Alph. 2 plag. 2 cum Tab. æn. 1.

In ſcripta poſt editum Cl. *Kundii* labore Breſlam pergit Cl. Auctor, atque Eliſeiſcum Phyſico - Medicum

anno-

scientiæ, quadrat parallelogrammo, quam proxime. Ex. gr. Sit circulus, cujus parallelogrammum quæritur, cujus radius sit linea recta AB. Ex A describatur quarta pars circuli BC, & ex B ducatur recta BC, quæ sit tangens circuli, & = radio AB. Ex centro A ducatur recta AC, & ex C ducatur recta CD, quæ sit = AB. Ex centro A ducatur recta AE, quæ secet circulum in F, & tangentem CD in E. Ex centro A ducatur recta AG, quæ secet CD in G, & sit = AE. Ex centro A ducatur recta AH, quæ secet CD in H, & sit = AG. Ex centro A ducatur recta AI, quæ secet CD in I, & sit = AH. Ex centro A ducatur recta AK, quæ secet CD in K, & sit = AI. Ex centro A ducatur recta AL, quæ secet CD in L, & sit = AK. Ex centro A ducatur recta AM, quæ secet CD in M, & sit = AL. Ex centro A ducatur recta AN, quæ secet CD in N, & sit = AM. Ex centro A ducatur recta AO, quæ secet CD in O, & sit = AN. Ex centro A ducatur recta AP, quæ secet CD in P, & sit = AO. Ex centro A ducatur recta AQ, quæ secet CD in Q, & sit = AP. Ex centro A ducatur recta AR, quæ secet CD in R, & sit = AQ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AS, quæ secet CD in S, & sit = AR. Ex centro A ducatur recta AT, quæ secet CD in T, & sit = AS. Ex centro A ducatur recta AV, quæ secet CD in V, & sit = AT. Ex centro A ducatur recta AX, quæ secet CD in X, & sit = AV. Ex centro A ducatur recta AY, quæ secet CD in Y, & sit = AX. Ex centro A ducatur recta AZ, quæ secet CD in Z, & sit = AY. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÆ, quæ secet CD in Æ, & sit = AZ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÖ, quæ secet CD in Ö, & sit = AÆ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÜ, quæ secet CD in Ü, & sit = AÖ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÄ, quæ secet CD in Ä, & sit = AÜ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÏ, quæ secet CD in Ï, & sit = AÄ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÉ, quæ secet CD in É, & sit = AÏ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÈ, quæ secet CD in È, & sit = AÉ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÀ, quæ secet CD in À, & sit = AÈ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÙ, quæ secet CD in Ù, & sit = AÀ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÂ, quæ secet CD in Â, & sit = AÙ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÊ, quæ secet CD in Ê, & sit = AÂ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÎ, quæ secet CD in Î, & sit = AÊ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÔ, quæ secet CD in Ô, & sit = AÎ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÛ, quæ secet CD in Û, & sit = AÔ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÇ, quæ secet CD in Ç, & sit = AÛ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÑ, quæ secet CD in Ñ, & sit = AÇ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÃ, quæ secet CD in Ã, & sit = AÑ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÕ, quæ secet CD in Õ, & sit = AÃ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÁ, quæ secet CD in Á, & sit = AÕ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÍ, quæ secet CD in Í, & sit = AÁ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÓ, quæ secet CD in Ó, & sit = AÍ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÚ, quæ secet CD in Ú, & sit = AÓ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÝ, quæ secet CD in Ý, & sit = AÚ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÞ, quæ secet CD in Þ, & sit = AÝ. Ex centro A ducatur recta AÐ, quæ secet CD in Ð, & sit = AÞ. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aß, quæ secet CD in ß, & sit = AÐ. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aæ, quæ secet CD in æ, & sit = Aß. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aö, quæ secet CD in ö, & sit = Aæ. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aü, quæ secet CD in ü, & sit = Aö. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aä, quæ secet CD in ä, & sit = Aü. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aï, quæ secet CD in ï, & sit = Aä. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aé, quæ secet CD in é, & sit = Aï. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aè, quæ secet CD in è, & sit = Aé. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aà, quæ secet CD in à, & sit = Aè. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aù, quæ secet CD in ù, & sit = Aà. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aâ, quæ secet CD in â, & sit = Aù. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aê, quæ secet CD in ê, & sit = Aâ. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aî, quæ secet CD in î, & sit = Aê. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aô, quæ secet CD in ô, & sit = Aî. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aû, quæ secet CD in û, & sit = Aô. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aç, quæ secet CD in ç, & sit = Aû. Ex centro A ducatur recta Añ, quæ secet CD in ñ, & sit = Aç. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aã, quæ secet CD in ã, & sit = Añ. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aõ, quæ secet CD in õ, & sit = Aã. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aá, quæ secet CD in á, & sit = Aõ. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aí, quæ secet CD in í, & sit = Aá. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aó, quæ secet CD in ó, & sit = Aí. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aú, quæ secet CD in ú, & sit = Aó. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aý, quæ secet CD in ý, & sit = Aú. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aþ, quæ secet CD in þ, & sit = Aý. Ex centro A ducatur recta Að, quæ secet CD in ð, & sit = Aþ. Ex centro A ducatur recta Aß, quæ secet CD in ß, & sit = Að

que per aliquot annos ovatissima annotatur; p. 299. calculi valida, & generalia contradictio communicatur in medio fine; mox difficulti, communicatur; p. 302. eximia solutionis Leibnitianissimo per duplicationis ac tripartitionis ex rationibus & objectionibus contra hanc methodi assertiones deductibus; p. 222. calculo calculoi in alterum solo commendatio; p. 240. totalitatem epidemica, erad. gratissimum indolis & curatio deducitur; p. 240. cum motuum convulsivorum, ac pallentium fingendi & curatio vindicatur; p. 272. motus musculorum exercitatio, simulque morbi atque ac sanitatis ratio explicata. Hac de re, quum minus sufficiens, plura qui accurantur nolit cupit, plura librum evolvat, cuncta, quantum nobis videtur, plane illum laborem pensabunt. Objectiones A. 1719 proxime pertinentes dabimus.

PRAXIS GEOMETRIÆ, worinnen nicht nur &c.

h. e.

QVA NON SOLUM OMNES GEOMETRIÆ practicæ calculi, cum variis compendiis, luculenter exponuntur, sed & accurata elaboratio delineationum quarumcunque, facilior communicatur a IO. FRID. FENTHER, Comite de Stolberg a Consiliis Camera, &c.

Argentinæ Vindelicorum, apud Jacom. Wolffium, 1730. fol. Alph. 1 pl. 4 cum Tabb. 30 æri incisis.

Quæquum non desint, qui Geometriam practicam variis scriptis illustrem censeat fore; dubium tamen non est, quin apud plerosque harum rerum studiosos magnum insitus gravium Nobilis praxeos liber locum habeat, quippe qui omni studio id ego in finis meditatus ordine & copiose accumserat, nec quidquam facile præterire, quod studiosiorum commodo inservire posse videretur. Tantum abest, ut scitum ab in Partes dum, cum locutionis tractatione perplexiori & in-

ſtituenda Geometriæ. In *prima Parte* tribus capitibus principia explicantur, quæ ad Embryologiam, Epigeneſin etiam, & Monſtruoſitates pertinent, hæc primo loco tractata, ad ſingulorum, deinde ſimplicis Problematis ſolvendæ; ac ſyntheſeos & diverſarum, compoſitæ, & inverſarum rationum ſuperficierum & corporum, agitur, quod hæc fieri in unifex methodi. *Pars altera* Operationes complectitur extra notionem genuinam, dividuntque in *ſex Capita*; quorum unum dimenſiones dene, quæ ope triangulorum inſtituuntur, in altero hexcloſuram; in *tertio* Adviſabit; in quarto perſpectiva magnarum; in *quinto* mechanicæ vitia diligenter exponuntur. Sextum de Abſtractis agit, ubicunque in *tria Sectiones* diſtillatione Autor partitur eſt. In *prima* de dimenſionibus variis abſtractis in abſtracto & ſimplici, & conſtitutione in certa de dimenſione ſuperficierum monſtrationibus diſſerit, ut ingenio Quadrati abſtracti explicationes & compoſitio continuabit. Poſtremo etiam appendicem adjecit, qua methodo docetur, ſuperficies quarum in variis partes accurate dividendi: Inſuper Inſtrum rerum & artificiorum maxime neceſſarium. De cetero tamen ea quæ modo judicavit, quo ad accurate elaborandum eam minus meliores deſiderationes, cum variis commentis, ſpectant. Exemplis hoc loco non opus eſt videntur.

S. F. D. DE SOLOECISMIS ET BARBARISMIS Dialogi de Caſis corrupta Eloquentia Objecta.

Perſtrinxit mihi perpetuum *Dialogum de Caſis corrupta Eloquentia*, & de mens ejus ultus cogitanti, mirum certeque videtur, qui fiat, ut eum tantum non contemnat, qui hac de re commentit fuit, exiſtimet argumen longus Latine ſcripturus eſſe. Etenim, quo minus hoc ego ſuam ſcriptis ſit affectui meum, interitus obſtat *Solœciſmi ſit ac Barbariſmi*, qui in ea poſitis obſervantur, quippe, cum vix ea res, eodem argumento, erat dignum eſſe, ſi incide De-

monſtrant. Itaque, ut unicuique hac de re integrum ſit judicare, *Solœciſmos* ac *Barbariſmos*, quos in *Dialogo de Cauſis corruptæ Eloquentiæ* annotavi, in medium producam, idque eo magis, quod hi ſatis mihi videantur barbaram & ærea ætate minorem Latinitatem indicare. Inſtituti, quod mihi propoſui, ratio non permittit, ut multis differentiam inter *Solœciſmos* & *Barbariſmos* vel examinem, vel contra eos, qui eam negant penitus, defendam, cum, ſalvo aliorum judicio, optimum mihi videar magiſtrum, communem illum Romanæ juventutis præceptorem, *Fabium Quinctilianum*, quem ſequerer, elegiſſe, quo judice *Inſtitut. Orator. I, 5. p. 60* edit. *Burman. Solœciſmus complexu orationis accidit*, at *p. 51 vitium, quod fit in ſingulis verbis, eſt Barbariſmus.* Quod igitur ad *Solœciſmos* attinet, horum tres leguntur in uno *Capite VI.* Nam *n. 4*, cum τῷ *tanta*, quod præceſſerat, reſpondere *quanta* debuiſſet, *quam* poſuit Autor, quando ait, *Ullane* tanta *ingentium opum ac magnæ potentiæ voluptas*, quam *ſpectare homines veteres & ſenes? n. 7*, vero duo ſatis ingentes *Solœciſmi* occurrunt: *illa ſecretiora & tantum ipſis* orantibus *nota, majora ſunt.* Sive *accuratam meditatamque* affert *orationem*, ſive *novam & recentem curam non ſine aliqua trepidatione animi* attulerit. Nam primum præcedenti numero plurali *orantibus* reſpondet verbum ſingulare *affert.* Deinde *ſive* in priori ſententia cum indicativo *affert*, & in poſteriori cum conjunctivo *attulerit* junctum legitur. Equidem Cel. *Chriſt. Auguſt. Heumannum* memini hos Autoris *Solœciſmos* excuſare, quia optimis quoque ſcriptoribus ſolet ſomnus obrepere, & quia inter ſcribendum ſoli argumento intenti a Grammaticorum regulis ſæpe aberramus. Quæ tamen an ſint iis, qui præjudicata antiquitatis opinione de hoc Dialogo non ſunt correpti, ſatisfactura, non immerito mihi videor dubitare. Quodſi enim de Autore hujus Dialogi, ejusque ætate, certo conſtaret, eadem quidem, qua id in reliquis fieri conſuevit, ratione parum accurate dicta excuſari poſſent. Cum vero illud tam ſit incertum, quam quod maxime, hæc mihi vitia non obſcure viden-

tur

ses Interiectiones nullo pacto adhiberi consilium fuit, nemoque
ignorat, quam sæpe Græci, & Latini Scriptores, ut Sententiæ
suæ decursum, aut celeritatem exprimerent, ἐφθέγξατο, καὶ
ἔφη, καὶ εἶπεν, ἀποκρινόμενος, καὶ ἐρωτῶν, καὶ ἀπορῶν, καὶ
ἐξαπορῶν, καὶ ἀπορούμενος, καὶ ἐπιστρέφων, καὶ ἐπιστρεφόμενος, καὶ
ἐπιστρεφόμενος πρὸς αὐτὸν, καὶ ἐπιστρεφόμενος πρὸς ἑαυτὸν, καὶ
ἐπιστρεφόμενος πρὸς τὸν ἕτερον, καὶ ἐπιστρεφόμενος πρὸς τὸν ἕτερον,
καὶ

religiosae rebus Atticum obtrectatorem, dicam me vitâ dignum. Ita *Cicero* vit. epift. 10 n. 3. *Virgilium audiebat, qui, si quemquam nunc videret Veronae, diceret: vivit Lib. IV, 720.* Sed nimis jam fectior fui cum in aliorum emphasi, non in *Scioppii*, Grammaticus non studiosis tantum, quod habet *Senica Epift. 95: Grammaticus non studiosis tantum, sed & facit.* Itaque ad *Barbarismos*, quos mihi vobis in fatyra dicto Dialogo imputabantur, me nullo interpellante mitto concertio. Prius tamen, quam rem aggrediar, hoc ab eo cavi, quodam de fyllo huius Dialogi pertinaciter negante. Exemto nec inficior, confpicuo illo Dialogo nonnulla mens ante digeftum. Sed mens haec nova & a nemine, quod fciam, adhuc dicta, nec ullo modo ad quintum ejus allatendum hoc minus facere videbatur, quod in ordine compofuit disjunctas aliquantum primo intuitu fortibus nimirum nitentes inter colligatas. Sine praemiis nimium eft negare, longe plura diverfi generis in hoc Dialogo reperiri, quae artis argumenta inter contemptae rudimenta. Illae, ut ex bene multis nonnulla indicem, pertinent nonnullae, *antanaclasis, epanalepsis, conversio, anadiplosis, paronomasia labor, fludium* & tot, reliqua. Imprimis ad argutiam tamen referendae fententiarum illae, quae in eodem fenfuum concurrunt, quo vero tam crebra eft mutatio ingenii in hoc Dialogo, ut pigeat, quae ad unum quodque attinent. Quo tamen omnium perfecti, fyllogismum ftatu effe in Dialogo noftro omnino fatemur veram effe conclufionem, quam ex tam longae Latinae artis regenae additione, mutuo tantummodo *Cupo XVIII* percurrens, & hoc primo dicendi ex eo praecifitus exemplum. *Nonnulli, qui in ea re ita abfurdum, ut — horrenda & impudens, & nudum & fordidum, fortius & audentius, formae & genera dicendi. — Si plenius & uberius, latius & ornatius, nitidius & elatius, & pro inflatis & tumore nec fpiritu & fenfu, exulante & fuccincto, a & exangume & attritum, antiqua atque obfoletum, a & fenfum & nervos.* Itaque hominem ornatum pla in nullo non Cupio fine ullo organo citandi poffunt, utque

atque eos, ut arbitrio perfundam, ferio e quoquam, qui ita loquitur Latine: stultus judicare aliquid potest, utrorum Dialogi argumenta sanis dignum haberi possint, cum vel illa mentem illam ſignificationem accreſcentibus ſatis teſtetur, exipsa his scriptus eſt Dialogus, ante loquens Latinus a prima ſua peregrinatu in eorum locutionibus ac ipſorum scribendi rationem diligentiſſimo. Hoc accedat obſervatum ille, quæ vis ſit accusativi, ambiti ad organicum, omnium reſerti monumenta. Quin in numero habendum eſt duos illos, qui ſcribit Cap. XIII. n. 6. antec. Dialogi: *Qui ſine commendatione notarium, ſine Dialectica ſatisfaciunt, neutre mente ſpirigunt.* Nam phraſin *ſatisfacere ſatisfactum* plus ſatis redolere adhuc non dicam ſenatus, cum quo parum commercii habuiſſe videtur Gentilium nemini eſt, qui accurate Cap. XXVI n. 6 *Quamquam in magna parte librorum ſuorum plus vis habeat, quam ſimplicitas, Dictorum* ſibi ſalterum: in hanc ſenſum ex ſententia Cl. *Cherii, Collatii Cur. Philer.* p. 41 pertinent illud Cap. III. n. 8 *Nemo cogitationum ſuas interiores humanis ſuperiores hoc ſenſu diciſſe, in vel ad cogitationum accedunt.* Sed eſſugit Vos: diciſſem, adnotationem ſuperfluam eſſe. Sinatæ locus, ubi ſecundo de Bruſio cum Dadino jurandum ſuperſtet. Videtur ille ita ſtare *Profecto Hercule, Hercule, Quod. Hac ſolicitudo hos diſſeri, his intendere, nonne tranſlatio eſt mentalitatem ſuam?* Ex quibus ſatis conſtat, Dialogi non tantum argumen ſenſu locutionibus uti, ſed etiam ita, qua aetatem ſolum per ſe ſatisqualibus tamen emendatis pejores fiant illi libri. Rubricellæ, quos jam nemo ferre in patrocinium poſſe arbitrabitur, ſi ſolum, locutio nonnulla *ne ſit altere Cap. XI. n. 3.* ita interpres Cl *Hieronymo*, voluptatemtia cum altero diſputata, deſcito scribit in antegreſſum modo. Nam *Iuris-Prudentia Herodi. II. 13. Contiuere*, omnes ſententiæ ſuæ, cum ſententia Viro Cl. adhibita, tantum abeſt, ut locum ſuperſtitionis huic diſſimul offerant, ut hanc ipſam tantum abſtergant, ut eam abſterſam elle, evincat, quia *ſententiæ* Patri Dominico dicatur, quod minime. Quo ſi ſenſu hic explicare, quid mentis vel attentæ ore dicere ſignificet, non inni-

tenuisse, quamvis negare nolim, notarum Dialogi inditarum fortitas facile Marmora, licet nitida supponas. Huc etiam referenda mihi videtur notio, quam inscisa marmori inscriptio, quoque idem sonat, quod *sanxit, inhibuitve nominare*, Lex Cic. II 14. 2: *Huius si quid nobis notitiae ne nominis est*; Cap. XXVI 1 2. Novo etiam vili fundique idem adhibet participium *tum, quum, priusquam* Cap. VIII 12. 8: *ab emendatione tua neque tum tumore, inquis, negligentiae tum dormisse, quum attonitus fuerit*; vid. Cap. XII 10. Durum etiam, & quo felio quid barbarum in Latinitate videatur loquendi genus *unus ac alter*, quod extruxit Cap. XXIII, 6. 5: *Unus inter hos dicendi ac sine affectu*. Num veteres dicerint *unus ac alter*, *unus vel alter*, *unus & item alter*, quo de re alibi. Neque infrequens veteribus est vocabulorum eiusdem fere *significationis* 2. 3. quando, *An confusionibus inquis, fundendis primordia fiunt, ac non semper exemplum cuncta ducunt?* pulc. Sic enim *Cicero pro Milone Cap. XIII*: *De praesidiis dicis manus ac infrequentiae*. *Voluntas ad aliquem deferre profic. vid. Philipp. III. 3.* Actuli ejus tamen veritatem non ex alterius fuerit obtrectatio, vix dubitare licet, quin indolentia difficilis ac barbara non multum peccet Autor Dialogi. Iaudatio ab officio nobis verbi agitare pro suggestione, quo ad Autori scribae pene familiaris, *Sic Cap. IV. 2. 2*: *Nam nec ea natura & indigna Patrae intermissio*; vid. Cap. XII 2. 13. 16. 18. Mere vero barbarum eft significatus verbi notatus pro derivatis, quo ab eius simplici ab ratione utarpatum, *Recte Cap. XXIV. 2. 1*: *Quum capiti ac tunic* veteres antiqui & in primis Cap. I 2. 3: *Neque enim debet, qui diuersum quoque partem fuscipiat, se malum* veteres & simplicissimum *Iste suforum temporum eloquentiam exacerbare* quoque *auctoritate*. Claritatem ex hoc loco patet, utrum Autori Dialogi cibil sibi significare, nisi *irritare*, dum pro mire fuo fatis frigido hic dus verbo illum fignificatu accommodatum, ut ob barbaris verbi vocare fignificatu dubium ultimo remanebat. Num vulg Gallis *Mali. dicere. II. 4. p. 28. Grauco. Qui fortior & vegetior, atque hac atque ut*

Ita effundebat, ut omnes pugnare desinerent. Et quemquam pene hoc pacto vidisse, ubique, qui pugnare desisterent, quam qui non essent, qui pugnare inciperent. Quod ut ipse, qui interfuerat, viderit, ego, qui non interfuerim, non possim affirmare, tamen ita scribit, ita ferunt. Ego vero, quemadmodum ipse, qui interfuerat, scribit, ita scribam. Ille, qui pugnare desisterent, quam qui non essent, qui pugnare inciperent, quam difficulter hominum temperabilis natura animadvertat, quam sit parata ad pugnandum, quam ad quietem, quam ipsa sibi ad pugnandum causa facilis sit ad quietem difficilis, ipse animadvertat. Ego, qui non interfuerim, quemadmodum ipse, qui interfuerat, scribit, ita scribam.

LIX. IN TENEBRIS, QUAM DIUTISSIME, EXITUM Solarium monumentum, quod sic notatur

præbet ad myſterium SS. Trinitatis eo facilius apprehendendum, obſervata & manifeſtata pridem, cujus Continuatio nunc ſequitur, ſtudio M. NICOLAI LÜTKENS, Eccleſiaſtæ Hamburgenſis in Billwerder.

Hamburgi, typis Franc. Dan. Bruncovii, 1731, 8. Plag. 11.

Expoſuerat Autor Pl.Rev.A.1706 Lipſiæ pro impetrandis Magiſtrorum privilegiis examini eruditorum Diſſertationem, quæ inſcriptionem præfert: *Zohar, antiquum Judæorum monumentum.* In ea præcipue de Autore hujus libri Cabbaliſtici & antiquitate diſſeruerat, multa in eo opera poſita, ut objectiones a *Morino* in antiquitatem illam eliminandam directas dilueret. Nunc eam curavit recudendam, & Sectione altera locupletavit, qua erudite pertractat ſumma capita de argumento libri *Zohar*, ejus methodo, ſtilo, partibus, fine, uſu, editionibus, verſionibus, Commentariis. Præfixit inſcriptionem quoque ei novam, quæ conſentit cum ea, quam ſupra attulimus. Excuſa eſt *Pars hæc prima Altonaviæ typis Henr. Chriſtiani Hüllii.* Quam, biennio elapſo, excepit Continuatio, quam vocat Autor *Diſſertationem poſteriorem.* Et quidem *Sectio* ejus tantum *prima* nunc exiit, conſtans Capitibus ſex & Epilogo, nec non Præfatione. Suſpicamur, unam & alteram ejus partem proxime eſſe ſecuturam. Fatendum eſt, inſignem libri *Zoharis* eſſe uſum ad Judæos recentiores refellendos. Inſunt enim ei rudera de *Trinitate*, & expoſitiones V. T. dictorum, quæ *Chriſtus* & Apoſtoli æque de *Meſſia* interpretati ſunt, Judæi vero poſtea miſere detorſerunt. Dolendum tamen, interpolatores nonnulla inſeruiſſe, & *R. Simeonem*, Autorem libri potiſſimum, faviſſe Philoſophiæ Orientali, uti patet ex methodo docendi allegorica, doctrina de emanationibus Dei, de duplici Adami forma

lim, *Patrem* etiam & Fratrem ac Giulielo filiorum, & purgatione & spoccatali nuncium, & falsedicitatem pernantem Dei, imo mentes magis, fidei revelationi, peccatis hoc incantorum ultimique necessaria, quibus Chaldæorum & Magorum Philosophia fruitur. Palmetis *Zakarie* pro eft Commentaria in Pentateuchum, confilium Dialogi inter *R. Simeonem ben Jochai* & Gilgoiden qui inferius. Hinc excipitur libelli *Sephira de Zeniutha, Idra rabba kadischa, & Idra zutta kadischa*, qui Commentaria qui fuit in Pentateuchum inferti. *Sephira Idrah*, VVII, eft vel ex voce *caffi*, qui *Simeoni acclamavit*, clamavit, vel ex Dan. XII, 7. Sunt de ubi libelli, qui vocantur *Idrah*, quorum longa narrationes, unius eadem *Idrah kadischa*, *Idrah Sa barra*, *Idrah Zuta Idrah Zuta*. Antiqui, de quo differit Simeone in cœtu ven Sanctum XIII, cum filiali catalan in occidentalem myfteriorum transfert *Jonatan Ben Uziel*, quem *R. Gedalia*, cum habuit pro fuo, quem *R. Mofes Leo Seppedianus*, *R. Moyses Barchaicus*, *R. Hayim Vitalis* fuo expofitioni in Pentateuchum inferuit verba *Zoharis* per modum interpolis, qua ftatim ex *Zohar* defumta effe fatis patebit. Autorem libri ignorat fere *R. Simeon*, fibus *Kilaphe*, *Gilgolai*, & interpolatorem. *Rabbi Abraamo* eft impulit Interpretatio *Hadarinae* & interuis. Præcepter *Rosenmuel*, *R. Abdia*, A. C. 1170 floruit *R. Mofes Nacmanus*, fimilis fuit a Romania mutatus, fefe abfolvit cum fuffet per duodecim annos in carcere, qui fortes vocem calcitrare nefcio, & nitro fpeculatus eft. Orta fuit Gallicus Interpretes eft verbis de *Mafia* habita. *R. Juda ben Bafa* erat Thamitum præcepit. Antiquitates *Zohar* eft? Antec compendet ex tenus locutorum *R. Simeoni*, *R. Abba*, *R. Jofe*, *R. Chija*, *R. Jotchan*, *R. Eliefer* fic fuit, quarum longitus fub *Adriano* fecundo, Legislatore *Abraha* ? ex dialecto Hierofolymorum & Talmudica, imperiori verbum *Jonathanis & Onkeli* : ex teftimonio de Trajano & Mafia : ex contentis mihi.

ribus aliis, & inprimis ex assumtis vocibus Græcis ac Latinis. Vocabula Italica & Hispanica interpolatoribus transscribit. Diluit deinde objectiones *Morini*, & urget, mentionem de punctis vocalibus ac accentibus antiquitati nil derogare, quia Codex Mischnicus accentum, quibus cum punctis illis nexus sit arctissimus, & *literæ nun mysticæ* quoque, mentionem injiciat. Obiter addo, verosimile esse, literas in Bibliis Hebraicis mysticas spirare spes Judæorum de suo *Messia*, & iniquitatem in *Jesum*. Testor inductionem. Masoretæ jam mystici *Nun* meminerunt. *Theodorus Hasæus* olim quæstionem moverat, quid significaret *Nun* inversum, finale in medio, & suspensum. Sed nemo publice hunc modum apte solvit. Succedit nunc *Continuatio*, seu *Sectio I*, *Dissertationis posterioris*, de tribus in una indivisa Dei essentia personis. *R. Simeon* sæpius provocat ad dogmata, majorum per manus tradita. Deus dicitur *Lev. XVI*, *18*, אֲדֹנָי יְהוָה. *R. Simeon* docet, per vocem *Elohim* designari *judicem*: per *Jehovah* significari Deum *misericordem*: per יְהוָה notari duas voces *Jehovah* & *Elohim*, i. e. Deum, cujus misericordiam impii commutent in judicium vindictæ. Patet hinc antiquitas punctorum vocalium. Addit *R. Simeon*: Hic indicantur *tres personæ*, ג' דרגין per nomina *Adonai*, *Jehovah* & *Elohim*, ac *qualibet persona distincta est ab alia*; *& quamvis hoc ita sit, omnes tamen sunt unum & conjuncta in uno, neque separantur alia ab alia.* Vox *Eloeh* judicem notat *Psalm. LXXXII*, *6*, *7*, *Exod. VII*, *1*, *XXII*, *7*, *8*, *26*, *Jo. X*, *34*. Sed num ubique? Putemus, ea denotari *substantiam venerandam ob potestatem supremam*, vel absolute talem, vel ab ea cum altero communicatam. Vox יהוה videtur liberationem, misericordiam & salutem, involvere *Exod. VI*, *3*, *7*, *8*, *XXXIV*, *6*, *7*, *Es. XLIII*, *11*, *Exod. XII*, *12*. *Darga* notat in *Zohare personam*, quod plurimis hic firmatur exemplis. Decem tamen *sephiroth* quoque inibi dicuntur *dargin*. Et tum vox *eminentes Dei proprietates*, judice Nostro, designat.

gant. *Sabas Castus, Sabinus alii, Sabaei, & Sabi Asiæ populi*, quos Ptolemæus & recentiores memorant Indicarum nationum. Venet. 1778. 8vo. Pars 1. Ptolemæus Geographiæ Codex Græcus ex vetustissimis Codicibus emendatior, & plenior, cum tabulis antiquis & recens delectis pene mutilis, cum aliis tabulis, cui Pag. 49 accessit Geographiæ Ptolemæi Supplementum. Pars 2. Ejusdem Geographiæ Codicum recensio, ejus quæ supersunt tabulæ, & Supplementum. Pars 3. Ejusdem Geographiæ Codicum recensio, ejus quæ supersunt tabulæ, & Supplementum. Pars 4. Ejusdem Geographiæ Codicum recensio, ejus quæ supersunt tabulæ, & Supplementum. Pars

Alii omnes *Sephiroth* convertunt ad indicandas Meſſiæ proprietates. B. *Buddeus* non multum præſidii collocavit in trinitate *Zohariſtica*, quippe quæ Arianis plus faveat, quam Orthodoxis. Diſtinguit Autor inter formulas loquendi inconcinnas & rudera ipſa veritatis. *Jo. Bened. Carpzovius* ingenue fatetur, Cabbalam *R. Simeonis* refertam eſſe multis ſuperſtitionibus, nugis & incantamentis. Spes eſt, Autorem loca *Zoharis* de Meſſia eodem modo eſſe collecturum & illuſtraturum. Utinam in eodem clivo ſudaſſet Autor Cabbalæ denudatæ. A doctiſſimo Autore in poſterum hoc exſpectari meliora poſſunt, quo major eſt ejus cognitio literaturæ Hebraicæ, cujus quippe ſpecimen eſſe luculentum juſſit præſentem *de Zohar* Diſſertationem, aut Diſſertationis potius particulam.

MODESTA ET SOLIDA RESPONSIO ad Virum Clariſſ. STEPHANI VITI iniquiſſimum librum, quem inſcripſit Apologiam, in qua noſtram Evangelicam Doctrinam in Synodo Dordracena proſcriptam eſſe, B. LUTHERUM, Formulæ Concordiæ Autores, ceterosque antiquiores Theologos Eccleſiæ Lutheranæ, a doctrina Supralapſariorum alieniſſimos fuiſſe, nihil denique eorum, quæ VITUS doctrinæ noſtræ objecit, merito objici, luculenter evincitur, CL. VITUS autem innumerorum conviciorum, paralogiſmorum, doli mali etiam, & levitatis, modeſte coarguitur. Accedunt Stricturæ ad ejusdem VITI Vindicias, Autore M. GEORGIO LUDOVICO OEDERO.

Hambur-

Hamburgi, apud viduam Felgineri, 1732, 8.
Alph. 1 plag. 14.

Totum titulum adſcripſimus, ut hic brevioribus nobis eſſe liceat. Nimirum juſtis de cauſis verborum parciores erimus in libro, quem cum voluptate totum legimus, ea tantum excerpturi, ex ipſa potiſſimum Præfatione, quæ ad hiſtoriam libri & præjudicium qualecunque de eo pertinent. Cum ſilentium præſtantiſſimorum Virorum, quos in *Apologia* vehementiſſime laceſſiverat Cl. *Vitus*, is ita interpretaretur in *Vindiciis*, quaſi non eſſet, quod regeri poſſet, perſuaderi ſibi ab amicis paſſus eſt Autor Max. Rev. ut efficeret, ne vacua in aula diutius ille triumpharet. De ſummis Diſputationis capitibus ex ipſo, quem propoſuimus, titulo ſatis conſtat. Dicendi genus eſt non modo terſum, &, quantum res ipſa patitur, Latinum, quod oſtendat virum de ſchola etiam bene merentem, ſed etiam acutum, & tale, quod dormitare lectorem eruditum non patitur: interim modeſtum, Chriſtiano homine & Theologo ſcilicet dignum. *Quanquam enim*, inquit Max. Rev. Autor, *Vito, cujus libello nullum intemperantiorem videre unquam contigit, niſi* Weislingeri Friſs Vogel, *& ſimiles aliquot, acerbiores dicere velis, nulla fieret injuria, ſi ſale perfricaretur mordaci; at argumento & dignitati cauſæ, quæ hoc genus dicendi reſpuit, & moribus comtioribus ſeculi injuria fieret. .. Multo minus Eccleſiam Reformatam duris inceſſi verbis, ut ille quidem noſtram duriſſimis, in qua* furorem regnare *dixit.* Ne tamen, quantum ad ipſas res, molliter nimis cum *Vito* actum putemus, vel ex Indice licet cognoſcere, in quo *Vitus male allegat*; indicantur loca 12: *Viti convicia plurimis omiſſis*, indicantur paginæ 24: *Vitus doli mali reus* agitur undequadrageſies, qui numerus nos admonebat ſupplicii flagellationis Judaicæ: *Viti Contradictiones* duodequadraginta paginis indicantur: *Viti*

para-

paralipsin vrgunate 44. qui quidem in genere fatetur Cl. Oudorp *nelle* facilem fuit, quam in alio, ut sita sit, quam fili, videatur. *Lenitas Fili* autem ita sita, ego nostras intellexi vult Auctor, *quicquid ignorantiae errore, de quibus Irenaeum fuit, de Valentinianis* ipsi viderat, quo in genere illud etiam refert, quod falsum fit recipi ad Cl. Philosophum, *Christianum Wolfium*, cuius scripta eum non legisse, ita vbique patere in libello probare non necesse fit imprimis. *Quaestio ad antiquos Ecclesiarum coetus & Vitae provectae* (verba & hoc fasc. Cl. Oudorp) *retro deducendum respondi. Quae e Paraclete colligerat, disputat contra, his antiquis laudatis & iterum atque iterum Christianum Virum expleti, ne vim vi tradam, quod contra hanc Virum parce fortis suadeo fit. Neque vero hac ita fentio, quasi e me postulanda profectio fuit credarum, laudare & praedicare, sed quod contra istum adversarium facienda esse videtur. Possunt illa pulchrum habere videri, sed hoc sili, qui idem sentiunt. Incitia in manus non venerunt. Vtri ergo ita, ut nulla, in Irenaeum scripta, & maxime studio aliqua partium intemperantia impedit, qui scribunt, vtrum *ille fabulam Valentinianam Vivus exprimere*, quem *plane diuersum Oudorpo videri* dicit. Nec judicio, quo longiore libri, multo de variis locis digesti, recensionem absolvemus, tum quod abhorrere a nostris inflitutis controversiarum id genus tractationes putamus, tum quod ea commode quidem fieri possit, nisi momenta utriusque partis e religione pedita. Erud. virum vere condemnare nolle, Virum Clariffimum & multorum meritorum Theologi & Christiani moderari ac fopiendi vel, non minus quam acuti & acris defensoris, quaedam praecipitantiora, qui agro concepcia subiecta fere, negligentur adeo inverecundia, & tot quaerendi vitia deformantem, librum fundit*

ACTORUM ERUDITORUM,

Quæ Lipſiæ publicantur,

SUPPLEMENTA.

Tomus X. Sect. VI.

JO. PETRI BELLORII, ROMANI, ANNOTATIONES, nunc primum evulgatæ, in XII priorum Cæſarum Numiſmata, ab ÆNEA VICO, Parmenſi, olim edita, noviter additis eorundem Cæſarum imaginibus, majori forma a præſtantioribus Chalcographis æri inciſis, Eminentiſſimo ac Reverendiſſimo Principi, Domino D. ALEXANDRO S Mariæ in Coſmedin S. R. E. Diacono Cardinali ALBANO, dicatæ.

Romæ, impenſis Fauſti Amidei in via curſus, 1730, fol. Alph. 1, cum Tabb. æn. 84.

Serius paulo, quam ſperavimus, ad nos pervenit liber præſtantiſſimus, qui duorum, quibus nemo paulo humanior non aſſurgit, Virorum celeberrimorum, ex Præfatione, ſive vitam ac ſtudiorum rationem, ſive libros, ab iis editos, ſpectes, uberius cognoſcendorum, nomina præfert, *Æneæ* nempe *Vici*, Parmenſis, & *Jo. Petri Bellorii*. At ea ipſa, ut auguramur, perficient, ut etiamnum non inviti cognoſcant Lectores noſtri, quæ breviter de eo in medium afferemus. Edidit *Æneas Vicus* Par-

anno A. 1693. & quibus nuper auctus inscriptorii, duodecim pergenus Codicum, manuscriptis, qui Bibliothecæ Regiæ Imperialis est per *Io. Mabillonium* A. 1724. Quorum editionem exemplis cum veteribus inveniantur, utque apud Bibliophilos pretium duplo auctiorem; *De Re rustica Romanorum*, quæ ex Agronomicorum principe, omnis rationi libri antiquæ cognitionem conferunt expolitque ea ratione, ut Codicum vitiis, qui partibus nonnunquam arctatis praminuntur, restitui formæ a Palladianis, qui tam florebant, Codicibus, quæ supersunt, restituendæ. Ad conditionem enim formæ denuntiatur Vir ad hoc studia natus paucissimis modis subditorum, & ex ipsorum Codicum dignitate diu cum tractatis ita fingitur, ut quibus jam facile antiquis restituit *Fragmenta Antiquitatis* reperiat, quibus ita restituendis fuit, paucarum rerum, ut antiquissimus Bibliothecarum gnarus facere possit. Habent igitur hi duo in *Vita* examinata, & *Bulletin* celebrimia Autoritatem, cum duobus & exquisitis, ut ex singulis a plurimis Viris eruditis, quibus simul veluti magno apparatu auxiliorum Bibliothecæ profluit, plus profecto laudisquorum pulla videantur. Specimina si vacabunt offerre haud una fecisse poterimus; sed, cum summa doctrina summum brevitatis interest *Bulletin*, plus, atque adeo ipsi verba ejus exponenda videntur. Laudatus harum curarum capidus ad librum librum, cujus pecter per Tabulis notis, longe diligentissime Codices, evolvit, adlegare, ut arbitramur, non invitus libelle.

Des Sel. Römischen Rechts vollständige Quaestiones Rechts-Fragen &c.

& de

JACOBI CAROLI SPENGLERI PLENIOR DOCTRINA Juris Publici Imperii Romano-Germanici.

Tomus VII.

Francofurti & Lipsiæ, impensis Georgii Marci Knochii, 1729. 4. Alph. 3 plog. 4

Quin-

Quinquennium fere intercessit reliquerit, ex quo constituit Ottonem hujus Operis curatorem, fed consentiat laborem & diligentiam Ioannis S. Symeonis etiam fere intercessisse. Postquam vero inter alia bona defuncti Auctoris petita quoque libri proclus ad scribendum perducti, atque propria Auctoris manu confecti, ut ajunt ei, Bibliopola inde Ioannes, quem primum potuit & facultatem nactus operum, ut tantur integris Schematis, a Symeone non iniuria studio, ingenio & industria, quem ipse Tamini gloriabatur, notis conditis illustrandum. Quam ob rem, ait, nobis certa ratione videtur, Conradum Algermissen, Theologiae Professorem, Collegii Seminarii Diocesani Regiomontani, neque non fere reliquos dulcem nobis errorem ereptum esse, & hodie ei demandatum parte, reliquis quoque operis & studii laboribus Tamini & publicum munus praeste, ut Semeleti quoque gratia cautum videre Tamini nemo negavit, quod optimum habeant conditionem. Tamini vel maximum nos in Anno M. Dc. Lxxxiii. dedicationis nostrae, jam finitum opus bona Tamini Vita ornare placet, in quo Nunc Publici Ioannes Liber I. & in illo Nunc Bibliorum propositum. Cap. I. de Collegiali Ecclesia, Cap. II. Parochia, Praepositi, Tituli & Ornamenta, & Capita II. de Ecclesiarum Filiabus, Pabulatione & Sacrificiis agens, in Nunc Tamiani, agitur. Haec cum praeter opinionem nostra adjecta ab ingenuum nostrarum dignitatem non videantur, ipsi, harum Autor, si modestiae flagrantia Operis reficiatur, his non desit perficiendum. Multo hoc Tomo continentur, quae illi via solebris invenire, & quaenam ea est Praepositurae atque ac Ecclesiarum indoles, ut in dem magis magisque solenda fapias contenta, multa autem, quae nullo modo tamen temporibus gesta fuit, hoc Tomo primo vice recensentur. Specialius hoc non intendimus, quo per aliquot pagellas diu- Pag. 12. tius Ecclesiarum notitia diu fenebit incrementum. Quod enim ad ipsum, Ecclesiarum Bavariae in nulla his fere Secula XVII Principibus reliquis Sunt Nunc Imperatoris nobilis, cum e Ecclesiis antiquissimis temporibus Ecclesiae Ecclesiasticis, ut

& Anno & Brandeburgicum, hoc eodem potissimum Decennio, Leopoldum Marchionem, ejus filium Equitem, non honorariorum non dumtaxat, sed ex parte omnium expeditionum. Hic autem eandem haud minorem Fortunæ obtinere Amor, ante Secalum XVII. ut Electricum nimirum *Regio Electoralis vel Dignitatis Regia* tantum non accessit, fub Seculi vero illius initium *Regio Maiestatis*, nomine laudatus, & velut in testamentorum *Prætum* locatus, nempe Electorem. Quibus dictionis pedibus, ab eodem Augusto Rege Tit. 17. in regnum pulsus imperii Electorum jus hæpdum præfentibus non infuturum, & non interruptio ordine omnes recenseris; unde *Tuscorum regius*, Brandeburgi Electus, *Austriacus Augusti*, Electus *Ferdinandi III.* Electus *Maximilianus Leopoldi*, & Electus *Bavarus Josephus*, Imperii Electores, ordine non ordine, nominati. Hinc præcipuarum notionum cumulus, & Corporationes, quibus jura, quibus Electores competere contendat, refertur. Deinde Successionem notat, qui eandem procedentem, pro Regibus, ab illis succedentibus Electoribus inter quos tredecim numerantur. His expositis, ad alium quæstionem deducendum, progreditur, quinam & quotuplex, & Electus quos Regibus Electoribus Principes concurrent. Quo accedunt non autem digna, quam dubia, quæ de summorum partium generali, & in hoc inter Principum primo, & secundo genitura, inter Principum regia, hæreditate Electrici, dilucidat. Pulsus in de proximis Electorum ex pag. 60 fq. qua prole Ducis Antelucis quam pro Ducibus Bergensibus, & cæteroibus & exemplis altera aqua lance expenditur. Nec 67. 68. 69. Dux Lotharingiæ pro fublimiori fua potentia, & Electricia objici, fine cauffa; fed, pulsus Dania Sobrarum ecclesiis vindicatis, non quidem Electoratus Regi alias Electo, nunc Saxoniæ, quo humanda cella fortiri, Lotharingiæ plus denegatur, quamvis & illum secundo ab primo Electore in Sicilium & Neapolim jure Electoratus successore haud dubitaverint. Denique ne singularium quidquam de-

Electore, Magni Ducis Hetruriæ successore circa bonorum successionem, de successione, quæ ad Ducem Carolum Guelfum, D. Gregor. XI. ex stirpe Brunsuicensi, Ducem Brunsuicensem, & Principem Lunæburgensem, non esset transitura in aliquem ex Principibus ejusdem stirpis. At hos, qui Electoris hoc diploma impugnarunt, Ducem Ernestum Augustum, Principem Ernestum, & Augustum Fridericum, Ducem Brunsuicensem, non Electores esse, quum Electoratus ejusdem stirpis penes Ducem Georgium sit.

D. Dubois, Docteur en Droit, Professeur en Droit Canon & Droit Civil de l'Université de Douay.

1. c.

D. D. GODOFREDI DE KEFFER, MAGNÆ Britanniæ Regis & Electoris Brunsuic-Lunæburgici Consiliarii Aulici, Memoriæ de Publicis alicubi terrarum constitutionibus in Germania, maxime necessariis, & de Constitutione Publica Imperii Romani, Ad Cap. 10. Capitulationis Domini Josephi Regis. Observationes & cum Notitia Provinciarum in eadem Capitulatione, & publicæ pacis & ordinis Germaniæ, imprimis Imperii, Majestatum, & in singulos Imperii Status & Ordines, & Statuum in se, & ad Imperium, Jura, & Privilegia, Statuta, & alia publicæ constitutionis documenta.

Hannoveræ, apud Joh. Godofredum Ludolphi, Schulzium, 1720. 4.

Alph. 3 fl. 20.

Magnum, a duobus Viris haud infimis judicio Cancellariæ Brunsuicensis, publicum hoc monumen, quinetiam ad h. l. usque

Imperii legibus uſuras ſaltem admitti, non ſolum fortiter impugnavit, verum etiam illum e Themidis ſacrario expulit, ejecit, exterminavit fortunatiſſime. Nemo enim quisquam majori felicitate hoc opus exequi potuiſſet, præter Illuſtrem Autorem, qui, præter exquiſitam ac ſingularem, qua in jure pollet, doctrinam, a multis retrò annis, in veteribus chartis Diplomatibusque conquirendis, quæ antiquam Germaniæ conditionem repræſentant, nullis ſumtibus laboribusque pepercit. His præſidiis inſtructus, ad ſcribendum hunc librum, quem Germanicæ antiquitatis theſaurum jure meritoque vocaveris, acceſſit. Sed, qui communem errorem feliciter profligavit, communes etiam methodi leges deſe-
§. 3. ruit. Neque enim de Doctorum autoritate magnopere fuit ſolicitus, tum quia aſſenſum JCtorum reperturum ſe difficulter crederet, tum quia contraria opinio communem regulam conſtitueret, iique, qui veram ſententiam ante ipſum propugnaverant, problematis inſtar eandem pro-
4. poſuiſſent; neque diſcrimen inter uſuras, fœnus & intereſſe, determinat, propterea quod integram numerisque ſuis abſolutam de uſuris Commentationem ſcribere, rem exiſtimaret & longioris operis, & ab inſtituto ipſius plane alienam. Atque certe non multum differt, utrum fructus illos, quos quis ex re aut pecunia ſua conſequitur, uſuras, aut fœnus, aut intereſſe, appellaveris, ſi modo his verbis intellexeris fructus ſortis civiles, quos debitor creditori in incrementum ſortis ipſi mutuo datæ annuatim præſtare aut dare promiſit. Res tota eo redit, ut, quænam uſuræ juſtæ licitæque ſint,
5, 6, 7. diſpiciamus penitius. Illuſtrat hanc rem ex Romano Pontificioque jure Cl. Autor, & ſat firmis invictisque argumen-
8. tis, nunquam Pontificum decreta, quoad uſuras, obſervaſſe Germanos, ipſosque potius Pontifices hanc antiquam Germaniæ conſuetudinem confirmaſſe, evincit, cujus rei clarum teſtimonium præbent *Martini V*, & *Calixti III*, Pontificum Maximorum, Bullæ ex Seculo XV, quæ in *Extravagantibus communibus* titulo emtionis venditionis inſertæ ſunt. Diſci-
9. mus ex iis, 1) pervetuſtam, laudabilem juſtamque conſue-

tudi-

eadem regula, quod autem eadem quod quibus cætera eadem, ratio, eadem & illorum quæ ad illa. Et ita deinceps. Eadem prorsus proportio, qui qui proximus ad quem, & qui remotus ad quem, eadem proportio qui proximus ad quem, & qui remotus ad quem. Sunt enim A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. K. omnes æquales, & in his, diversi ordines, quorum unusquisque habet eandem proportionem, & eandem, qui omnium primus & omnium ultimus habet æqualia, quando hujusmodi, quæ dicta sunt, fuerint. Et quando hujusmodi, quæ dicta sunt, fuerint. Et Pandion hanc proportionem demonstrat eodem modo, quo demonstravimus, quod proportio primi ad ultimum est sicut proportio unius ad numerum, qui est ultimus in ordine, & hoc est, quod voluimus demonstrare

ut prædia & regiones tam vili pretio venderentur, quæ noſtris temporibus decem tanto pluris æſtimantur. Omnis eorum reditus ex agricultura, re pecuaria, & vino; eæque ſolæ & gratiſſimæ opes. Hinc, cum ſine pecunia nemo fere vivere, is vero, qui ea abundabat, uſuras in pecunia exſoluturum debitorem, minime ſperare poterat, venditiones rerum ſub lege & conditione reluendi & vendendi excogitarunt. Ut vero creditores callidi & verſuti exactione annuarum uſurarum ſe liberarent, non prius numos ſolvebant debitori, quam prædium illud, ex quo annuos reditus & fructus perciperent; utendum poſſidendumque ipſis tradidiſſet. Sed, ne debitor paternis avitisque laribus, quod ſatis lugubre ac triſte videbatur Romanis, in perpetuum carere opus haberet, luitionem ſibi reſervavit, attamen, quia ob nimiam pecuniæ raritatem illa valde incerta eſſet, vel nullum certum tempus, intra quod pignus lueretur, adjecerunt, vel illud debitoris unice commiſerunt arbitrio. Et hæc vera cauſa eſt, quare debitor vel venditor cenſus a creditore non adigi potuit, ut prædium relueret, ne ſagax aſſutusque creditor tempus aucuparetur, eoque tempore ſolutionem urgeret, quo diſſolvere æs alienum debitoris prohiberet inopia. Inde in creditorem dominium ejusmodi prædii, non quidem in perpetuum, ſed ad tempus, usque dum relueret debitor, tranſiiſſe conſequitur, tum quia dubiæ res erat aleæ, an & quando debitor pignus redemturus eſſet, tum quia debitor facile alteri concedere poterat nomen domini illius prædii, cujus fructibus ſe plane abdicaverat. Etenim Germani in contractibus pactisque magis rem, quam miſeras anxiasque juris, quas feliciter ignorabant, ſubtilitates reſpiciebant. Quapropter creditor ſæpe pactus eſt, re oppignorata utendi fruendi, quanti ipſe poſſet ac vellet, cum is ac dominus caſum & interitum rei præſtare debuit, ſortisque fecit jacturam, ſi quando res, ex qua cenſum accepit, etiam citra ipſius culpam periit. Indicat hoc nomen pignoris dominus (*Pfands-Herr*), pignoratitium dominium (*Pfands-Herrſchafft*), ac quotidianum exercitium

eorum,

eorum, qui in Germania non ex Imperii quam aliorum ex-
pignorate bonis, qui plenario dominio, prater usum fi-
ructus alienandi facultatem, gaudent. Quorum omnium
in his tamen verbotum erum, quibus hoc nostro statuto fi- 13.
ductis controvertitur latitera, illi ignorare perhibentur. Inde
perobscura ac perdifficilis quæstionum facilis subortio, fi ea,
quæ supra collocuti sumus, principia in omnem recurrentia
fuit dubitat ambiguitas in eam scripsam contra veritas
ut ejus quoque data recuperandæ inflitutæ potest, fi quæ-
do ejus opprimentes a creditore in rerum translata sint. Cum
enim dominium & pericolum rei in creditorem devolutum
esse, pignus, quoque dominium, in tertium valide transferre
potuit, cui opus erat, ut pristini domini, pignoris recupe-
randi impotentes, & quia omnia inter debitorem & tertium,
non novum prorsi possessorem, negotiatio intercedit, non
ipsum, fed creditorem, ejusque hæredes, actione convenire
possent debitor. Formam eadem principia nata patet, quo-
propter creditor Germaniæ formam accipiat, fi ea pignori
data, sive dolo, sive culpa, sive casu, pereant, propterea quod
creditor pignoris dominium nactus est, & ex natura do-
minii eidem quoque bona fides debeat; quam locorum optimo
modo obtinet. Quamquam dubitare possimus, an ipsa
fit de fatisfiet possit ista Doctrinæ, qui nimio juris Ro-
mani amore abrepti, non ex clarris Digestorum Codicisque
firmatum nugare aut in dubium vocare audeant. Id fortasse
eft, quod nuper magistratum pignori oppositum in debitorem
remittit interdum dominium. Sed hoc eius fuisse, & folum
non, quando debitoris folum fatis ergaliam explorationem
habuisse creditor, aut exigua pecuniæ summa minus data ac- 23.
ta. In minoris momenti pignoribus quidem quinquenii
exemplum effici potest, ubi plenum dominium usque ad
debitorem latitudinem in creditorem transferatur. Ex qua
pignoris Germanici natura quæstio, an per rebenda in pi-
gnora Germaniæ prædictis quasi, decidi potest, quam non
debuit Auctor. Hæc in rem forum contrahentium, ut
ratione, quæ non graves ultra prodeat, penitus inferre-
tur. 14.

nantes. Et vitia calculi delitescere, non inconcinne pertendit. Quemadmodum enim, ut ex Geometria notum est, ubi plures progressus infra se latent, ibi tamen calculus difficile expectoratur. Contingunt hujus rei varia exempla, quæ ad Medicinam directe non attinent. Ita autem judicamus, ut ex omnibus hujus operis numeris formulis, ne minima diffentiarum inter sectiones tangentium regula ne concurrentium, & secantium proportione objecta fuerit demonstrata, non pro cum aquatione ad curvam quæsitam, quæ ad Mechanicam, & Geometriam subalternatur transeamus, quæ, quamvis ordine naturæ sit cognitione. Tabetur & interdum, habet & ossa, ut ajunt, quæ ad Medicinam directe non attinent. Ita autem judicamus, ut ex omnibus hujus operis numeris formulis, ne minima differ

dorum, dici quemlibet eorum idolatrum, si hanc non- 1. 3. 28.
nisi, ad eos omnes pertinet, quos in corpus Ecclesiæ
Dominus comparavit, & ad quorum vitam, & mores non
parum conferre potuerunt. Quamobrem ut ad Ecclesiæ 1. 3. 28.
unitatem fructus servandi, tempus, & locus adhibendus
esset, omnes olim ex Ægyptiis in Unitatis Ecclesiæ adhuc
infantis, & tenellæ gremium, ut ex Israelitis in Ecclesiæ
ætate florentissima pullulavit, abolitis, & sepultis
Arianis non fuere Ecclesiæ servitiorum vultum in omnia ele- 1. 3. 28.
ganti, & decora forma, ut nunc est, effictum. Quæ ut
Ecclesiæ pacificæ monumenta inspici possunt, ædificia ita
Ecclesiæ in statu pressi deseruntur. Odiosum ex- 1. 3. 28.
istimo, quæ ad Ecclesiæ pacificæ ornatum pertinent, enu-
merare. Verum quæ ad Ecclesiæ in statu pressi cultum
pertinent hoc pacto breviter enarrare, non is, credo, est
molestus, qui non sit ingratus. Ecclesiæ in statu pressi 24 & 25.
ædificia, & templa, in quibus omnia deficiebant, quæ
sunt, in quibus olim fuerunt, ut ex Ecclesiæ pacificæ ædi-
ficiis figura cognoscitur, ut ex ruinis amphitheatra cognos-
cunt eruditissimi viri, parietes humidissimi, obscuræ, hu-
mi depressæ, ut ex Ecclesiæ pacificæ templis, quæ
nunc sunt, cognoscitur, ut ex Ecclesiæ pacificæ templis,
quæ olim fuerunt, ædificia, quæ nunc sunt, cognoscuntur,
ut ex ruinis, ædificiorum proportiones, quæ
olim fuerunt, cognoscuntur, ut ex Ecclesiæ pacificæ 25. 26.
templis, & ruinis, ædificiorum ornatus cognoscitur, dicta de
ædificiis, quibus templa Ecclesiæ pacificæ olim fuerunt,
quæ nunc sunt, dicta sunt. Ecclesiæ in statu pressi
templa quæ nunc sunt, dicere necesse est, quæ olim fuerunt.
Ut templi clausum, & obductum, quibus ædificiis il-
lud nunquam habere licet, dicere necesse est, ædificium
habere non licet. Ecclesiæ pacificæ templa ex fenestris lu-
cem accipiebant, Ecclesiæ in statu pressi templa ex fe-
nestris obturatis nunc lux, nec lucem non accipiunt.

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rite ſolverent. Multis iisdemque evidentiſſimis teſtimoniis id probat Conſ. Autor, ſententiamque ſuam exipſis Actis comitialibus confirmat. Quo ipſo finem huic Commentationi imponit, quam Diplomata, chartæ & appendices, valde utilem, atque fructuoſam reddunt.

JO. FRID. POLAC, J. U. D. & PROF. JURIS Extra-Ordin. in Academ. Viadr. nunc vero Rintel. evocati Prof. Jur. Ordin. Syſtema Jurisprudentiæ Civilis Germanicæ antiquæ, ex ipſis fontibus Legum antiquiſſimarum Germanicarum, quotquot earum ſuperſunt, depromtum, methodo commoda ad genuina Juris principia revocatum.

Lipſiæ, apud hæredes Lanckiſios, 1733, 4.
Alph. 1 pl. 16.

Dandum hoc eſt ſeculo præſenti, quod ſtudium Juris Germanici, quamvis diu ſatis delituerit, nunc tandem in dies magis magisque efflorescere incipiat, ex quo inveteratum illud præjudicium, quo laboravit per tot retro ſecula Germania noſtra, exſtirpatum, &, ſi non apud omnes, apud intelligentiores tamen, penitus extinctum eſt, datum nempe fuiſſe repudium omnibus legibus patriis, antiquis inprimis, ab eo ſcilicet tempore, quo Jus Romanum receptum, & tanto ſtudio ac fervore apud noſtrates numeroſa & pene infinita Commentariorum multitudine illuſtratum fuit. Nemo enim tunc temporis de moribus patriis cogitavit, cum foris noſtris Romanæ ſaltem leges obſtreperent, quo factum, ut bona noſtra Cenſitica in Romanorum Emphyteuſin, pacta familiæ in fideicommiſſa transmutata, & fere pleræque patriæ conſuetudines cum Romanis confuſæ fuerint. Suboluit itaque hoc multis de Jurisprudentia egregie meritis Viris, actum ſic eſſe de juribus noſtris, utut convenientioribus, & magis accommodatis ſtatui præſenti. Et, quemadmodum illi feliciores experti demum progreſſus, qui in indagando

Jure

Jure Romano autem dona ab antiquissimis jam temporis & Græcis & Romanis data fuisse, ex Homeri, Virgilii, aliorumque locis satis elucidatum est. Quibus antiquissimis ac longe prædominantibus gentis hujusce moribus, quæ ad Germanos Romanosque transierunt, ea quoque accedebant, quæ ex Asiaticis moribus, ad Græcos Romanosque per Orientales populos, quos Romanissimum ad Eos usque fines propagarunt, transmissa sunt, quibus hic Germanicis, ubi de hujusce moris origine principaliter ac folidissime quæritur, ea tantum adjicienda sunt, quæ ad Germanos ipsos proprie, eorumque genium & mores. Cum vero præcipue hi quos memoravimus Germanicos populos inter ubicunque & in omnibus fere rebus, quæ ad vitam & mores pertinent, tum præ cæteris Romanos Asiaticos, quod ita colligi possit, ex Tacito & Cæsare, ostendant, cum jam publica Germanorum, tum privata, quæ ad Romanos ipsos pertinent, ex Asiaticis moribus, quæ ad Græcos Romanosque Asiaticos, ita ut ex his quoque ipsis, quæ in Asiaticis moribus, ad Græcos Romanosque pertinent, ad Germanos propagatis, ea quoque Germanorum publica res, quæque cum illi, diligentissime omnibus laboribus ad Asiaticorum mores & Asiaticorum Scriptores, quos ultimos ceu fontes fuerit, se applicabo, adhuc datos & ad nos usque transmissos, ex Asiaticis moribus, quæ

ſyſtemate perquiſitione, collectis tamen ad numerum ſpecifici & internæ ſtructuræ corporis conſiderationi & de numero ad Iacobum XIII. ſaltem proceſſi, atque antiquiſſimum Jurisprudentiæ Germanicæ periodum adeoque quippe leges Scabinorum præſidiorum multum Jurisprudentiam, quam illi peculiari ſyſtemate pertractandam ſunda Autori conſulerunt. Contrivi, cum in his legibus, quæ eſt ætatem illius ſeculi, quo conſcripta, multa barbara verba occurrerent, ne autem intellectus plagium ſupra ipſi legum verba adderet, difficilior paulo exiſtaret, eorum Paragraphos, quotes conciliarium videbatur, ſubjungere. Sunt autem, in quibus ex conſilio Amicorum, *Brunnii, Wendelini, Spelmanni, Schiltteri, Alexandri*, verba illa barbara ac obſcura multis & inſtar Lexicorum explicantur.

OBSERVATIONES DE CHIRURGIE, &c.

I. a.

OBSERVATIONES CHIRURGICÆ, QUIBUS adjunctæ ſunt complures in eaſdem meditationes in gratiam ſtudioſorum, per HENRICUM FRANCISCUM LE DRAN, e Societate Academiæ Artium, Chirurgum juratum Pariſienſem, Præpoſitum Sinienſem Conſortii, Senioremque Chirurgum majorem Xenodochii a Charitate dicti, & Demonſtratorem Anatomiæ in eodem Xenodochio.

Tomi II.

Lutetiæ Pariſ. apud Carolum Osmont, 1731. in 8vo.

Tom. I. Alph. 1 ff. 6. Tom. II Alph. 4 ff.

Quamquam varia jam præſtant, a præſtantibus nupta in arte ſua proba exercitatis Chirurgis in lucem editæ, Chirurgiæ, quibus univerſa res Chirurgica egregie illuſtretur; tantum tamen abeſt, ut hæc, de quibus jam dicemus,

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ætas, Officiorum propterea nostris hominum ferax: ex-
pertes autem Græci, quod ad Officia attinet, ut qui
nullum omnino præceptum de his ad posteros tradi-
derint. Non modo ob patriam Chrysippus, Stoicæ
Sectæ ab ipso conditore, Annæa contra ac Lucilia
hos etiam libros scribere ex Stoicis fere fuere. Non fi-
nem Officiorum Panætius, Stoicæ Sectæ princeps
Romæ, ab Chrysippo profectum, sed ab Antiochenis,
non rationes communes ullæ, primo ejus origine obla-
tas, sed ab Antiochenis, ut ipse ait, ad Stoicos, ab Ar-
chedemeis fuisse hanc præcepta ulla. Ad rem dicere,
et ea facultatem, quæ patria et cognati, et propinqui
maxime postulant, ut ea sit, quæ ad Officia pertinet,
non accedimus, nostrum ingenium desiderantes. Pa-
nætius igitur eandem Stoicæ sectionem hos libros compo-
nendi, quam Chrysippus, secutus est, ut ea, quæ ad Offi-
cia fuisse videbantur, pertractaremus, quod ille fecerat
Græce, eam et ipse, ut rationem fecimus, quod a Græ-
cis nostros hos libros scribere, ita illinde petenda fuit ex-
plicandi ratio, quæ ad Officia pertinerent. Quæ cum
ita sint, quæ ab illo, qui dedicatus, accepimus, ea
dicemus primum ipsa de bono, quibus infinitum in homi-
bonis & malis non convenerat, quique alios in perfectum
bonum, alios in finem bonorum incidisse videbantur.
Hæc, quibus rebus, sæpe explicatis. Quæ autem Officia
consistant, deinde hæc dicemus: porro quoniam hæc
Officia, quæ dicentur, non omnibus sapientibus, sed
viris tantum dantur bonis, in quo, qui fiunt boni, con-
sentiamus, videbimus, omnia ut sapientem, qui hic Stoi-
cis finis bonorum est, ita virum bonum, qui ille Peripa-
teticis, ad unum fere omnia, quæ ad Officia, ad bene
agendum dependere, pertinere. Hinc ortum, e naturæ
principiis, Officiorum, quæ media dicuntur, ut ea, quæ
recta, quæ perfecta, quæ contra, quæ peccata, quæ ex-
tra. Sed, ab his explicatione petita, a finibus omnia
tractanda, ut, de quorum controvers, a summa con-

croſum ſuperioris labii, 12 vulnus gutturis per inſtrumentum ſcindens, 13 carbunculum colli, 14 carbunculum nuchæ, 15 contuſionem pericranii, 16 vulnus capitis cum commotione violenta, 17 ſimile vulnus cum fractura tabulæ interioris ſyncipitis, 18 vulnus capitis cum fractura cranii, 19 grandem contuſionem cum fractura cranii, & extravaſatione ſanguinis ſuper dura matre, 20 vulnus capitis cum fractura cranii, 21 & 22 vulnus capitis & faciei, 23 vulnus capitis, & trepanum accidentale, 24 vulnus capitis ſclopetarium cum deperditione ſubſtantiæ, 25 vulnus cranii per ictum gladii, 26 vulnus capitis ſine fractura, 27 coſtam fractam & emphyſema, 28 effectus pleuritidis, 29 ſectionem cadaveris pleuritide denati, 30 ſectionem cadaveris & empyema, 31 ulcera ſanata, & abſceſſum pulmonis, 32 pleuritidem nothan, ſ. abſceſſum inter pleuram & pulmonem, 33 calculos pulmonum collectionemque puris, 34 abſceſſum criticum ſub muſculo, qui latiſſimus dorſi vocatur, 35 vulnus pectoris & emphyſema, 36 ictum gladii in pectore, 37 ictum cultri in pectore, 38 aneuryſma in trunco aortæ, 39 abſceſſum ſub axillis, 40 tumorem cancroſum ſcapulæ, 41 cariem cum exoſtoſi, in parte ſuperiori humeri, & amputationem brachii in articulatione cum ſcapula, 42 abſceſſum, ſ. ſuppurationem capſulæ, quæ inveſtit caput oſſis humeri, 43 eryſipelas phlegmonicum, & decubitum ſymptomaticum, 44 vulnus brachii ſclopetarium, 45 abſceſſum fiſtuloſum ſub axilla, & hæmorrhagiam, 46 ictum gladii in cubito, 47 vulnus femoris ſclopetarium, 48 ictum gladii brachio illatum, 49 & 50 cariem oſſis cubiti, 51 eandem cum abſceſſu critico, 52 digitos conquaſſatos, 53 ſuppurationem ſuper dorſo manus, 54 fracturam complicatam oſſis metacarpi exhibet. *Alter Tomus*, quæ ad abdomen artusque inferiores pertinent, perſequitur. Siſtit hinc *Obſervatio* 55 Bubonocelen, 56 inciſionem corporis, & herniam cruralem, 57 Bubonocelen, 58 Herniam completam, enterocelen, 59 & 60 Herniam completam enteroepiplocelen, 61 Herniam epiplomphalon,

ben, quæ duo additamenta in regione septentrion. de defect. tempor. c. 19. non pertinuisse ad ordinem Romanum, sed ad Gallicanum, ostendimus supra. Ita enim illorum post ea regione in Germania, Gallia, Britannia, Hibernia, Hispania, Italia, &c. propagatorum, & in ecclesiasticum usum receptorum, ut ipsi ecclesiarum illarum, & imperatorum, regum, principum, & populorum, quibus præfuerunt, ac ministerio fungebantur, ad Romanum ritum conformandum, ita Scriptorum de hoc ritu historia, ita ipsa Sacramentaria, Ordines, Missalia, & Breviaria, quæ ex illis prodierunt, testantur. Quæ omnia, ut Romani proprie, ita eandem retinent, ac semper tenuit ecclesia Romana, sententiam. Quæ vero ab illa discrepant, ea non nisi ut Gallicana, & Germanica, &c. ecclesiarum, & regionum, quibus ea propria sunt, ritus, & consuetudines, ab ecclesia Romana, quæ omnium ecclesiarum mater, & magistra est, non solum tolerata, sed & approbata, & confirmata sunt. Et circa illud universale dictum, de ordinationibus Episcoporum, per sacerdotes celebratis, dicendum est, ut ibi, ac similibus pœn. in statutis Ecclesiæ Africanæ, quæ ad Romanam ecclesiam, ejusque ritum, & consuetudinem, per omnes occidentales, quæ ejusdem sunt communionis, regiones, ac totum denique occidentem, ea vetus olim, ecclesiæ totius, ut fuit, & fuisse, non fuerunt conjungendæ pœn. constitutiones. Quæ enim ecclesiæ Africanæ, ut ecclesiæ, ac regioni, sub quarum ditione, ac regimine, ipsa erat, olim constituit, quod ecclesiæ Italicæ, Galicæ, pœn. constitutiones. Quæ enim ecclesiæ, & regiones, ut Italia, & reliquæ, ut olim ecclesiæ Africanæ, Italicæ, Galicæ, &c. ecclesiæ, & regiones, ejusdem communionis, & patriarchæ ecclesiæ, ejusdemque sanc-

ſibi maxime familiaria in Obſervationibus identidem collaudavit. Ad extremum comparet Index rerum, quæ duobus his Tomis pertractantur.

LETTERA INTORNO ALLA CAGIONE DE' Terremoti &c.

h. e.

EPISTOLA DE CAUSIS TERRÆMOTUUM, Data a Doctore HIERON. GIUNTINO, Medico ac Phyſico, ad Illuſtriſſ. Equitem, JOSEPHUM RIDOLFUM.

Florentiæ, absque mentione Typographi, 1729, 4. Plag. 5.

Præmiſſa Opuſculo huic Cel. *Anton. Valliſnerii* Epiſtola ad Autorem dignitatem ejus ac præſtantiam abunde teſtatur; quamobrem ipſum, ut typis illud evulgari patiatur, exſtimulat. Ipſe Autor paucis de tremendo hoc naturæ effectu præfatus, divino conſilio homines terrenis rebus nimium implicatos, ita ſubinde ad reverentiam erga naturæ autorem revocari arbitratur, &, quam attenta mente pagani etiam ſtupendos hoſce terræ contremiſcentis motus ſuſpexerint, cauſam illorum ad iram Deorum transferentes, demonſtrat. Babylonii, rationem ejus antiquiſſimis temporibus indagaturi, aſtra reſpiciebant, atque ex vario ſiderum inter ſe poſitu horrendam hanc terræ conquaſſationem derivabant. Græci Neptunum ventorum ac tempeſtatum rectorem accuſabant; quapropter non uno loco ab *Homero* terræ motor ac concuſſor appellatur. Romani, prudenter dubii in determinanda vera tremendi hujus naturæ arcani ratione, ſingulari Numinis indignationi illud tribuebant, &, ne debito victimarum ac libationum honore defraudatum exacerbarent, ignoto Deo ſacra faciebant. *Epicurus*, cum varias terræ motuum cauſas ſuſpicatus eſſet, incertus, quam potiſſimum deſignaret, ignem

tiones hanc duplicis naturæ notam indicabo, prædicationem, quæ ad ipsum Deum pertinet, ut Deus est, ab ea, quæ ad eum ut homo est, distinguendo. Multi quidem Ecclesiæ Patres, ac præsertim qui recentiores, ut Deus, non ut homo dicitur, ita vocabulo Christi, quo Dei hominisque significatio continetur, utuntur, quum Deum intendunt, quemadmodum Augustinus, Ambrosius, Hieronymus, Gregorius Nyssenus et complures alii. Quorum quidem vel auctoritate permotus, ego quoque hanc nominis differentiam, atque id fecisse videor in Commentariis in Epistolas ad Timotheum, Titum et Philemonem, Hebræos, Jacobum, Petrum, Joannem, Judam, Apocalypsin. Alioqui ad totum Christum pertinere, quæ de Deo dicuntur, quæ de homine, ipsa Scripturæ loquendi consuetudo, et concilia quoque docent. Ita Deus natus, Deus in terra visus, Deus mortuus, Deus sepultus, Deus resurrexit, Deus super omnes Dei filios exaltatus, Deus ad dextram Patris sedens, Deus ad judicandum mundum venturus, et quæ sunt alia ejusmodi, quæ Christo Deo tribuuntur, quæ ita sunt, ut non nisi Deo, ut Deo, ut Deo homini, ut Deo homini Deoque convenire, atque ab eo tribui queant. Ita Deus, inquam, natus, et cum, quæ ad naturam humanam pertinent

Lord Cobham, Sir Thomas Wyatt, Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, Sir Peter Carew, Sir Gawen Carew, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, Sir Thomas Arundel, Sir Thomas Wrothe, Sir Edward Warner, Sir Thomas Brooke, Sir Thomas Cheyney, Sir Thomas Pope, Sir Thomas Chamberlain, Sir Thomas Moyle, Sir Thomas Speke, Sir Thomas Bridges, Sir Thomas Dennis, Sir Thomas Hastings, Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Thomas Pelham, Sir Thomas Fane, Sir Thomas Finch, Sir Thomas Wilford, Sir Thomas Tresham, Sir Thomas Leigh, Sir Thomas Lucy, Sir Thomas Lovell, Sir Thomas Mildmay, Sir Thomas Parry, Sir Thomas Heneage, Sir Thomas Knyvet, Sir Thomas Gorges, Sir Thomas Sherley, Sir Thomas Stanley, Sir Thomas Egerton, Sir Thomas Lake, Sir Thomas Edmondes, Sir Thomas Roe, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Thomas Overbury, Sir Thomas Monson, Sir Thomas Fairfax, Sir Thomas Lunsford, Sir Thomas Glemham, Sir Thomas Jermyn, Sir Thomas Clifford, Sir Thomas Osborne, Sir Thomas Littleton, Sir Thomas Meres, Sir Thomas Player, Sir Thomas Grantham, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Sir Thomas Powis, Sir Thomas Frankland, Sir Thomas Hardy, Sir Thomas Lyttelton, Sir Thomas Trevor, Sir Thomas Parker, Sir Thomas Wilbraham, Sir Thomas Robinson, Sir Thomas Clarke, Sir Thomas Sewell, Sir Thomas Reeve, Sir Thomas Denison, Sir Thomas Plumer, Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, Sir Thomas Bernard, Sir Thomas Baring, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Sir Thomas Acland, Sir Thomas Bunbury, Sir Thomas Hyde Page, Sir Thomas Troubridge, Sir Thomas Hislop, Sir Thomas Munro, Sir Thomas Maitland, Sir Thomas Brisbane, Sir Thomas Gage, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Thomas Graham, Sir Thomas Hesketh, Sir Thomas Tancred, Sir Thomas Beevor, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Sir Thomas Phillipps, Sir Thomas Wyse, Sir Thomas Cochrane, Sir Thomas Bazley, Sir Thomas Chambers, Sir Thomas Bateson, Sir Thomas Sutherland, Sir Thomas Farrer, Sir Thomas Brassey, Sir Thomas Lennard, Sir Thomas Hesketh, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Sir Thomas Wrightson, Sir Thomas Hare, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Sir Thomas Chichester, Sir Thomas Hanbury, Sir Thomas Bateman, Sir Thomas Gladstone

fulphureum religionem, cum omnia calor ex coelestibus & caelolo motu perficiantur minimeque in fecibus noftræ fuperiorum artium, quod Chymici vanis operibus fibi decernuntur. Licet vero igni prima atque primaria terræ omnium corpi & eius naturæ acta ftatibus proximo ac immediata, ut terra contrariofque, efficiunt. Nemo enim in mundi Philofophia ita hebes eft, ac rudis, atque ventilatione aeris ignem adeat & flammam concipere haud poffe. Equidem Cl. Hamelinus nova experimenta docuit, ignem vitreum, in loco ab aere tecto ignitum, per fcifluram lenticulam aqua locatam, quo demonftrat violenti ignis non opus effe humenti aeris. Promeliore vero Autor, & hoc experimento a fermento fua haud dissentit ut, cum prædictarum artium ex ftitione officio aeris humidi. Cum atque paulo ante demonftrarimus fenfu, lucem ab aere ingredere ignem naturæ copiam, neceffe eft aeri, qui expofitis adiacebat poffe, atque vi ignis accenfo, longe majus ipfarum recipet, adhuc ad illam crescebat. In ea igitur Autor verfatur, ut aeri virtutem hinc expellatum vindicet, vim ignis ad fe trahat, fuoque fulphuri fuperficiendum. Atque ita ille ipfe conclufit, quæ inftitio ac flamma cum aere Cl. Hamelinus breviter tollitur, atque in fecundo tractatulo ad experimenta Florentinus nuper recenfuit. Haud ingratis nonnis dicamus Boerave propofitis conversionis aeriformis in corpora ftagnea in obfervatis refert, aeres, per multos annos in ingentes vitreas probe obturatas afervatum, nihil de fe fui vifui perdidiffe, cum alis corpora contulit, & per aliquod tempus in ftitum, quem affectant, contrario, fervantur, tantum denique eorum perdidit, & quafi fuccifum. Celeberrimus Papinus manifeftum, quam digeftioni naturæ decoctis terminus, fortaffis fimus vehementer confirmat, quando ille ipfe per meris rarefactionem cuncta cujuscunque generis, intus quod magis naturalem, deinde ad ifta ad naturam quæ fe mollientur, ut a digestore parui deftinato nihil plus differant. Facile inde colligitur, quid ver, ubidus terræ fudoris in ea

Where a company is registered under the Companies Act, 1908, and has a share capital, the directors must cause proper books of account to be kept with respect to all sums of money received and expended by the company and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure take place, all sales and purchases of goods by the company, and the assets and liabilities of the company. Proper books of account are not kept if there are not kept such books as are necessary to exhibit and explain the transactions and financial position of the trade or business, including books containing entries from day to day of all sums of money received and expended, and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure take place, and a statement of the assets and liabilities. The books must be kept at the registered office of the company, or at such other place as the directors think fit, and must be open to inspection by the directors. If the books are kept at a place outside the United Kingdom, there must be sent to and kept at some place in the United Kingdom and be at all times open to inspection by the directors such accounts and returns with respect to the affairs of the branch as will disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the branch at intervals not exceeding six months, and will enable the directors to prepare with reasonable accuracy the accounts and returns with respect to the branch which are required by the Act to be prepared. If any director or officer of the company wilfully acts in contravention of this provision, he is liable to a fine not exceeding £100. (Companies Act, 1908, s. 113.)

[Companies Act, 1908, s. 113; Companies Act, 1907, s. 37.]

Books of Account.—Every company must keep proper books of account with respect to all sums of money received and expended by the company and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure take place, all sales and purchases of goods by the company, and the assets and liabilities of the company. Proper books of account are not kept if there are not kept such books as are necessary to exhibit and explain the transactions and financial position of the trade or business, including books containing entries from day to day of all sums of money received and expended, and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure take place, and a statement of the assets and liabilities. The books must be kept at the registered office of the company, or at such other place as the directors think fit, and must be open to inspection by the directors. If the books are kept at a place outside the United Kingdom, there must be sent to and kept at some place in the United Kingdom and be at all times open to inspection by the directors such accounts and returns with respect to the affairs of the branch as will disclose with reasonable accuracy the financial position of the branch at intervals not exceeding six months, and will enable the directors to prepare with reasonable accuracy the accounts and returns with respect to the branch which are required by the Act to be prepared. If any director or officer of the company wilfully acts in contravention of this provision, he is liable to a fine not exceeding £100. (Companies Act, 1908, s. 113.)

[Companies Act, 1908, s. 113; Companies Act, 1907, s. 37.]

ter, tirolet. In alio autem (b) indefinite hoc Opus *Hermolai*, in alio (c) *Hermolai, in alio* (d) *Hermolai Barbari*, in alio (e) *de Hermolao Barbaro*, in alio denique (f) *de Hermolao* nominat. Quid hoc dicendum? quorum autem Codicum, alius in alium incidentem, nempe hanc indefinitam inscriptionem inter *Orationes* quas ille ad Pontificem (g) *Terentium*, ac nonnullos cruditorum mittit. Nam, quamquam dudum intendentur eorum ingenii, adhuc tamen aperte non patuit, cuiusnam hic sit nomen? Ego (h) primum tenebar *Duplessiaci*: *Hic quippiam turbidi, impudens, audacis cerebri, vocatur.* Recidebo interpretationem *audacis*, & *cerebri* fabricam judicio. *Turbidi*, postquam primum hic *Hermolaum* Barbarum vel *Hermolaum* nobilem quempiam dixerunt, (i) postmodo, *dominum libri Hermolaum creatum, in frontispitio eius nomen suum adfigendo*, ac postea ab *imperito librario fallum ejus partem inscriptionis*. Hinc tantus eius comprehensio fulgor, ut neque nunc illa plenum perlustret. *Hermolai* fallent natus ei videtur *dominum inscripsit*, & quidem ex comparatio literarum, quam vulgo adhibuerunt veteres. Ex certo *Hermolai Barbari* Codice, in Codicem quendam Orationum (k) inscripsisse *imperio librario*

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error *Ludovicus, Stromat. p. 19* docens, anno decimo 1494 *Hermolaum* editum fuisse *Orphaeum*. (b) (c) (d) *Hermolai Clisthenem Latinum v. Ornella & Hermolai; Hermolai Barbari Hist. Nat. Tit. I p. 25, 6.* (e) Hoc titulum mentorat *Ordericus Vitalis*, Sacrii VII scriptor, cujus locum indicavit *Duplessius*. (f) Hunc titulum in fine codicis habebat *Trithemius de Script. Eccl. Cap. 1.* (g) *Rau. II, 3.* Omitto *Recitera* de in judicium, non mittere *Terentium*, veritate, notabile. Exstat ille in ejus *Bio-Bibliograph. Cent. p. 38.* (h) *Lib. II de Historicis Lat. Cap. 14.* (h) Hinc verba recitat *Baillet Jugem. des Savans. Tom. IV.* Cum vero *Recitera Bibliot. Rom. T. I. p. 201 & Gennadius* confluxit ab Opus Occidentem titulo *de mysteriis ecclesiae*, cum, ab eruditis. Ex loco enim *Gennadii* id apparet minime.

Bacon, Roger, the most remarkable man of science of the middle ages, was born at Ilchester in Somersetshire, probably in 1214. He was educated at Oxford and Paris, and after his return to England he became a Franciscan friar. His writings, which are very numerous, show that he was acquainted with the Greek and Arabic languages, and with the whole science of his time. He was the first to describe the composition of gunpowder, and he also made many discoveries in optics. He died in 1292.

Bacon, Sir Nicholas, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was born at Chislehurst in Kent in 1509. He was educated at Cambridge and Gray's Inn, and was called to the bar in 1533. He rose rapidly in his profession, and was appointed Lord Keeper of the Great Seal by Queen Elizabeth in 1558. He died in 1579.

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Donne's father died in the year 1576, and left his widow with seven children, and a very small estate. Mrs. Donne was a woman of great prudence, and of a most exemplary life; she was daughter to John Heywood, the epigrammatist, who was son to Jasper Heywood, a man of great learning, and a canon of Windsor, in the reign of Queen Mary. Jasper was son to John Heywood, the famous epigrammatist, who was born in the city of London, and bred in Broadgate's Hall, in Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. He was afterwards made one of the singing men of the chapel to King Henry VIII. and was much valued by him for his facetious humour. He was also a player on the virginals, and a principal actor in the interludes which were then in use. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Thomas More, by whom he had John, Jasper, and Ellen. He lived to a great age, and died in exile at Mechlin, in Brabant, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Mrs. Donne, the mother of our author, was also descended from the family of the Rastals, of which Sir John Rastal, one of the judges of the King's Bench, was a member. He married Elizabeth, the sister of Sir Thomas More, and died in the reign of King Henry VIII. leaving behind him a son, William Rastal, who was also a judge, and published the Year Books, and a Collection of Statutes, and died in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Mrs. Donne, the mother of our author, was a woman of great piety, and of a most exemplary life; she was daughter to John Heywood, the epigrammatist, who was son to Jasper Heywood, a man of great learning, and a canon of Windsor, in the reign of Queen Mary. Jasper was son to John Heywood, the famous epigrammatist, who was born in the city of London, and bred in Broadgate's Hall, in Oxford, where he took the degree of bachelor of arts. He was afterwards made one of the singing men of the chapel to King Henry VIII. and was much valued by him for his facetious humour. He was also a player on the virginals, and a principal actor in the interludes which were then in use. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Thomas More, by whom he had John, Jasper, and Ellen. He lived to a great age, and died in exile at Mechlin, in Brabant, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

simul notum facientes (a) Codicis MS. Bibliothecæ Cisterciensis Hispanicæ, ejusque incerta fortuna per hanc urbe ibi exista liber Homiliæ Gregorii, Papæ, cujus ibi ultima verba finis Codicis, nomen Gregorii præfentem: quorum autem nunc ductus Librorum (a) jam finitus, eorum Gregorii Vol. Omelia non esse deprehendunt, fed genuinum. Plurima quoque ex eo capitulorum, quæ verbum manuli ibi vide, quod nominalis in Codicibus nondum Homiliæ adjectum confpicitur. Et ex eo ultimo illius Codicis capite, quorum initia ibi verba erat, unde tamen (a) credere, hoc ejus quartum Gregorii nuncupatum esse Manuel vide ibi olim Gregorium, sed ex parte illa de Sancta Mundo, quæ Roma ero, Isidoro, quam Trithemio (a) deferibit, Isaacio. Ac eadem quoque quarta, qui nomen Mundo, in Gregoriani occurrit (b) Isidoro Hispalensi. Cæterum, cum multi Codices Gregorii Opera, confilio Mundi mentione, folum Horum fum exhibeant, non debet ea ego certum habere Mundi nomen, ut Hieronimi fed hanc cum reliquam in medio.

(a) Vid. *Biblioth. Bruns. T. I p. 226.* (a) Loco cit. p. 327. (b) Isidorus inquit, Mundi legendum effe, ut ait, *Mundo*. Hinc modo, qui Corinthi sed Isidi Mundi, dicuntur *Corinthi & Mundi*. Non enim ignoro ibi vel ut *Pulis Cafaris* Hiftoria ubi Hifpania Mundo, qua præcedit potuit nullum Orofium, nuncus Hifpanum haud debuit. Et, cum non fuerit alius mentionemve fuo adjecta mentionem partis, conjectarum illum repudiavi. (c) *Lib. XVIII Cap. 3 f. 6.* (c) *p. 128 n.*

HISTORIA VITÆ, FATORUM ATQUE MERITORUM GEORGII GENTII, Dharma-Saxonis, Confiliarii Electoralis Saxonici, variarumque Linguarum, Orientalium, cum Occidentalium, peritiffimi, Literati nefcii-

mi. Ex Avtographis collegit, digeſſit, edidit M. AUGUSTUS BEYERUS, R. M. C. Freybergenſis.

Dresdæ & Lipſiæ, apud Chriſt. Hekelii B. filium, 1733, 8. Plag. 9.

Quam crebra ſuperiori, quo vixit, Seculo *Georgii Gentii* in hominum ore coævorum mentio exſtitit, tam rara hodie hactenus apud poſteros viguit ex monumentorum defectu, ut penitus fere cum tempore occiſura videretur, niſi opportune interceſſiſſet doctiſſimus *Beyerus*, *Gentianæ* doctrinæ ac fatorum induſtrius Commentator. Fuit olim viro iſti ſub ultimum vitæ tempus cum Autoris avo, *M. Andreæ Beyero*, Theologo Freybergenſi, familiaritas, ex qua non noviſſe tantum ipſum intimius didicit, ſed varia etiam tum *actorum*, tum *ſcriptorum Gentii*, hypomnemata chartacea accepit. Compoſuit illorum ſubſidio inde aliquando *Beyerus* ſenior *Biographiam Gentianam*, atque ad *Henningum Wittenium*, Memorias eruditorum tum vulgaturum, ſcripto transmiſit. Oportet autem illam intercidiſſe, quod nuſpiam apud *Wittenium* occurrat. Bonum vero factum, quod Noſter Λείψανα iſta nunc in publicos uſus convertere inſtituit, pluriumque ſic eruditorum gratiam hac ſcriptione demereri; cujus ſummam jucunde hic repræſentamus. Sectabimur concinnam ipſiusmet Opellæ diſtributionem, & primum *vitam Georgii, fata, & in rem publicam merita*; demum vero *doctrinam, ſcripta* ac *merita in eruditam civitatem* potiſſima referemus. Natus fuit *Gentius* Dhamæ, quod eſt oppidum ad Principatum Saxo-Querfurtenſem pertinens, A. 1618 patre *Joanne*, loci ejus caupone ac Senatore, ſub ipſa belli tricennalis auſpicia; ut falſi hinc fuiſſe manifeſto deprehendantur, qui Batavum origine tradiderunt. Pueritiam duram admodum expertus, in juvenili ætate variis etiam calamitatibus, quæ egeſtatem plerumque comitantur, preſſus, ſtudia tamen bonarum literarum proprio quodam inſtinctu ſectabatur, &

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

the Prologue, and the Epilogue, and the Chorus, and the Dumb Show, and the Argument, and the Scene, and the Tragical, Comical, Historical, Pastoral, Tragical-Comical-Historical-Pastoral, Scene Individible, or Poem Unlimited. Now shall you have no Prologue, no Epilogue, no Chorus, no Dumb Show, no Argument, no Scene, no Tragical, Comical, Historical, Pastoral, Tragical-Comical-Historical-Pastoral, Scene Individible, or Poem Unlimited. But you shall have a Play, as dry as the Book of Genesis, full of Adam and Eve, and Sin, and Death, and the Building of the Ark. Then, when you have done, you may say, that you have seen the Play, and liked it, or disliked it, as you list yourself; and so you may by any Play in England, be it never so excellent.

Ce fut en ce temps-là que Marie se mit en route et se rendit en hâte vers la région montagneuse, dans une ville de Juda. Elle entra dans la maison de Zacharie et salua Elisabeth. Dès qu'Elisabeth entendit la salutation de Marie, l'enfant tressaillit dans son sein, et Elisabeth fut remplie de l'Esprit Saint. Elle s'écria d'une voix forte : Tu es bénie entre les femmes, et le fruit de ton sein est béni ! Et d'où me vient cet honneur que la mère de mon Seigneur vienne vers moi ? Car dès que ta salutation a frappé mes oreilles, l'enfant a tressailli d'allégresse dans mon sein. Heureuse celle qui a cru à l'accomplissement des choses qui lui ont été dites de la part du Seigneur !

Et Marie dit : Mon âme exalte le Seigneur, et mon esprit se réjouit en Dieu mon Sauveur, parce qu'il a regardé la bassesse de sa servante. Car voici, désormais toutes les générations me diront bienheureuse, parce que le Puissant a fait en moi de grandes choses, et son nom est saint. Sa miséricorde s'étend d'âge en âge sur ceux qui le craignent. Il a déployé la force de son bras, il a dispersé ceux qui avaient dans le cœur des pensées orgueilleuses. Il a renversé les puissants de leurs trônes, et il a élevé les humbles. Il a rempli de biens ceux qui avaient faim, et il a renvoyé les riches les mains vides. Il a secouru Israël, son serviteur, se souvenant de sa miséricorde, comme il l'avait promis à nos pères, en faveur d'Abraham et de sa postérité à jamais.

Marie demeura environ trois mois avec Elisabeth, puis elle retourna dans sa maison.

Mines Act, 1872, and the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, and the Rules made thereunder, and the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and the Rules made thereunder, and the Quarries Act, 1894, and the Rules made thereunder, and the Explosives Act, 1875, and the Rules made thereunder, and the Explosives Act, 1883, and the Rules made thereunder, and the Explosives Act, 1894, and the Rules made thereunder, and the Explosives Act, 1896, and the Rules made thereunder, and the Explosives Act, 1897, and the Rules made thereunder, and the Explosives Act, 1898, and the Rules made thereunder, and the Explosives Act, 1899, and the Rules made thereunder, and the Explosives Act,

tenis negat, si infuspiri, cujus fundatum Partem crediderit, fed magnum comperiet. Idem meretur de religiofo Gentis Judaicæ, tum *Mendelsohnio*, tum *Abarbanelio*: ab quorum confenu pauciores: *Buddeum*, *Pomarium Polonicum*, facilis cum Autore negotium, & in libro Praefationis praemiffum, libri de *Principiis Germanorum maternis*, de *Partiarum Regum mortibus*, de *Militia & Regibus Hierarum*, ac *Thren Mercurialis* titulus, editio vna *Targumis* i. paraphrafibus Chaldaicis in libros Paralipomenon, quæ pro non exiftente nuperum habita fuit erroribus, dictum dicentis ex Codice Reformati denique in noftrum promififfe Matthiæ Flacium Illyricum, Theologiæ Auguftinianæ: & quodnam miserum fermonis obfcurantismi Epiftolarum farraginæ. Si quid inftruxerunt, magni certe fuis nominis habebitur *Lectii Profpectus Latini*, ubi ftolum ut tenebrofi non perfecti, Philologiæ enthuſiaſtæ laborat.

ADDITAMENTA LITERARIA.

Quo obfcurioris hoc tempore Hiſtoriarum in literas vel alias quatuores, vel quamquam, oracula fuere, hoc magis merentur a Lectoribus noftris iuuenes non grauatim, quos, Academico liberorum, qui inde ab aliquot annis probe exercere in his rebus, quibus tenuiores fuerint, conatus. Debemus hanc Antiquæ noftri ftudii, publico bono, præfidiorum, & incredibili in literas amori Generoſiſſimi Equitis Sanctæ, *Domitiæ de Schonberg*, qui ex nobiliſſimis nimirum, haud in paucis per omnem exftincta Europam ſeſquipedis, fructibus hoc, multis experientiæ fruſtra, multis in ſenectam vixerunt, quorum quos quamque ubi, penſitantibus non receptus, absconditum est literarum & literatos, his vel illis editorum, ille conquerebantur. Cui enim per alia negotia non fuerit vacatum? Neque omnium locum vel nauitas, quo illos quisque loanem teſtaretur; neque Lectoris fuerit, non præter a nobis exhibeantur, quæ minus negotiis:

Franc.

Fig. 1. Fig. 2.

Fig. 3. Fig. 4.

Fig. 5. Fig. 6.

Fig. 7. Fig. 8.

Fig. 9. Fig. 10.

Fig. 11. Fig. 12.

de S. Thomas; del Sennor D. *Fr.* Joſef de Montalvan. 1731, fol.

Confeſionario General, ſu autor D. Ignacio del Campo, *Preceptor de Gramatica.* 1731.

S. Auguſtinus exantiquatus, denuo diſputans de peccato originali; en dos Tomos, ſu autor el Padre Maeſtro Fr. Pedro Manſo, *del orden de S. Auguſtin.* 1731.

Seminario Victorienſe, que contiene los Preceptos de la Gramatica, ſu autor D. Joſef Saez de Tegeda. 1731.

Suceſion Pontificia. Vidas de los ſumos Pontifices desde Clemente VII, haſta Leon XI, ſu autor el P. Fr. Joſef de la Fuente. 1731.

Gloria poſthuma de S. Fernando haſta la Translacion ultima de ſu Cuerpo. 1731.

El Benjamin de la Santiſſima Trinidad, i la Deſcripcion del hombre desde que nace haſta que muere. 1731.

Vida de S. German, Obispo Antiſiodorenſe, ſu autor D. Juan Alonſo Maldonado. 1731.

El Oraculo de Apolo, i Examen del Diſcurſo Matematico de D. Pedro Julve *ſobre la invencion de dos medias continuas proporcionales entre dos lineas rectas dadas en razon dupla, ſu autor* D. Ant. Sesè. 1731.

Cartilla de D. Diego de Torres *en reſpueſta del ultimo ſacudimiento de Tontos, ſu autor el Conde* Nolegar Giatamar, *Aſtrologo Italiano.* 1731.

Gramatica Laconica con la Proſodia, i Tropos i Figuras Rhetoricas, ſu autor D. Ignacio de Campo. 1731.

Vieira impugnado por la Madre Juana Inès, i defendido por la Madre Sor Margarita Ignacia, *Religioſa de S. Aguſtin en S. Monica de Lisboa.* 1731.

El Alfonſo, o Fundacion del Reino de Portugal, Poema Epico, ſu autor D. Franciſco Botello. 1731.

Compendio del Martirio que padeciò en Argel D. Diego Coronel Suarez, ſu autor D. Pedro Garcia de Vega. 1731.

Hiſtoria de la Orden de Predicadores, ſu autor el R. P. Preſentado Fr. Manuel de Medrano. 1731.

Vida

Bell's Telephone. Bell's Telephone Co. Boston, 1881. 8vo. pp. 16. Illustrated.

Bell's Telephone. Bell's Telephone Co. Boston, 1881. 8vo. pp. 16. Illustrated.

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Diego Martinez de Ordoñez, San Florencio. Madrid, 1704. 4.

Prado, de Sargento Provincial à Brigadier, con Grados de Teniente de Rey, y Sargento mayor de Batalla. Madrid, 1705. 4.

El porque se hallan los reales del Tesoro, y Minas de Oro, y Plata, y Piedras preciosas, y de sus calidades, y virtudes. Madrid, 1705. 8. Rodrigo Caldas Pinto, natural. Madrid, 1704. 4. Sermon, y baxar Real al Señor Infante, D. Carlos, Imprimido, y reimpreso. Madrid, sine Anno, 8.

Real Palacio del Buen Gobierno. Madrid, 1706. 8. sine Anno.

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Real Noticia de la incorporacion de Milanesa en el Imperio, en el Consejo de la Corona de Aragon en 4. formas, en 4. Cedulas (de Almanaque). Libro en Romance, y en Latin, de Abuelo Alcalde Mero Mixto de las Montañas de Burgos Castilla, y Leal Trayado de los antiguos Montes de Hispania. Madrid, 1704. 4.

Fr. Ioa. à Divo Antonio Monarcha Prætorii, Orphæ Immaculatæ Dilucidationes, adversus D. Gundisalvum Ordonium Bibliothecæ, ejusdemque Subsidiarium Vindicias, asserentem Sacrificium Missæ Immolationi Crucis Christi Domini Nostri Jesu Propitiatorii Gratia & Hostiarum & S. Missæ, 1708. 4.

Joseph de Aguilar, S. Theologiæ Professor, Ordinis Prædicatorum Examinatoris Diocesis Sanctæ Toletanæ Inquisitionis, Provincialium S. Dominici, & Beatæ Virginis Rosarii Hispaniæ, Provincialis Historici Sacrorum Observantiæ Librorum, Consultoris Romanæ, & Hispanicæ quinque Chronicarum Militiæ Sanctæ Jesu de los Secretos de apostolicos, Cabo de Campo, y Fajardo. Barcelona, 1711. 4.

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Disputationes Historicæ de Rosa Reyendado Lusitano, ac de Apostolatu, & Pallio Missæ Joan. Ord. Cisterciens. discretorum, Salvador Tornado, Joseph Antonio Patres Ordinis Cisterciens. y Joseph Mendez. Matriten. 1709. 4.

Jos. Sergio, de Sotogor Disputatio apologetica Martinez Gonzalez, de qua de Mortuis Exactio Purgatorii Ecclesiæ Militantis Jus Sufferentiæ Ecc. Salmanticæ, 1708. 4.

Ibidem.

Mixed Metaphor. Mixing of metaphors is a fault of style in which two or more metaphors are used in a way that is incongruous or illogical. Example: "Let us nip this evil in the bud and take the bull by the horns."

Modifier. A word, phrase, or clause that limits the meaning of another word, phrase, or clause. Example: "The *old* man *with the cane* walked *slowly*."

Mood. The form of a verb that indicates whether it is used to express a fact, a command, or a condition contrary to fact. Example: "I *am* going to the store." "*Be* quiet!" "If I *were* you, I would not do that."

Nominative Case. The case of a noun or pronoun that is used as the subject of a verb. Example: "*He* is my brother."

Noun. A word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. Example: "*Mary* lives in *Boston*."

Number. The form of a word that indicates whether it is singular or plural. Example: "*cat*" (singular), "*cats*" (plural).

Objective Case. The case of a noun or pronoun that is used as the object of a verb or preposition. Example: "I saw *him*." "She gave it to *me*."

Parallelism. The use of similar grammatical structures in a sentence or paragraph. Example: "I like to swim, to run, and to jump."

Participle. A verb form that can be used as an adjective. Example: "The *running* water was cold."

Passive Voice. A verb form in which the subject receives the action of the verb. Example: "The ball was thrown by the boy."

Person. The form of a pronoun that indicates whether it refers to the speaker, the person spoken to, or the person spoken about. Example: "*I* am going." "*You* are going." "*He* is going."

Phrase. A group of words that does not contain a subject and a verb. Example: "*in the morning*."

Possessive Case. The case of a noun or pronoun that shows ownership. Example: "*Mary's* book." "*My* book."

Predicate. The part of a sentence that tells what the subject does or is. Example: "The dog *barked loudly*."

Preposition. A word that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and another word in the sentence. Example: "The book is *on* the table."

Pronoun. A word that takes the place of a noun. Example: "*He* is my brother."

Redundancy. The unnecessary repetition of words or ideas. Example: "I saw it with my own eyes."

Run-on Sentence. A sentence that contains two or more independent clauses that are not properly joined. Example: "I went to the store I bought some milk."

Sentence. A group of words that expresses a complete thought. Example: "The dog barked."

Subject. The part of a sentence that tells who or what the sentence is about. Example: "*The dog* barked loudly."

Subjective Case. The case of a noun or pronoun that is used as the subject of a verb. Example: "*He* is my brother."

Subordinate Clause. A clause that cannot stand alone as a sentence. Example: "*because it was raining*."

Tense. The form of a verb that indicates when the action occurs. Example: "I *walk*" (present), "I *walked*" (past), "I *will walk*" (future).

Verb. A word that expresses action or state of being. Example: "*run*," "*is*."

Voice. The form of a verb that indicates whether the subject performs the action or receives it. Example: "The boy *threw* the ball." "The ball *was thrown* by the boy."

Elizabeth, and Conrad, Bishop of Hildesheim, and Ludolph, Archbishop of Magdeburg, and Albert, Bishop of Halberstadt, and Hermann, Bishop of Verden, and Siegfried, Bishop of Augsburg, and Henry, Bishop of Basle, and Ekbert, Bishop of Bamberg, and Egno, Bishop of Trent, and Conrad, Bishop of Metz, and Conrad, Bishop of Spires, and Henry, Bishop of Strasburg, and Conrad, Bishop of Utrecht, and Otho, Bishop of Constance, and Henry, Bishop of Liege, and Conrad, Bishop of Ratisbon, and Henry, Bishop of Wurtzburg

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Bacon (Roger) Opus Majus, ed. Jebb, fol. Lond. 1733
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PROPOSITION 47. THEOREM.

In a right triangle the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides.

Given the right triangle ABC, with the right angle at C.

To prove that the square on AB is equal to the sum of the squares on AC and BC.

Proof. Draw CD perpendicular to AB and produced to meet EG at F.

Then the rectangle AG is equal to the rectangle AF, for they have the same base AE and the same altitude, the perpendicular distance between the parallels AE and BG.

But the rectangle AF is equal to the rectangle AK, for they have the same base AH and the same altitude, the perpendicular distance between the parallels AH and CL.

Therefore the rectangle AG is equal to the rectangle AK.

In the same way, by drawing CE and BH, it can be proved that the rectangle BF is equal to the rectangle BK.

Therefore the sum of the rectangles AG and BF is equal to the sum of the rectangles AK and BK.

But the sum of the rectangles AG and BF is the square on AB, and the sum of the rectangles AK and BK is the sum of the squares on AC and BC.

Therefore the square on AB is equal to the sum of the squares on AC and BC.

Q.E.D.

ACTORUM ERUDITORUM,

Quæ Lipſiæ publicantur,

SUPPLEMENTA.

Tomus X Sect. VII.

PANTOPOLOGIA CALABRA, IN QUA CELEbriorum ejusdem provinciæ locorum virorumque, armis, pietate, titulis, doctrina, ſanguine illuſtrium, monumenta expenduntur. Autore Fr. ELIA DE AMATO, S. Theol. Mag. & Doctore, a Montalto, utriusque Provinciæ Calabriæ, Ordinis Carmelitarum bis Exprovinciali, Viſitatore, Commiſſario & Generali Diffinitore, Cathedræ S. Marci Examinatore Synodali, nec non atque Academiæ Incultorum ejusdem urbis perpetuo Archi-Agricola.

Neapoli, ex Typographia Felicis Moſca, 1725, 4. Alph. 2 plag. 13.

Quamvis ſerius aliquanto Neapoli ad nos delatus ſit hic liber; nefas tamen putavimus illius memoriam notitiamque omnem in his *Eruditorum Actis* prætermittere, quippe quæ non ingrata accidere poſſit literariæ rei amatoribus, novoque Italorum in hoc ſtudiorum genere perficiendo laudabili conjunctam æmulationi induſtriam argumento demon-

first. Clafficum præfentis Operis exordium, *Elias de Actoribus veteris Scriptoris Græci Anonymi* inscribi debet, in quem quidem una plurima scripta inter hos indices. Pertinent huc, 1. ad *Scholia Matthæi Camariotæ* scholia quædam Codicis *Bav. 5. 26. fol.* recudendæ hæc sequenti: *Il Cervellotto, Scherzo ragionevole e commendevole di grandezza di Bin'ocoli Sanesi. Famigerati fiori*, Norimb. 1700. 4. *Lettere erudite, Disputationi Scientifiche-Critiche*, Tomi duo, Genevæ, 1714. *principia Logices Academicis Scholis adornata. Series duo Scholastica*, Tomi tres, Viennæ, 1723. &c. Præterea duo libri argumentorum deducti, variarum & pretii, inquisitionum ratio in facra & profana doctrinam offendunt: hæc pronunciata & ad partes habentur: *Theologia mystica duobus fasciculis S. Scripturæ deducta: Scenis Orationi Sacræ ab ipsa Evangelica Disciplina-Critica Scientia Sacra: Methodo synoptica de Disciplinis: Inditatio Philosophiæ Rationalis & Corpuscularis Demonstrativa*; &c. Hujus quam maxime tenuimus. *Panoplogiæ Lectoris* volubilium erant *Prodromus*, velut *Antemurale*, *Encomiasticus*, *Laudis Celebritatis*, *principia Logices Novissima Practicalia*; ex his quidem præcipua utilitas erat recreationis, indigenis atque exteris, diuturnæ clientelæ complectus, atque de illius cultoribus, quorum opibus, artibus, ætatis, ordinis, ornamentis, & familiæ illustrationem, *Encomiasticus*, fingulis, quæ præfumuntur, Auctorum præfidiis, quorum Auctorum probitatem illustrandam confirmandamque Scriptor suus ipfius Opus, tanto magis ad veram Cultoris gloriam conciliandam comparatum, quanto præstabilior reliquis, in Prodromo commendatis, meritis plurimis haec ipfa laudandum clarius reperit. Hoc fecundum urbium nomina, alphabetico Ordine difpofita, inftruxit Vir doctus, quæ methodus & noftræ communifflma omnium videtur. Unum experientia ftruxit non inperita, quod, cum varia urbes Imperii nomina, priftis ufu temporibus, diu nimis mutatum in novi, celebres deprehenderimus, quo minus intendum omnibus Cultoribus *Celebritatis* in hoc cafu, nemo nos haud femper nanciverunt, fed, unde hoc, merita illuc

perenis

ſtrum ſuperius, ſed ſolum inferius, ſicut in ſecundo. Et ſi ſit ſolum ſuperius, ſicut in primo, ſit

cer, nobilissimum prisci Paradigmæ, Philosophi, nomen Platonis vero professus, tum scholam, tum disciplinam, tum institutum, plurimumque posthumum, adeo fluvio atque inane posthumitas ille commentatoris, uti a multis nostræ ætatis hominibus atque fragilibus potuisse expediri, inspicienti mecum cum omnium fidelissimum, tum sincerissimum ejusque professorum, amicissimo. Alterum ex adverso suppeditet proclivius indices quendam fumi sit, *Bernardinus Telesius*, privatus civisinus Cosentinus Cardinalis dictione fecit tyrannidis Philosophicæ *Aristotelis* in Italia, neque istiusmodi proclivis, inexpiatum, ille cujus genius, laudibus ac scriptis quadam hac ætate alii meminerunt prius animadversis. Ab illa vero hinc exhumatio in ancora, quantum intervallo fortasse prodit, gravitas tum ob eliam jam quidem abhinnitum, quanto cavicorum nobis fuere facti Collegii auctor, *Joannes Georgius Walchius*, publicum typis tandem aliquando, intra tres fere annos, vulgatum indicem Scriptorum de *Vita & Philosophia B. Telesii* Consentini etiam, dudum ad finem perductus, prius autem apparere exhibuerunt impedimenta alia.

Libri und Neues Büchern, &c.

h. e.

RUGIA VETUS ET NOVA, ID EST, BORUM, quæ in Regia Principatu acciderunt, sive ad res civiles, sive Ecclesiasticas, spectant, Historia: Auctore M. ERNESTO HENRICO WACKENRODER.

Gryphiswaldiæ, apud Jacobum Lossiarum, 1730. 4. Alph. 2 plog. 6½.

Quem librum Bibliopoli A. 1730 paulo fubjecunt cuidia Autoris mortem, ignotus ipse, ut in Tradition fuerat, qui in hujus fama parens, cum meæ cum Supplemento recusum Autori fuo cenfura obtulit. Ille vero, *Hartknoch recu-*

roderus, qui, cum hæc ſcriberet, miniſterio verbi divini in Rugia fungebatur, translatus poſtea in Pomeraniam, univerſam Rugiæ Hiſtoriam hoc Opuſculo comprehenſurus, *duas* ejus *Partes* fecit, quarum *prima*, quæcunque memoratu digna in rebus & civilibus & Eccleſiaſticis acciderunt, habita ſeriei annorum ratione, recenſuit, *altera* vero de Præpoſituris & Paſtoratibus Præpoſitisque & Paſtoribus prolixe diſſeruit. Ex *Libris quinque*, qui *priorem Partem* abſolvunt, priores bini religionem veterum Rugianorum ejusque faciem ante & poſt Chriſtum natum ſiſtunt, in quibus Rev. Autor ita verſatus eſt, ut, quæ de Diis, Sacerdotibus, Sacrificiis, diebus feſtis, odioque & crudelitate in Chriſtianum nomen, veterum Celtarum, Slavorum, & Rugianorum maxime, apud recentiores harum rerum interpretes reperiret, verteret in rem ſuam. Præcipua Deorum ſimulacra deſcribit, Svantoviti, Rugeviti, Poreviti, Radegaſti, aliorum, abunde notorum, de quibus etiam parum in medium attulit, quod non ab aliis dictum ſit prius. Imo nonnunquam Autores parum idoneos ſecutus, admiſcet fabulas, ſatis interdum ridiculas. Rugiæ Romano-Catholicæ *Liber III* hujus *Partis* deſtinatus eſt, quo tamen non ſolum fata Monaſteriorum & Eccleſiarum, aliaque ad ſacra ſpectantia, ſed & plura, quæ a principibus Rugiæ dominis ab A. 1169 usque ad 1533 domi militiæque geſta ſunt, exponuntur, *Micrælio* præſertim, *Cranzio* & *Cramero*, autoribus. Inde *Libro IV*, qui annos 1534 & ſequentes usque ad A. 1648 complectitur, incrementa religionis purioris, ut ea in Rugia efflorverit, & radices egerit, enarrantur, admixtis aliis, ut in ſuperioribus libris obſervatum eſt, ex Hiſtoria civili petitis. *Parti priori* finem *Liber V* imponit, reliqua continens, quæ ab A. 1648 usque ad 1707 in Rugia Suecico ſceptro ſubjecta contigerunt. Atque ita Rev. Autor ad *Partem II* progreditur, in qua diſtinctis *quatuor Libris* ſingulas Rugiæ Eccleſias ita enumeravit, ut plerumque, deſcriptione loci præmiſſa, templa, reditus, parochianos, & alia ſimilia, recenſeat, Præpoſitosque & Paſtores Evangelicæ religionis ſingulos, addita uniuscujusque biographia brevi, enarret. Acceſſit in altera e-

ἀδικίαν ἀφορμὴν ἔχειν τοῦ ἐπιτιμᾶν. Ἐὰν δὲ ἐπιτιμᾷ τις, ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀδικήμασιν ἐπιτιμᾷ, καὶ οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀδικουμένοις· καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀδικήμασιν ἐπιτιμᾷ τις ἐκ τοῦ ἔθους, καὶ οὐκ ἐκ τοῦ ἐπιτιμᾶν ἀδικίαν ἔχειν

ſe, ſenſibus, atque imaginationi ſuo modo ſubſtituit, quæ ſunt ſpecies, ſeu ſimilitudines rerum, quæ

et ceteri milites et pedites, qui erant in Mediolano, ad
Sanctum Ambrosium, et ibi fecerunt sacramentum
quod essent fideles Mediolanensibus et quod non
facerent pacem cum Cumanis nisi per voluntatem
Mediolanensium. Et Mediolanenses fecerunt sacra-
mentum quod essent fideles militibus et peditibus
et quod non facerent pacem cum Cumanis nisi per
voluntatem militum et peditum. Et milites et pedites
fecerunt sacramentum quod essent fideles Mediolanen-
sibus et quod non facerent pacem cum Cumanis nisi
per voluntatem Mediolanensium. Et Mediolanenses
fecerunt sacramentum quod essent fideles militibus
et peditibus et quod non facerent pacem cum Cumanis
nisi per voluntatem militum et peditum. Et milites
et pedites fecerunt sacramentum quod essent fideles
Mediolanensibus et quod non facerent pacem cum
Cumanis nisi per voluntatem Mediolanensium. Et
Mediolanenses fecerunt sacramentum quod essent
fideles militibus et peditibus et quod non facerent
pacem cum Cumanis nisi per voluntatem militum et
peditum. Et milites et pedites

Moserah, ibi mortuus est Aaron, & sepultus est ibi: & ministravit Eleazar filius ejus pro eo. Inde profecti sunt in Gudgodah, & de Gudgodah in Jotbathah, terram aquarum fluminum. In tempore illo separavit Dominus tribum Levi, ut portaret arcam fœderis Domini, & staret coram Domino ad ministrandum ei, & benedicens in nomine ejus usque in præsentem diem. Propterea non habuit Levi partem & hæreditatem cum fratribus suis: Dominus ipse hæreditas ejus, sicut locutus est ei Dominus Deus tuus.

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Ad hæc, ut ad Ecclesiam redeamus, quæ ratio est, cur Deus voluerit, ut Ecclesia sua, quæ ipsi tam cara est, quam sponsa dilecta, quam columba, quam immaculata, quam regina, quam domus Dei, quæ ædificata fuerit, columen, & firmamentum veritatis

Pag. 1 Quæ ad Ecclesiam Dei pertinent, ea ipsa Ecclesia, quæ Dei est, ad se recipit, & in suo gremio continet. Ecclesia autem Dei, quæ est columna & firmamentum veritatis, nullum unquam errorem, nullam unquam falsitatem in suo gremio continuit. Ergo nullus unquam error, nulla unquam falsitas ad Ecclesiam Dei pertinuit.

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Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Lincolniensis. Ex Dono Johannis Dudley Militis. Anno Domini 1634.

quidem primo, absolute, per impossibile, ... absurdo non ... Quia ... Quia ... Quia

Fig. 15.

Fig. 16.

Fig. 17.

Fig. 18.

Fig. 19.

Fig. 20.

Fig. 21.

Fig. 22.

Fig. 23.

Fig. 24.

Fig. 25.

Fig. 26.

Fig. 27.

Fig. 28.

Fig. 29.

Fig. 30.

Fig. 31.

Fig. 32.

Fig. 33.

Fig. 34.

Fig.

Eslingæ, typis Theophili Mæntleri, 1731, 4.

Tomus I Alph. 6 plag. 22, Tomus II Alph. 8 plag. 20.

Si animus esset nobis commemorare præclara & æternitate digna Amplissimi *Schwederi* in Jurisprudentiam merita; verendum nobis esset magnopere, ne importuno nostro elogio Viri summi laudes in illustri loco positas obtereremus magis, quam eveheremus. Tam excellenter enim, tamque insigniter, Juris publici scientiam, quæ ante ipsum inculto fordidoque habitu pæne depressa jacuerat, exornavit, illustrioremque reddidit, ut permagnam splendoris sui partem acceptam referat *Schwedero*, qui sagacissimam mentem, candidumque & a partium studio alienum pectus, præcipuum Juris publici doctoris ornamentum, ad illam attulit, & libris, singulari doctrina refertis, editis, præstantissimæ scientiæ pomœria mirifice ampliavit. Nec minori industria, nec infeliciori successu, Juris civilis, pontificii, beneficiariique, curam in se suscepit, nec in ipsa senectute unquam a pristino studio laboreque cessavit. Peregregium hujus rei documentum præbent Dissertationes Academicæ, summo studio summaque diligentia conscriptæ, quas dispersas errantesque in unum corpus collectas orbis literati conspectui obtulit nepos *Schwederi*, *Wolfgangus Paulus Burgermeisterus de Deicisou*, Vir clarus, & non ignobile inter eruditos nomen consecutus. Dabimus, cum angustæ illæ, quibus circumscribimur, regiones non permittant, ut singulas Dissertationes perlustremus, titulos earundem, ex quibus, tanquam ex Phidiæ quodam signo, de præstantia & dignitate hujus Operis unusquisque facile judicare poterit. Prior Tomus continet Dissertationes *I de Foro illustrium, Imperio Romano-Germanico immediate subjectorum; II de Privilegio fori personarum miserabilium; III de Matrimonio ad Morganaticam; IV de Meliorationibus feudi; V de Privilegiis juribusque singularibus personarum illustrium; VI de Clausula Investituræ Feudalis; cum pertinentiis, ejusque effectu; VII de Exceptione non impleti con-*

Ioannes Ioannis Ioannis Ioannis

Ihesus Maria Johannes. Anno domini millesimo quadringentesimo nonagesimo octavo. Indictione quarta. Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et domini nostri domini Alexandri divina providencia pape sexti anno septimo. Die vero mensis Octobris vicesima prima. Hora vesperarum vel quasi. Pontificante in ecclesia cathedrali Herefordensi reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Herefordensi episcopo. Assistentibus sibi in divinis officiis reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Bathoniensi et Wellensi episcopo et Johanne Landavensi episcopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Sarisburiensi et Edwardo Asaphensi episcopis. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Dunelmensi episcopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Roffensi et Johanne Exoniensi episcopis. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Cicestrensi episcopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Norwicensi et Johanne Lincolniensi episcopis. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Karliolensi episcopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Menevensi et Johanne Bangorensi episcopis. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Elyensi episcopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Cestrensi et Johanne Sodorensi episcopis. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Wigornensi episcopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Rossensi et Johanne Dromorensi episcopis. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Cantuariensi archiepiscopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Eboracensi archiepiscopo et Johanne Armachanensi archiepiscopo. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Londoniensi episcopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Assaphensi et Johanne Landavensi episcopis. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Bathoniensi et Wellensi episcopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Sarisburiensi et Edwardo Asaphensi episcopis. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Dunelmensi episcopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Roffensi et Johanne Exoniensi episcopis. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Cicestrensi episcopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Norwicensi et Johanne Lincolniensi episcopis. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Karliolensi episcopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Menevensi et Johanne Bangorensi episcopis. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Elyensi episcopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Cestrensi et Johanne Sodorensi episcopis. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Wigornensi episcopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Rossensi et Johanne Dromorensi episcopis. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Cantuariensi archiepiscopo. Ac eciam reverendis in Christo patribus et dominis dominis Johanne Eboracensi archiepiscopo et Johanne Armachanensi archiepiscopo. Necnon reverendo in Christo patre et domino domino Johanne Londoniensi episcopo.

halitus acres in substantiam terream ac friabilem mutatas, martialem prosapiam referentes. Qua occasione acriter admodum contra illos disputat, qui solares has venditarunt, quos inter potissimum Cl. *Jo. Georg. Siegesbekium*, qui in *Annal. Uratislav. Medico-Physicis A. 1721 p. 525* a solari sulphure in illis latente singularem sibi efficaciam pollicitus est, sibi refutandum sumsit. Neque enim aurum ulla arte inde elici posse testatur, neque singulare sulphur solare agnoscit, cùm omnia omnino mineralium sulphura inter se conveniant, & pro diversa solum minera ad hoc vel illud metallum generandum concurrant. His de natura & contentis harum terrarum prælibatis, in usum earum inquirit, atque denuo fuse admodum contra *Siegesbekium*, qui virtutem illis antiloimicam atque analepticam ob sulphur solare tribuit, tincturamque solarem inde paratam extollit, non sine magna animi contentione disputat; neque tamen usum harum terrarum in peste etiam atque aliis febribus continuis malignis rejicit, sed pro ratione indicationis a Medico prudenter judicandæ concedit. Scilicet, ubicunque moderanda humorum commotio nimia, eorumque æstus temperandus, ac turbata mixtio corrigenda, laxiorque fibrarum tonus roborandus est, ibi egregie prodesse terrarum harum usum fatetur, verbo, omnes illis laudes, quas veteres & recentiores bolo Armeniæ, terræ Lemniæ, sigillatæ Silesiacæ, ex merito tribuerunt, competere, atque has commode illis substitui posse, experientia multiplici edoctus, asserit.

ΑΓΑΠΗΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΔΙΑΚΟΝΟΥ ΣΧΕΔΗΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΗΝ, *Agapeti Diaconi Schedam Regiam præceptorum de officio boni Principis ad Imperatorem Justinianum recensuit, notis JACOBI & JAC. PANCRATII BRUNONUM & suis, Indicibusque instruxit JO. AUGUSTINUS GROEBELIUS.*

Lipſiæ, impenſis Jo. Chriſtiani Martini, 1733, 8.
Plag. 14.

Quo plus in univerſam rem publicam ſolet emolumenti redundare ex ſolida & decenti puerorum inſtitutione, eo majores gratiæ illis ſuo jure decernuntur, qui hoc bonum publicum pro virili adaugere contendunt, & tum viva informatione, tum ſcriptis ſalubribus & captui juventutis accommodatis, ſalutem communem promovere allaborant. Atque huc cum Cl. *Græbelius* in edenda *Agapeti Scheda Regia* omnem operam ac ſtudium impenderit, unusquisque facile perſpiciet, quanti hæc ſit induſtria, utilitati communi adeo proficua, æſtimanda, quam in laudato libello tam emendando, quam illuſtrando, conſumſit. At dixerit forſan aliquis, quid ſcholis cum *Agapeto*, qui de officio boni Principis exponit, cujusque lectio tantum ad Principes pertinere videtur? Sed huic dubio jam ipſe reſpondit Doctiſſ. Editor, & hunc ipſum libellum vel ideo in ſcholis legi poſſe cenſet, quia vita Principis norma noſtræ eſt, & vim legis dominantis exemplum habet, nec minus pœnæ metu ad recte faciendum, quam obſequio & æmulandi ſtudio, invitamur. Huc accedit, quod mature aſſuefaciendi ſunt pueri, ut intelligere diſcant, quam auguſta ſit, quam ſummus Rex illis impoſuerit, Principum perſona, ut a primis ſtatim annis illos colant & obſervent. Denique vitæ regulæ, quas Principibus tradit *Agapetus*, omnis ætatis ordinisque hominibus communes ſunt & convenientes. Quod vero ad operam, quam in hac editione præſtitit Cl. *Græbelius*, attinet, id ſibi negotii datum exiſtimavit, ut textum, quam fieri poteſt, emendatiſſime ex editionibus inter ſe collatis exhiberet. Quo factum eſt, ut ſæpius lectionem aliarum præferret illi, quam *Brunonum* induſtria procuratam ſequendam ſibi duxit in primis. Annotationes vero, quas modo appellavimus, *Brunonum* nonnullis etiam ſuæ induſtriæ documentis & doctrinæ auxit. Quæ licet plerumque ſint illis longe breviores, tamen id non tam dicendorum inopia, quam brevitatis ſtudio, factum eſſe, exinde

Pag. 21, 24, 60.

Parliament, and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That from and after the Dissolution of this present Parliament, the Lords Spiritual of this Realm, who now be, or hereafter shall be, and have Seats in the Upper House of Parliament, shall have Place and Voice in Parliament, and in all Councils, Assemblies, and Conventions of Lords, next and immediately after the Lords Temporal of this Realm, being Barons, and before the Lords Temporal of this Realm, being Viscounts, Earls, Marquesses, and Dukes, of what Degree soever they be, and shall be called and named the Lords Spiritual of this Realm, and not otherwise nor by any other Name or Degree.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the Dissolution of this present Parliament, the Lords Temporal of this Realm, who now be, or hereafter shall be, and have Seats in the Upper House of Parliament, shall have Place and Voice in Parliament, and in all Councils, Assemblies, and Conventions of Lords, next and immediately after the Lords Spiritual of this Realm, and before all Viscounts, Earls, Marquesses, and Dukes, of what Degree soever they be, and shall be called and named the Lords Temporal of this Realm, and not otherwise nor by any other Name or Degree.

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illuſtrandæ inſervientes. Accedit ejusdem generis Diſſertatio ex Homeri Iliade Z.

Quedlinburgi & Aſcaniæ, 1733, 4. Plag. 18.

Etſi multi Viri, iique Græcæ linguæ cognitione & eruditionis laude clariſſimi magno opere dictionem Novi Fœderis Græci ex profanorum Autorum genere dicendi illuſtrare contenderunt, in eamque rem vel univerſos perluſtrarunt ſcriptores, quos habemus reliquos, vel unum tantummodo, & inprimis pedeſtrem; nemo tamen adhuc id ſibi muneris ſumſit, ut Poetam quendam ex profeſſo percurreret, ejusque dictionem Græcitati Novi Fœderis accommodaret. Id ergo ut præſtaret Cl. *Eckhardus*, *Ariſtophanem* Comicum delegit, & primam ejus Comœdiam, quæ *Plutus* inſcribitur, ex eaque per horas ſucciſivas Obſervationes, de quibus mox agemus, Philologicas collegit. Etenim, ſi quis veterum eſt ſcriptorum, qui longe plurimum confert ad interpretationem ſacrarum literarum, eſt ſane *Ariſtophanes*, adeo, ut *Scaliger* negaverit, ſe unquam plura apud ullos Autores legiſſe, quæ ſe magis ad interpretationem S. Scripturæ ducerent, quam apud *Ariſtophanem*. Quod verum eſſe Cl. *Eckhardus* ſuo ipſe exemplo obſervavit. Nec id mirum videbitur ulli, qui cogitaverit, dictionem Novi Fœderis popularem, idioticam nonnulli vocant, ex ſententia Doctiſſ. Autoris accommodatam etiam plebeculæ eſſe, quæ maximam Eccleſiæ partem ejus principio conſtituerit, ad quam ſacri Scriptores Evangelia & Epiſtolas exaraverint. Et, quamvis multa jam ſint exempla ex hac ipſa *Ariſtophanis* Comœdia ab aliis ad Novi Fœderis illuſtrationem allata, tamen vel in his Cl. Autor oſtendit, dum varias Interpretum Obſervationes affert in medium, & indicat, ſe in ſcriptis ad Novi Fœderis interpretationem facientibus recentioribus eſſe verſatiſſimum. Itaque vel ob id ipſum Doctiſſ. Autori Obſervationes iſtæ laudi cedunt, etiam-

Mitchell sent out the seeds from Carolina. Linnæus.

Phyllanthus Niruri. Linn. Sp. Pl. 981. Willd. Sp. Pl. 4. 574. Lam. Ill. 2. 450. Gærtn. 2. 50. t. 90. Rheede Hort. Mal. 10. 107. t. 56. Rumph. Amb. 5. 387. t. 135. Burm. Ind. 223. Rottl. Ic. 1. 25. t. 10. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3. 15. t. 3. Jacq. Obs. 3. 3. t. 57. Jacq. Amer. 263. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 284. Jacq. Pict. t. 284. Jacq. Collect. 2. 287. Jacq. Hort. Schœnbr. 2. t. 184. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3. t. 3. Jacq. Obs. 3. t. 57. Jacq. Amer. t. 263. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. t. 284. Jacq. Pict. t. 284. Jacq. Hort. Schœnbr. 2. t. 184. Jacq. Collect. 2. 287. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3. 15. Jacq. Obs. 3. 3. Jacq. Amer. 263. Jacq. Ic. Rar. 2. Jacq. Pict. Jacq. Hort. Schœnbr. 2. Jacq. Collect. 2. 287. Jacq. Hort. Vind. 3. Jacq. Obs. 3. Jacq. Amer

Ἐπὶ τῷ ἀγάλματι τῆς Ἀφροδίτης τῆς ἐν Κνίδῳ.

Ἐν Κνίδῳ τὸ μὲν ἄλλο πανείδεον ἔργον ἔδειξε
Πραξιτέλης· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἄλλο τόδ' ἐστὶν ἔτι.
Ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοῦτο μόνον τὸ ἀγάλματος ἔστιν ἰδέσθαι
Ἐλθόντ' ἐκ πάσης ἠπείρου καὶ πόντου.
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ΛΟΥΚΙΑΝΟΥ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑ.

Ἐπὶ τῷ Λύκῳ, ὑπὸ τῆς Νίκης τύπον, ὃν ἐν Ῥόδῳ ἔστησε.

Ἡ μεγάλη Νίκη Λύκωνα τὸν ἐν Ῥόδῳ τύπον ἔστησε
Ἀνδρὸς ἀριστεύσαντος ἐν ἱππικοῖς ἀγῶσιν·
Ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν πολέμοις ἀρετὴν ἐπέδειξε Λύκωνος
Ἡ μεγάλη Νίκη Λύκωνα τὸν ἐν Ῥόδῳ τύπον ἔστησε
Ἀνδρὸς ἀριστεύσαντος ἐν ἱππικοῖς ἀγῶσιν·
Ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν πολέμοις ἀρετὴν ἐπέδειξε Λύκωνος

Leben des Plotinos, das Porphyrios in seiner Schrift über Plotinos' Lehre
und Werke gegeben hat, und das Verzeichnis der Schriften, das er
ihm beigefügt hat, sind für uns die Hauptquellen. Wir haben
sie bereits benutzt und werden sie noch weiter benutzen müssen.
Porphyrios hat sich bemüht, seine Darstellung durch Einzelheiten
aus dem Leben des Plotinos zu beleben, und wir können ihm
dafür dankbar sein, auch wenn wir nicht immer wissen, ob wir
ihm Glauben schenken dürfen. Denn er hat sich nicht gescheut,
Geschichten zu erzählen, die nicht nur unwahrscheinlich klingen,
sondern auch offenbar unwahr sind. Wir werden sie also mit
Vorsicht aufnehmen müssen. Aber wir können sie nicht ganz
übergehen, weil sie uns Plotinos' Persönlichkeit in einer Weise
nahebringen, wie es sonst nicht möglich wäre.

Plotinos ist um 205 n. Chr. geboren. Seine Heimat ist
Lykopolis in Ägypten. Seine Eltern sind vornehm und reich.
Er selbst ist ein schöner Mann, der sich aber seiner Schönheit
schämt. Er ist ein Mann von großer Bescheidenheit und Selbst-
losigkeit, der sich nicht scheut, seine Kleider und seine Schuhe
anderen zu geben, wenn sie sie nötiger haben als er. Er ist
ein Mann von großer Geduld und Sanftmut, der sich nicht
ärgert, wenn seine Schüler ihn stören oder ihm widersprechen.
Er ist ein Mann von großer Liebe zu seinen Freunden, der
sich um sie sorgt und ihnen hilft, wo er kann. Er ist ein
Mann von großer Frömmigkeit, der täglich betet und opfert.
Er ist ein Mann von großer Weisheit, der die Wahrheit sucht
und findet und sie seinen Schülern lehrt.

Porphyrios erzählt, daß Plotinos in seiner Jugend ein
Schüler des Ammonios Sakkas gewesen sei. Das ist möglich,
aber nicht sicher. Ammonios Sakkas ist ein Mann, der selbst
nichts geschrieben hat, und wir wissen nicht, was er gelehrt hat.
Wir wissen nur, daß er ein Mann von großer Bedeutung war,
der viele Schüler hatte, die später selbst große Lehrer wurden.
Plotinos ist einer von ihnen. Er hat sich elf Jahre lang bei
Ammonios aufgehalten, und er hat viel von ihm gelernt. Aber
er hat nicht alles gelernt, was Ammonios wußte, und er hat
manches gelernt, was Ammonios nicht wußte. Er hat seinen
eigenen Weg gefunden, und er hat ihn konsequent verfolgt.

Im Jahre 232 n. Chr. hat Plotinos sich dem Heer des
Kaisers Gordianus III. angeschlossen, der einen Feldzug gegen
die Perser unternahm. Er wollte die persische Philosophie
kennenlernen, und er hat sie kennengelernt. Aber er hat sie
nicht übernommen. Er ist nach Antiochia zurückgekehrt, und
dann nach Rom, wo er sich niedergelassen hat. Dort hat er
eine Schule gegründet, und dort hat er gelehrt, bis er krank
wurde. Er ist an einer Krankheit gestorben, die er sich selbst
zugezogen hatte, indem er sich weigerte, sich zu schonen.

ἀφορισθῆναι αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τῆς ἐκκλησίας καὶ μὴ πρὸς τοὺς ὄχλους ποιεῖσθαι τὸν λόγον· ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῷ μέρει τῆς ἐπιστολῆς ἐπιτιμᾷ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις, ὅτι τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐπιστρέφοντας ἐκώλυον τὸν λόγον τοῦ κηρύγματος ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς αὐτούς. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐν τῇ Ἀντιοχείᾳ τῆς Πισιδίας ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐπιστρεφόντων ἐκωλύθησαν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι τὸν λόγον ποιεῖσθαι, διὰ τοῦτο ἐπιστρέφουσι πρὸς τὰ ἔθνη, ἐπειδὴ ἀπεδοκίμασαν τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῷ μέρει τῆς ἐπιστολῆς ἐπιτιμᾷ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις, ὅτι τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐπιστρέφοντας ἐκώλυον τὸν λόγον τοῦ κηρύγματος ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς αὐτούς. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐν τῇ Ἀντιοχείᾳ τῆς Πισιδίας ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐπιστρεφόντων ἐκωλύθησαν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι τὸν λόγον ποιεῖσθαι, διὰ τοῦτο ἐπιστρέφουσι πρὸς τὰ ἔθνη, ἐπειδὴ ἀπεδοκίμασαν τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι. Ἐν τούτῳ δὲ τῷ μέρει τῆς ἐπιστολῆς ἐπιτιμᾷ τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις, ὅτι τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐπιστρέφοντας ἐκώλυον τὸν λόγον τοῦ κηρύγματος ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς αὐτούς. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐν τῇ Ἀντιοχείᾳ τῆς Πισιδίας ἐπὶ τῶν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐθνῶν ἐπιστρεφόντων ἐκωλύθησαν οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι τὸν λόγον ποιεῖσθαι, διὰ τοῦτο ἐπιστρέφουσι πρὸς τὰ ἔθνη, ἐπειδὴ ἀπεδοκίμασαν τὸν λόγον τοῦ θεοῦ οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι.

Aug. 28th. Letter from Lord Lee. Lord Lee's letter is very interesting. He says that he has had a talk with Lloyd George, who is very anxious to see me. Lloyd George has been told that I am not in favour of the Irish Settlement, and he wants to know why. Lord Lee says that he has told Lloyd George that I am not in favour of the Irish Settlement because I think it will be a failure, and that I am not in favour of it because I think it will be a success. Lloyd George has asked Lord Lee to tell me that he wants to see me, and that he will be glad to see me at any time that I can arrange to go to London. Lord Lee says that he has told Lloyd George that I am not in favour of the Irish Settlement because I think it will be a failure, and that I am not in favour of it because I think it will be a success. Lloyd George has asked Lord Lee to tell me that he wants to see me, and that he will be glad to see me at any time that I can arrange to go to London.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

urbes ſint apud alios ſcriptores, & ubi ſitæ fuerint Si *Joſephum* conſulas, is magis irretire nos videtur, quam expedire Nam, cum *libro Antiq. VII Cap. 5 ſ. 3* eandem hiſtoriam attingit, quam ſcriptor facer, urbes Βεττεάιαν nominat & Μάχωνα. Si e ceteris Geographis aliqua explanandarum urbium harum ſubſidia exquiras; omnino illi nos deſtituere videntur. Nihil *Strabo* ſuppeditat, nihil *Plinius*, nihil *Solinus*, nihil *Mela*, & alii. Neque Commentatores aut *Joſephi*, *Hudſon*, *Spanhemius*, *Bernardus*, *Relandus*, aut libri poſterioris *Samuelis*, *Munſterus*, *Vatablus*, *Caſtalio*, *Clarius*, *Druſius*, *Grotius*, quidquam adſcripſerunt, unde aliqua lux affulgeret. Quo magis & neceſſitas meditandæ veritatis elucet, & venia parta erit a literatis, ſi maxime præter veriſimilitudinem nihil attulerimus. Primum igitur certum eſt, urbes illas ad Euphratem ſitas fuiſſe. Id enim ex *II Sam. VIII, 3*, ſatis liquet, ubi Rex Zobæ recuperare voluiſſe dicitur potentiam ſuam ad flumen Euphratem. Jam notum eſt ex infinitis exemplis, nomina peregrina hominum, urbium, aliarumque rerum, a ſcriptoribus Græcis mire flecti & deformari, ut ad linguam eorum quoquo modo conformentur. Ita ex *Hadadeſer* fit Ἀδραάξαρος, ex *Thirza Therſa*, ex *Jeruſchalem* Ἱεροσόλυμα, ex *Eſiongeber Aſiongabaros*, ex aliis nominibus alia vocabula, conflantur. Literæ igitur conſonæ ſunt potiſſimum ſpectandæ, ſi verum hic invenire velis, vocales contemnendæ. Hoc autem ſi hic fecerimus; habebimus urbem Arabiæ *Berytum*, quam *Stephanus* nobis commemorat, & *Birtham*, quam in eadem Arabia jacere *Ptolemæus* memoriæ prodidit. Quid dubitabimus igitur *Birtham* & *Berytum* pro una eademque Arabiæ urbe venditare? *Berytus* autem a *Berothai* quid tandem differt? *Birtha* paulo magis diſcrepat; ſed ſalvæ ſunt literæ conſonæ, ſalva origo nominis peregrini. Nam ipſe jam *Stephanus Berytum* a *puteis* vel *robore* dictam eſſe ait. Dices, Scriptorem ſacrum de Syriæ magis, quam de Arabiæ, urbibus loqui. Fateor, rem ita eſſe. Sed Syriæ nomen ſæpe tam late patet, ut multa etiam Arabiæ loca complectatur. Secundum *Plinium* ipſum Syria quon-

Bridge, Bridge Street, Cambridge, and Bridge Street, Westminster, are all on the line of the Roman road from London to Cambridge, and the Bridge Street, Cambridge, is the only one which has a bridge. Bridge Street, Westminster, is so called because it leads to the bridge over the Thames, and Bridge Street, Cambridge, because it leads to the bridge over the Cam. Bridge Street, Cambridge, is also the only one which has a bridge at the end of it. Bridge Street, Westminster, has a bridge at the end of it, but it is not the bridge over the Thames, but the bridge over the Cam. Bridge Street, Cambridge, is also the only one which has a bridge at the end of it. Bridge Street, Westminster, has a bridge at the end of it, but it is not the bridge over the Thames, but the bridge over the Cam.

COMMENTATIO METHODI RECENTIORIS ANALYSEOS, QUA SERIES INFINITAE PRODUCTA IN FINITORUM EVOLVUNTUR.

Auctore

Ehrfr. Walth. Tschirnhausio, Equite Polono.

CHarissimus Rudolphi Fridericus Schmidius Regiomontanus, Mathematicarum Professor, ante annos aliquot, cum Lipsiae ageret, Methodum quandam Magni Viri Isaaci Newtoni, qua Series infinitae in finitas evolvuntur,

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imbuuntur, emolumentum. Vellemus, argumentum confirmasset autoritate Scriptorum; iis enim adducendis dum plane abstinuit Autor Cl. hæc, tantum abest, ut sese probare possint omnibus, ut potius laude majori digni habeantur, qui rerum, sive in Republica, sive in Ecclesia, gestarum, historiæ, quam describendam suscipiunt, fidei probatæ Autoribus pondus adjiciunt.

Engelländischer Kirch- und Schulen-Staat,

h. e.

HENRICI LUDOLPHI BENTHEMII, REG. Magnæ Britanniæ a Consiliis Consistorialibus & Ecclesiasticis, in Electoratu Brunsuico-Luneburgensi Superintendentis Generalis Harburgensis, &c. Status Ecclesiarum & Scholarum Anglicanarum, multis Accessionibus a B. Autore auctus, & denuo editus cum Præfatione BALTH. MENTZERI, Consiliarii Consistor. & Superint. General. Hannoverani.

Lipsiæ, apud hæredes Philip. Godofr. Saurmanni, Bibliopolæ Bremensis, 1732, 8 maj.

Alph. 3 plag. 18, cum aliquot fig. æn.

Cum prior hujus libri editio A. 1694 prodiret, jam tum brevi recensu de eodem in his *Actis* relatum est *Tom. III Supplement. Sect. IV p. 196 seq.* Altera ejusdem libri editio, quæ dudum exoptata est, postquam de ea spem fecerat B. Autor, nunc demum post fata ejusdem lucem adspexit. Ut igitur ipse liber ex suo instituto minime novus est, nova tamen sunt plurima, quæ in iterata hac editione accesserunt; idque vel externa libri moles & forma satis comprobat, qua ultra dimidiam partem nunc eum excrevisse, ex utriusque comparatione statim apparet: atque inde etiam est, quod de eodem hic denuo referre non dubitemus. De ratione & modo

ceps, ut quidam ex illis, qui ad Ecclesiam Dei pertinent, ad ipsum Ecclesiæ gradum non ascendant. Sed I. Decretum, ut ait, Gelasii, cuius primo Concilio Romano, quod ad Ecclesiæ gradum non ascendant, qui ad Ecclesiam Dei pertinent, ad ipsum Ecclesiæ gradum non ascendant, qui ad Ecclesiam pertinent, præsumpsit, ut ad Ecclesiæ gradum

nem prior editio vix attigerat, nunc plenius & ex inſtituto ediſſeritur. Quæ ſequuntur *Capita*, *XXI* de Diviſione Angliæ Eccleſiaſtica juxta Epiſcopatus, *XXII* de Præſentatione Eccleſiæ miniſtrorum, atque *XXIII* de Cleri Anglicani autoritate, exiſtimatione, immunitatibus, privilegiis & reditibus, prorſus nova acceſſerunt; e quorum poſtremo id diſcimus, minus quidem lautam eſſe conditionem quorundam Epiſcoporum inter Anglos, & forte parum æque inter ſe diviſa illos vivere, ſiquidem, cum aliquibus tribuantur reditus ter mille, & quod excurrit, librarum, nonnullis tam parca manu obtigerunt, ut non ultra centum & quinquaginta libras adſcendant; quod tamen non niſi de ſtato fixoque redituum proventu capiendum eſſe, ex Autore colligitur. *Caput XXIV* de Academiis Angliæ, & *Cap. XXV* de controverſiis & Schismatibus, inde a tempore ſacrorum emendatorum in Eccleſia Anglicana enatis, a multis in iisdem factis emendationibus & augmentis nobis commendat *Mentzerus*; quod idem & nos in *Cap. XXX*, eodemque ultimo, obſervamus, ubi molitiones pro reintroducendo Papatu ſub Rege *Jacobo II*, filo narrationis ex integro fere retexto, recenſentur. Addimus & illud, de quo *Mentzerus* nihil monuit, bina illa Capita editionis prioris, *XIV* nempe de ſepultura mortuorum, & *XVII* de ratione ac methodo homiliarum ſ. ſermonum ſacrorum apud Anglos, in iterata hac editione prorſus excidiſſe, quod argumenta hæc vel ſteriliora vel etiam notiora B. Autori viſa ſunt, quam ut de iis denuo referendum duceret. Ut igitur renovatum hunc B. *Benthemii* laborem multorum uſui futurum non dubitamus, ita & monendum illud exiſtimamus, in libro quodam alio, qui Germanico idiomate ſub titulo *Status Eccleſiaſtico-Politici Magnæ Britanniæ & Hiberniæ*, *Lipſ. 1718*, 4, prodiit, atque ex *Guy Micge* aliorumque fontibus conſarcinatus eſt, multum argumenti ſimilis ac prorſus gemini apparatum lectoribus propinari. Rivis *Benthemii* ſe arva ſua rigaſſe, Editor ejusdem jam tum faſſus eſt, & ſane non ea tantum, quæ prior editio exhibuerat, nos in iſthoc libro offendiſſe meminimus, ſed plura etiam, quo-

rum

rum acceſſione hunc renovatum noſtri Autoris laborem auctum deprehendimus. *Bentbemium* circa eundem retexendum A. 1716 occupatum, & ultimam tum operi manum ab eodem fuiſſe admotam; non una produnt veſtigia; an vero alterius libri editori jam copia fuerit utendi hiſce præſidiis, antequam vulgarentur, aliis inquirendum dijudicandumque relinquimus: ac præterea variam etiam poſthumi hujus fœtus ſortem inde ab Autoris morte, quæ A. 1723 contigit, fuiſſe oportet, cum, quæ præmiſſa eſt, cenſura *Mentzeriana* annum 1728, ubi data eſt, deſignet. In Bibliopolæ etiam cura, quæ huic editioni iteratæ acceſſit, id jure deſideratur, quod Indice, Operi tam varii argumenti perquam neceſſario, librum non inſtruxerit; ne dicamus de erroribus typothetæ, qui paſſim correctoris incuriam arguunt, & librum haud parum deformant.

Das A. 1729 florirende Schweden,

h. e.

DESCRIPTIO PLENIOR DE PRUDENTI ratione, ordine ac ſtatu regiminis in regno Sueciæ, &c. ex prolixo literario commercio collecta, & in publicos uſus evulgata ab ANDR. JOACH. AB HENEL, Vigiliarum militarium Magiſtro.

Lubecæ, typis Jo. Nicol. Greenii, 1729, 4.
Alph. 1 pl. 14.

Geminam hujus libri editionem, alteram vernaculo ſuo Sueco, alteram autem Germanico noſtro idiomate, Generoſus Autor eodem tempore adornare inſtituit; cumque poſterior, quæ prior exiit, & in gratiam exterorum typis exſcripta eſt, ad noſtras etiam pervenerit manus, ex hac ipſa aliquid in cenſum referre noſtrum, omnino operæ pretium erit. Præſens autem Autoris inſtitutum, quod ex eo natum in Præfatione fatetur, quod viderit, aliud quoddam ſcriptum, ſuperiori anno a ſe vulgatum, in quo florentem tum ſedis regiæ Holmenſis ſtatum deſcripſerat, multorum apud ſuos tuliſ-

ſe

PROPOSITION XXXIII. THEOREM.

The sum of the angles of any polygon is equal to two right angles taken as many times less two as the polygon has sides.

Let P be any polygon, and n the number of its sides.

To prove that the sum of the angles of P is equal to $n - 2$ right angles.

Take any point O within the polygon, and draw lines from O to each of the vertices of the polygon.

The polygon is thus divided into as many triangles as it has sides.

The sum of the angles of each triangle is two right angles.

Hence the sum of the angles of all the triangles is two right angles taken as many times as the polygon has sides.

But the sum of the angles of all the triangles is equal to the sum of the angles of the polygon, together with the angles around the point O.

The angles around the point O are equal to two right angles.

Hence the sum of the angles of the polygon is equal to two right angles taken as many times less two as the polygon has sides.

Q. E. D.

Mr. Hall, of Missouri, said: Mr. Speaker, I am not in favor of the bill, and I am not in favor of the amendment. I am not in favor of the bill because I am not in favor of the principle involved in it. I am not in favor of the amendment because I am not in favor of the principle involved in it

Ex Officina Typographica Ioannis Oporini. Anno M. D. LXIII. Mense Martio. Cum Gratia & Priuilegio Cæsareæ Maiestatis ad Decennium.

ACTORVM RATIOCINATIONE, SEV LIBRI DVO, IN QVIBVS ACTA SYNODI TRIDENTINÆ, ET ALIA QVÆDAM, QVÆ AD EAM SYNODVM PERTINENT, EXPENDVNTVR.

AVCTORE D. MARTINO CHEMNITIO.

ARGVMENTVM LIBRI PRIMI.

Recensentur, quæ Tridentinæ synodo, vbi, vt, quo tempore, & quo ordine acta sint. Deinde quæ ratio in ea synodo tenta sit, quæ ad doctrinam pertinent, & quibus testimoniis ea ratio confirmata sit. Postea quæ ratio in ea synodo tenta sit, quæ ad reformationem pertinent, & quibus testimoniis ea ratio confirmata sit. Vbi & de Concilio Constantiensi, & de Concilio Basileensi, & de Concilio Florentino non nihil dictum est. Vbi etiam pro Canonibus Tridentinis, & pro Decretis de Reformatione, & pro Decretis de Purgatorio, & pro Decretis de Indulgentiis, & pro Decretis de Inuocatione Sanctorum, & pro Decretis de Imaginibus, & pro Decretis de Missa, & pro Decretis de Sacramentis, & pro Decretis de Communione sub vtraque specie, & pro Decretis de Communione paruulorum, & pro Decretis de Sacramento Ordinis, & pro Decretis de Matrimonio, & pro Decretis de Libris prohibitis, & pro Decretis de Ecclesiastica Traditione, & pro Decretis de Vulgata Editione, & pro Decretis de Interpretatione Scripturæ, & pro Decretis de Lectione Scripturæ, & pro Decretis de Ieiunio, & pro Decretis de Delectu Ciborum, & pro Decretis de Festis, & pro Decretis de Precibus, & pro Decretis de Lingua Precum, & pro Decretis de Cantu Ecclesiastico, & pro Decretis de Ordine Officij, & pro Decretis de Vestibus Sacerdotalibus, & pro Decretis de Ceremonijs, & pro Decretis de Vsu Organorum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Imaginum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Reliquiarum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Agnorum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Cereorum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Palmarum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Cinerum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Aquæ benedictæ, & pro Decretis de Vsu Crucis, & pro Decretis de Vsu Olei, & pro Decretis de Vsu Thymiamatis, & pro Decretis de Vsu Panis & Vini, & pro Decretis de Vsu Vestium, & pro Decretis de Vsu Candelarum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Annulorum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Mitrarum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Baculorum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Sandaliorum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Tonsurarum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Vnctionum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Coronarum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Sacrarum Virginum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Exorcismorum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Exsufflationum, & pro Decretis de Vsu Catechismor

Bill, and the Bill of Sale, and the Bill of Lading, and the Bill of Exchange, and the Bill of Rights, and the Bill of Fare, and the Bill of Mortality, and the Bill of Health, and the Bill of Indictment, and the Bill of Attainder, and the Bill of Pains and Penalties, and the Bill of Divorce, and the Bill of Costs, and the Bill of Parcels, and the Bill of Particulars, and the Bill of Quantities, and the Bill of Entry, and the Bill of Sight, and the Bill of Store, and the Bill of Sufferance

Gryphiswaldiæ, proſtat in officina libraria Jacobi Lœfleri, 1731, 4. Plag. 4.

Scilicet S. R. Scriptoris explicatio oraculi Paulini *II Cor. XII*, 7-10, huc redit: per *angelum Satan ſpiritum* quendam *malignum, ſibi adverſantem*, ex more loquendi in ſacris literis uſitato, indicari; hunc vero proprie ſic appellatum eodem in loco σκόλοπα τῇ σαρκὶ, id eſt, *palum carni*, ſeu *veteri homini*, ſuperbiæ ſtimulis exagitato, *immiſſum* metaphorice vocari; *colaphos* hujus angeli indignos ſervilesque modos eſſe, quibus, cum ipſe, tum aliorum a ſuis partibus ſtantium uſus opera, Divum Apoſtolum cruciaverit. Quorſum pertinent, præter *ſermonis* infirmitatem, qua infernus genius effecit, ut *Paulus* verbum Evangelii non niſi ἐν φόβῳ καὶ ἐν τρόμῳ, nec vero ea, qua voluit, παῤῥησίᾳ prædicare poſſet, *1 Cor. II*, 1-4, *Gal. IV*, 13, 14, *1 Theſſ. II*, 2 *&c. variæ contumeliæ*, *1 Theſſ. II*, 2, *coll. Act. XVI*, 22-24, *1 Cor. IV*, 9 *ſeqq.* ſigillatim *Pſeud-Apoſtolorum convicia* 2 *Cor. III*, 1, *X*, 13, 2 *Cor. IV*, 3, *X*, 1 *ſeqq. XI*, 21, *XIII*, 4, *XII*, 16, aliæque *neceſſitates* 2 *Cor. XI*, 23-27, *perſecutiones*, 2 *Cor. XI*, 31 *ſqq. Act. XXI*, 27 *ſqq. XXIII*, 11 *ſqq.* & *in cauſa Chriſti anguſtia*, 2 *Cor. VII*, 5, *Gal. IV*, 19, 2 *Cor. XI*, 28, 29. Hæc nimirum omnia verendo Servatoris legato contigiſſe dicuntur, ne eximio beneficio factæ ſibi eminentioris manifeſtationis abuteretur, ſenſuque carnali ſeſe efferret. An igitur hac demum via crux *Pauli*, eademque crux Exegetarum, ſatis expedita ſit, aliorum eſto arbitrium.

ELOGIUM CHRISTIANI GOTTHARDTI WILISCHII, Med. Doct.

Collega hic noſter chariſſimus, nunc deſideratiſſimus, cujus memoriam ab oblivionis injuria vindicare, tabula veluti hac appenſa, ſtudebimus, vitam, ſtudia, meritaque ejusdem ſtrictim expoſituri, lucem hanc adſpexit d. 26 Aug. A. 1691 Liebſtadii in Miſnia, quod oppidulum a Pirna duobus, a Dresda vero, Bojohemum verſus, quatuor lapidibus diſtat. Parentibus

Mr. Hall, of Ohio, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and after some time spent therein, the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

In accordance with the requirements of the law, I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881.

The total receipts of the Department during the year were $[illegible], as follows:

From customs	$[illegible]
From internal revenue	[illegible]
From sales of public lands	[illegible]
From fees of land offices	[illegible]
From miscellaneous sources	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The total expenditures were $[illegible], as follows:

For the legislative establishment	$[illegible]
For the executive establishment	[illegible]
For the judicial establishment	[illegible]
For the military establishment	[illegible]
For the naval establishment	[illegible]
For the public debt	[illegible]
For miscellaneous objects	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Irish Church Bill, delivered in the House of Commons on the 1st of March, 1869, is a masterly production. It is a calm, dispassionate, and able argument in favor of the measure, and is characterized throughout by a spirit of moderation and conciliation. The speaker's object was to show that the Irish Church was not a part of the Irish nation, and that it was not necessary to the religious welfare of the people. He argued that the Church was a foreign institution, established by the English conquerors, and that it had always been a source of discontent and disaffection. He contended that the Church had failed to perform the duties for which it was established, and that it had become a mere political engine in the hands of the English Government. He argued that the Church was not necessary to the religious welfare of the people, because the majority of the people were Catholics, and that they had their own clergy and their own religious institutions. He contended that the Church was a burden on the people, and that it was unjust to tax the people for the support of a Church which they did not belong to. He argued that the Church was not entitled to the property which it held, because it had been taken from the Catholics by force and fraud. He contended that the property should be restored to the Catholics, or at least that it should be applied to the relief of the poor and the education of the people. He argued that the Church was not entitled to any compensation for the loss of its property, because it had no legal claim to it. He contended that the Church was not entitled to any compensation for the loss of its property, because it had no legal claim to it

Egypt, and the Egyptian artist was not allowed to deviate from the established rules. Thus, in the case of the human figure, the head must be represented in profile, with the eye in front view; the shoulders must be seen in front view, while the hips must be in profile; the arms must be in profile, with the hands in front view; the legs must be in profile, with the feet in profile, and the toes all on the same side of the foot. Any departure from these rules was considered a mistake, and the artist was punished for it. Hence the Egyptian figures have a stiff and unnatural appearance, and the artist was not allowed to improve upon the models handed down to him by his predecessors.

Fig. 1. Egyptian Painting.

Fig. 1 is a specimen of Egyptian painting, and shows the rules of drawing which were followed. The figures are in profile, with the eye in front view, the shoulders in front view, the hips in profile, the arms in profile, with the hands in front view, the legs in profile, with the feet in profile, and the toes all on the same side of the foot. The figures are also stiff and unnatural in appearance.

ACTORUM ERUDITORUM,

Quæ Lipſiæ publicantur,

SUPPLEMENTA.

Tomus X Sect. VIII.

SANCTI HILARII, PICTAVIENSIS EPISCOPI, Opera, ſtudio & labore Monachorum Ordinis S. Benedicti e Congregatione S. Mauri caſtigata, aucta, atque illuſtrata; nunc vero libris de Trinitate, & Commentariis in Pſalmos ad binos Capituli Veronenſis Codices, antiquitate ac præſtantia quosvis ad hanc diem cognitos facile exſuperantes, diligenter exactis, atque octo maxime variantium Tractatuum adjectione locupletatis.

Tomus I & II.

Veronæ, apud Petrum Antonium Bernum & Jacobum Vallarſium, 1730, fol.

Alph. 1 pl. 14.

Cum præ ceteris civitatis Dei doctoribus, quos Patrum nomine veneramur, *Hilarius* celebritatem conſecutus ſit, &, *Sulpitio Severo* judice, *unius Hilarii beneficio Galliæ a piaculo hæreſis Arianæ ſint liberatæ;* mirum non eſt, quod cum plauſu ejus Operum editiones fuerint exceptæ, ut ſæpius

prela exercere debuerint. Forſitan Lectoribus noſtris rem non ingratam faciemus, ſi, antequam editionis, quam præ manibus habemus, rationem exponamus, editiones Operum *Hilarii* diverſas ex Præfatione, quam Monachi Benedictini e Congregatione S. Mauri ſuæ editioni præfixere, & hoc loco enumeremus. Videlicet *Georgio Cribello*, Presbytero, debetur honos, quod primum *Hilarii* libros de Trinitate, ad *Conſtantium*, contra *Conſtantium*, contra *Auxentium*, & de Synodis, e ſitu & ſqualore redemptos, publicæ expoſuerit luci. Quam quidem laudabilem induſtriam cum *Joannes Solidus Cracovius*, adhortante *Jacobo Fabro Stapulenſi*, edendo *Hilarii* in Pſalmos Commentationes, imitaretur; effectum eſt, ut tandem A. 1510 *Badius Aſcenſius* Opera *Hilarii* ſupra enumerata una cum ejusdem in *Matthæum* Commentario, & ad Aſram Epiſtola, typis imprimi curare potuerit. At enimvero, cum neque a ſuppoſitiis pura, neque ab omnibus mendis immunis, *Aſcenſii* eſſet editio, *Erasmus Roterodamus* hiſce nævis, Baſileæ A. 1523 iterum editis & ib. A. 1532 recuſis *Hilarii* Operibus, mederi ſtuduit. Ob defectum autem Codicum manu exaratorum de caſtigandis *Hilarii* de Trinitate libris unice ſollicitus eſſe potuit. Cumque in Præfatione ſæpenumero *Hilarium* reprehenderit, & ejus contra Arianos diſputandi methodum taxarit; hæc ipſa editio & ab Inquiſitione Romana & a Collegio Theologorum Pariſienſi cenſuris notata eſt. Superavit in edendis *Hilarii* Operibus *Erasmi* induſtriam *Ludovicus Miræus*, qui, pluribus MSC. Codd. cum editis *Hilarii* ſcriptis collatis, atque additis quibusdam, quæ *Hilarii* nomen præ ſe ferunt, Diſſertationibus, Pariſiis *Hilarii* excudi curavit Opera. Licet autem *Miræus* in editis *Hilarii* Operibus magnam adhibuerit accurationem; *Martinus* tamen *Lypſius*, cum A. 1551 *Hilarii* ederet Opera, *Erasmi* editionem, quod mireris, unice ſecutus eſt, nulla *Mirai* editionis habita ratione. A. 1570 *Jo. Jac. Grynæus* Baſileæ *Hilarii* edidit Opera. De qua quidem editione notari meretur, quod in ea vita *Hilarii* primum compareat. Sed, quemadmodum *Grynæus* primum vitam *Hilarii* ejus Operibus præfixit,

ἐν τῷ ἐπὶ Δεκελείᾳ πολέμῳ τὸν Ἀθηναίων στρατὸν ἐπὶ Σικελίαν ἐκπλεύσαντα, ἐπὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὰς μακρὰς ἐκ τοῦ νεωρίου ἐξελκύσαντας, ἐπιβῆναι τοὺς ἐπιβάτας, καὶ ἀναχθῆναι· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐν τῷ πελάγει ἐγένοντο, ἐπιστολὴν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως κομισθῆναι τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, ἐν ᾗ ἐνεγέγραπτο, ὅτι ἐξηπατημένοι εἶεν ὑπὸ τῶν Ἐγεσταίων, ὡς χρήματα παρεξόντων, οὐκ ἔχοντες δὲ παρέξουσιν· ἐκέλευον οὖν τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἐπιδεῖξαι τοῖς Ἐγεσταίοις τὰ χρήματα, ἢ μὴ ἐπιδεικνύντας ἀναγκάζειν πολεμεῖν τοὺς Σελινουντίους πρὸς αὐτούς. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ ἐγένοντο, καὶ ἐπιδεῖξαι τοῖς Ἐγεσταίοις τὰ χρήματα ἐκέλευον, ἐκεῖνοι ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις ἔπεμπον, ἐν αἷς ἐλέγοντο εἶναι· ἐν δὲ τῇ Ἑστιαίᾳ ἐπιδημήσαντες ἐθεάσαντο ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἀναθήματα ὀλίγα καὶ οὐδὲν ἄξια λόγου· ἐν δὲ τῇ Ἐγεστῇ ἐπειδὴ ἦλθον, ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν ἐκεῖνοι ἄγουσιν αὐτοὺς, ἐν ᾧ ἔφασαν τὸν θησαυρὸν εἶναι· ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐκεῖ ἐγένοντο, ἐπιδεῖξαι ἐκέλευον τὰ χρήματα· οἱ δὲ ἔφασαν, ὅτι οὐκ ἔστιν αὐτοῖς ἐπιδεῖξαι, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἐν τῇ Ἑστιαίᾳ ἐπιδεῖξαι· ἐκεῖ γὰρ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἐν τῇ Ἑστιαίᾳ ἐν ἀργυρώμασι πολλοῖς καὶ χρυσώμασι τὰ χρήματα εἶναι. Ἐπεὶ

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν ἡ ἐπιστήμη, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν ἡ ἀρετή, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν ἡ ἀνδρεία, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν ἡ σωφροσύνη, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν ἡ δικαιοσύνη, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν ἡ ὁσιότης, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν ἡ ἀγαθότης, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν ἡ ἀλήθεια, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν ἡ ἀγάπη, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν ἡ ἐλευθερία, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἐστὶν ἡ ἀγαθὴ ἐλπίς.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

ΠΡΟΤΑΣΙΣ ΚΑ.

Ἐὰν ἐπιφάνεια ἐπιπέδου τινὸς τεμνούσης τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν τοῦ κώνου, καὶ μὴ διὰ τῆς κορυφῆς ἐκβαλλομένη, ἡ δὲ τομὴ ἐπὶ μηδέτερα μέρη ἐκβαλλομένη συμπίπτῃ τῇ περιφερείᾳ τοῦ κύκλου, ἐφ' ἣν ὁ κῶνος ἐρείδει, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰ αὐτὰ μέρη τῇ ἐπιφανείᾳ τοῦ κώνου,

ex allatis jam perſpicuum ſit, qua in re hæc ipſa, quam recenſuimus, *Hilarii* Operum Veronenſis editio ab editione, quæ Monachorum Benedictinorum auſpicio prodiit, differat atque diſſentiat.

GEORGII D'ARNAUD LECTIONUM GRÆCARUM Libri duo, in quibus Græcorum ſcripta paſſim illuſtrantur & caſtigantur, inprimis HESYCHII, ARATI, THEONIS & APOLLONII RHODII.

Hagæ Com. apud Petrum de Hondt, 1730, 8. Alph. 1 pl. 14, ch. maj. dimid.

Laudatum fuit Viri doctiſſimi Specimen Animadverſionum Criticarum in his *Actis Menſe Aprili A. 1729 p. 154 ſeq.* ita quidem, ut etiam annotarentur quædam, in quibus humani aliquid paſſus videretur. Illis pariter atque aliorum monitis modeſtiſſime ac ſapienter ille uſus, in Præfatione hujus Opuſculi ſua ipſe vinetis hic illic cædit, & ingenuo viro dignum candorem lectoribus probat. Nos in hoc etiam recenſendo libertate ea utamur, quam neque ipſi, neque cuiquam bono, ingratam putamus, & ſumamus ſpeciminis cauſa, cum alia ratio in tali libro locum vix habeat, principium eorum, quæ ad *Oppiani Cynegetica* Vir Cl. annotavit. Ad
Pag. 177. *Lib. I v. 6* veretur, ut ἀριζοπόσεια vocis formam Grammatici condonent *Oppiano*: potius enim flectendum fuiſſe ἀριζοποσίεια, ut ab ἐυπατὴρ ἐυπατέρεια. Sed neſcimus, an talis canon fuerit vel verbis ipſis propoſitus, vel uſu comprobatus, qui jubeat ſemper in locum terminationis genitivi ſubſtitui terminationem εια, quoties ea opus eſſet. Potius ὄφος format ex ſe ὄφεος, Βασιλὲυς Βασίλεος, ubi ſimpliciter adjectivus caſus ſuccedit in finem Subſtantivi. Sed iſtuc leviculum. Ad *v. 9*, qui parentheſi incluſus ita habet, Ἐυμενίες Τιτὰν φαέθων, καὶ φοῖβος ἀπόλλων, non admodum opus erat obſervare, φαέθων eſſe adjectivum a verbo φαέθω.
178.

Act, or any Act to be passed in the present Session of Parliament, to be applied to the Purposes of this Act, and to be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, and to be by him applied accordingly; and the Receipt of the Treasurer for the Money so paid to him shall be a sufficient Discharge for the same.

Power to borrow on Mortgage of Rates.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Company, from Time to Time, to borrow on the Security of the Rates, Tolls, and Duties, or any Part thereof, by this Act granted, such Sum or Sums of Money as shall be sufficient for the Purposes of this Act, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of Two hundred thousand Pounds, and to grant Mortgages of the Rates, Tolls, and Duties, or any Part thereof, by this Act granted, for Securing the Repayment of the Money so borrowed, with Interest for the same, not exceeding the Rate of Four Pounds per Centum per Annum; and the Money so borrowed shall be applied to the Purposes of this Act, and to no other Purpose whatsoever.

Power to borrow on Mortgage of Rates.

XCIX. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Company, from Time to Time, to borrow on the Security of the Rates, Tolls, and Duties, or any Part thereof, by this Act granted, such Sum or Sums of Money as shall be sufficient for the Purposes of this Act, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of Two hundred thousand Pounds, and to grant Mortgages of the Rates, Tolls, and Duties, or any Part thereof, by this Act granted, for Securing the Repayment of the Money so borrowed, with Interest for the same, not exceeding the Rate of Four Pounds per Centum per Annum; and the Money so borrowed shall be applied to the Purposes of this Act, and to no other Purpose whatsoever.

Power to borrow on Mortgage of Rates.

C. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Company, from Time to Time, to borrow on the Security of the Rates, Tolls, and Duties, or any Part thereof, by this Act granted, such Sum or Sums of Money as shall be sufficient for the Purposes of this Act, not exceeding in the whole the Sum of Two hundred thousand Pounds, and to grant Mortgages of the Rates, Tolls, and Duties, or any Part thereof, by this Act granted, for Securing the Repayment of the Money so borrowed, with Interest for the same, not exceeding the Rate of Four Pounds per Centum per Annum; and the Money so borrowed shall be applied to the Purposes of this Act, and to no other Purpose whatsoever.

Τροφὴν ἔχειν ἀναγκαῖον ἐστὶ τὸ ἔμψυχον ἅπαν ἐκ τῶν ἐναντίων καὶ ἐξ ὧν γίνεται, τροφὴν δὲ τὸ ὁμογενὲς ἑκάστῳ· διὸ καὶ τὰ μὲν ἔμψυχα τροφὴν ἔχει τὰ δὲ φυτὰ οὐκ ἔχει· τὸ γὰρ ἔμψυχον ἐκ τοῦ ἐμψύχου γίνεται, τὸ δὲ φυτὸν ἐκ τοῦ ἀψύχου· ἔτι τὸ ἔμψυχον ἐκ τοῦ ἐμψύχου τροφὴν ἔχει

Πρῶτα μὲν ἰυθεῖαν, μετέπειτα δὲ δοχμὸν ἐλάυνων
Λαιῇ, δεξιτερῇ, σκολιὴν ὁδὸν ἀμφὶς ἐλίσσων.

Veretur Noſter, ne ſuum fateri refugiat *Oppianus*, illud δοχμὸν ἐλάυνων λαιῇ, quod vix Græcum tinniat, ſubſtituitque ipſe ὄχμον vel ὄγμον ἐλάυνεν. Sed nos arcendam a Poeta hanc emendationem putamus. Δοχμὸν, adverbialiter poſitum, ut δοχμὸς apud *Homerum*, oppoſitum eſt illi ἰυθεῖαν; λαιῇ δεξιτερῇ eſt ἐπεξήγησις; nihil planius, aut Poeta dignius. Addimus aliquid ad *II*, 7, ubi de Hippocentauris Poeta: Pag. 210.

- - - - ἄγρια Φῦλα
Θηρομιγῆ, μερόπων μὲν ἐπ' ἰξύας, ἰξυόφιν δὲ
Ἵππων ἡμιβρότων.

Pro ultima voce, cum parum apte ad deſcriptionem conveniat, (tota enim poſterior pars equina fuit) mavult legere ἡμιτόμων. Sed, ut taceamus, Poetæ concedendum fuiſſe, ſi equinam partem Centauri vocare libeat ἵππον ἡμίβροτον, commode illud ἡμιβρότων, ante quod incidi ita debet, refertur ad φῦλα, ut poſt deſcriptionem ſpecialem, nomine hoc totam monſtrorum naturam complectatur.

ANTIQUITATES GERMANORUM, POTISSIMUM Septentrionalium, ſelectæ, quibus multa ad rem ſacram & domeſticam ſpectantia illuſtrantur atque explicantur; Autore JO. CHRISTOPHORO CLEFFELIO.

Francofurti & Lipſiæ, apud Viduam B. Pauli, Bibliopolæ Hafnienſis, 1733, 8.

Alph. 1 pl. 8.

Eo majorem excellentioremque laudem decernere fas eſt Cl. *Cleffelio*, qui, applaudentibus congratulantibusque bonis omnibus, nuper ad gubernacula Scholæ Tœnningenſis acceſſit, quo magis mutos tacitosque in tam denſis veteris memoriæ tenebris conſpicimus interpretes. Ut parum æqua & humana illorum cenſura ſit, qui ex ſuo ingenio alios

ἐπιτρέπω δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἐπισκόποις ἐν ἀνάγκῃ καὶ ἐν ἀπορίᾳ τῶν ἀναγκαίων
ἐν ἑτέρᾳ πόλει χειροτονεῖν τὸν ἐπιτήδειον, ἐὰν ἐν τῇ ἰδίᾳ μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν
ἄνδρα ἐπιτήδειον· ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ ἑτέρᾳ μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ
χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ τρίτῃ μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει
τῆς ἐπαρχίας χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν,
ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει
τῆς διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ἑτέρας διοικήσεως
χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ἑτέρας διοικήσεως μὴ
εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς τρίτης διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ
καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς τρίτης διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει
τῆς τετάρτης διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς
τετάρτης διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς πέμπτης διοικήσεως
χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς πέμπτης διοικήσεως μὴ
εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ἕκτης διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ
καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ἕκτης διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει
τῆς ἑβδόμης διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς
ἑβδόμης διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ὀγδόης διοικήσεως
χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ὀγδόης διοικήσεως μὴ
εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ἐννάτης διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ
καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ἐννάτης διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει
τῆς δεκάτης διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς
δεκάτης διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ἑνδεκάτης διοικήσεως
χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ἑνδεκάτης διοικήσεως μὴ
εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς δωδεκάτης διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν
δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς δωδεκάτης διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ
μητροπόλει τῆς τρισκαιδεκάτης διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ
μητροπόλει τῆς τρισκαιδεκάτης διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει
τῆς τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάτης διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ
μητροπόλει τῆς τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάτης διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει
τῆς πεντεκαιδεκάτης διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει
τῆς πεντεκαιδεκάτης διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς
ἑκκαιδεκάτης διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς
ἑκκαιδεκάτης διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ἑπτακαιδεκάτης
διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ἑπτακαιδεκάτης
διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ὀκτωκαιδεκάτης διοικήσεως
χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ὀκτωκαιδεκάτης διοικήσεως
μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ἐννεακαιδεκάτης διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν.
ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς ἐννεακαιδεκάτης διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν,
ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς εἰκοστῆς διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ
μητροπόλει τῆς εἰκοστῆς διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς
εἰκοστῆς πρώτης διοικήσεως χειροτονείτωσαν. ἐὰν δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς
εἰκοστῆς πρώτης διοικήσεως μὴ εὑρίσκωσιν, ἐν τῇ μητροπόλει τῆς εἰκοστῆς
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salitia, ipsaque sponsalia annulo pronubo obsignata. His peractis, in tutelam custodiamque paranymphorum transibat novella sponsa, quam illi nuptiali die solenni domum deductione in sponsi reddebant thalamum. Sacrificia tunc immolabant tum *Freæ* sive *Freiæ*, quæ amori nuptiisque præerat, tum aliis Numinibus, & præsertim Deæ, quæ *Siæfna* dicitur, quæ ad amorem inter virum & uxorem conciliandum conservandumque invocabatur. Fabulas redolent *Hachenbergianæ* argutiæ, quasi abrasum fuisset nuptiali die sponsi sponsæque caput. Pugnant hæc cum genio gentis, quæ præcipuum & singulare decus in crinium cultura posuit, quos *passos alebat*. Ponebantur eo die crines, sed non penitus, sed circumtondebantur & præcidebantur ex more gentis, ut hoc ritu indicarent, in laborum communionem & omnis fortunæ societatem venire novellos conjuges. Neque deerat convivium nuptiale, idque laute & opipare apparatum, quo, tanquam arctissimo vinculo, se devinciri credebant. Hinc tot luculenta tenerrimi integerrimique amoris documenta, cujus veram causam quæsiveris in innata genti probitate, cum egregia educatione conjuncta, & strenuo ardore ac severitate in Philosophia morum excolenda, qua instituti, pro immani facinore habebant perfidiam in thalamo. Præter insitam illam morum probitatem & supplicii gravitas eos avocabat a sacrilega tori violatione, & in ordinem redigebat nefarium & scelestum molientes facinus. Ut itaque pauci in tam numerosa gente adulterio aut vaga libidine sese polluerent. Soli heroes & athletæ in illicitam venerem ferebantur, eamque consuetudinem introducebant, ut cuilibet illorum pellicem habere liceret. Nulla in Germania divortia, nisi adulterium, incestus, perfidia, generis discrimen, & tentata parentum cædes, occasionem præberent dirimendo connubio. Semel tantum nubebant Germanæ mulieres, quæ, extincto marito, sibi vim inferebant, ut eo citius *Valhallæ* perfruerentur gaudio. Quæ enim ex animi inconstantia viris supervivebant, eos in *Nifflheimum* ad *Helam* relegatas, & *Valhallæ* lætitia exclusas, confingebant. Hinc *Freiæ*

Cap. I §. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19.

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ad animas illas recipiendas villam *Folckwangur* (populorum vaſtum receptaculum,) & in ea palatium *Seſsrummer* (laxam leſſionem) aſſignabaut. Agrum colere, rem pecuariam tra-
Cap. I §. 20. ctare, & alia domus officia exequi, mulierum erat. Verum multæ, quæ virilem in muliebri cultu animum alebant, venationibus præliisque comitabantur maritos, quam miram & inuſitatam fortitudinem ab *Amazonibus* ad noſtram gentem traductam fuiſſe, probabile eſt. Digni cenſura Græci ſunt, qui meras fabulas & anilia commenta de *Amazonibus* recitarunt. Ingenioſa eſt Autoris de voce hac conjectura, qua dictas eſſe ab *Ambod*, quod inſtrumenta atque utenſilia omnis generis, ſive ſint ruſtica, ſive bellica, indicat, unde factum *Ambods komm*, Græcumque *Amazonum* verbum, i. e. mulier arma tractans; quam conjecturam confirmat convenientia cum nomine Danico *Skioldmær*, i. e. matrona ſcutum tractans. Non ſunt miſcendæ cum his fœminis bellatricibus mulieres *Skaldmær*, dictæ a voce *Skald*, unde *Scaldri*, quæ vox Poeſin & Poetam denotat, quæ literis & artibus poeticis ſeſe dederunt, & argutis reſponſis ſcite celeriterque reddendis ipſos viros in ſui converterunt admirationem, certo documento, fuiſſe in gynæceo veterum Germanorum mulieres argutas, facundas, multiplicique doctrina conſpicuas, quæ palmam dubiam reddant doctis omnium nationum ſeculorumque
Cap. II §. 1. fœminis. Nuptias excipit Caput II, quod puerperium Germanarum mulierum nobis ante oculos ponit. Sterilem eſſe per totam vitam, & nunquam uterum geſtare, inviſum Germanis. Ut igitur depellerent ſterilitatem fœcunditatemque provocarent, Deorum immortalium opem implorabant, & *viſcum*, Germanis *Gut hyl*, ſecum portabant, cui inſignem vim poteſtatemque juvandi fœminarum conceptum adſcribebant. In ipſo partu Diſas Genios, adhibitis ſimul *Runis*, quas
2. *Biargrunar*, ſive auxiliatrices, appellabant, invocarunt, &, far-
3. cina uteri depoſita, iisdem ſacrificia immolarunt. Neque enim lamentabilem vocem edunt, nec lachrymas effundunt, ſed fortes ſe præbent in perferendis partus doloribus, quibus exantlatis, confeſtim ad officia ſua redeunt. Infantes ſanguinolentos
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exponere, iisdemque seſe abdicare, etſi jure vitæ & necis pollerent patres familias, horrendum & execrabile duxerunt facinus. §. 5. Vivo flumine ablutis infantibus nomen imponunt parentes, avi, conſanguinei, affines, feſto ſolennique ritu. 6, 7, 8. Priusquam vero hoc defungerentur officio, luſtrationis aliqua utebantur ſpecie, & infantes aqua ſuperfundebant, non ut criminum ablutionem, ſed corporum indurationem, & contra vulnera in bellis ſecuritatem tali lavacro conſequerentur. 9. Peragebant hanc luſtrationem nobiliſſimi quique. Sed hoc in caſu ſummæ neceſſitatis. Alias, jus illud patri, aut avo, aut ſaltem patri nutritio, *foſtre fader* dicto, competebat, qui infantem luſtraret, nomen imponeret, & pro hac nominis impoſitione dona infanti offerret. 10. Diem, qui plerumque alter a partu erat, pro lubitu huic luſtrationi conſtituebant, quem ſacrificiis epulisque celebrabant. Caput III liberorum educationem contemplatur. Cap. III §. 1. Sua quemque mater uberibus alit, nec ancillis aut nutricibus delegantur, niſi mors vel morbus conjugis emtitiis fœminis liberorum nutritioni conſulere imperaret. 2, 3. Educatio ipſa dura & aſpera, ita tamen comparata, ut & pietate imbuerentur teneri juvenum animi, & armorum tractationem mature addiſcerent. 4. Virgines in nutricum poteſtate erant, quæ illis artibus, quæ virginem decent, erudirent illas, & contra libidinoſos juvenum inſultus cuſtodirent usque ad nuptialem diem. 5, 6. Parentum in bona ſuccedunt liberi, quibus vilis, aut nulla, præter arma & equos, hæreditas eſt. Et hæc iis raro contigit. Tanto enim amore proſequebantur arma, ut, ne ad indignos pervenirent, in terra illa abſconderent, aut tumulo inferri præciperent. Pecuniam ſimiliter abſcondebant, eadem ſuperſtitione, qua Indi, adhuc hodie docentes, pecuniam a viris defoſſam animæ in futura vita prodeſſe. Si ſupererat aliquid nummorum, vel cum mortuo ſepulchro addebatur, aut comiſſationibus, compotationibus, ludisque equeſtribus, in honorem defuncti inſtitutis, conſumebatur. Melius agebatur cum liberis, quando prædia, quæ non tam facile diſſipari poterant, reliquerat defunctus. 7. Ubi hæreditas adeunda erat magnifico opiparoque convivio, quo

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hæres ſolenni voto ſeſe obſtringebat ad præclarum aliquod facinus edendum. Cereviſia, cujus ingentem copiam in eo ingurgitare conſueverant, hinc nomen *Arffuæll*, ſive cereviſia feralis, retulit. Quantam demum cunque hæreditatem adipiſcebantur liberi, non ſolum amicitias, ſed & inimicitias, immo cædem parentis ulciſcendi animum, ſuſcipere tenebantur. Sancte obſervabatur hæc lex, maxime quando in bello emiſerant animam, aut duello perierant parentes, & non ſolum liberos, verum etiam mulieres, obſtringebant. Accedimus ad Caput IV, quod domicilia veterum deſcribit. Sero architecturam coluerunt, nec ante *Caroli M.* ætatem urbes exſtruxerunt, ſed in pagis vicisque, prout illi piſcationi, venationi, agriculturæ, commodi erant, ædes diſperſas collocarunt. *Henricus Auceps* primus fuit, qui urbes condidit, & contra Hungarorum incurſus probe munivit. Ut itaque fruſtra laborent, qui ultra *Caroli M.* tempora urbium natales proferant. Veteres enim, quoties urbium mentionem faciunt, easdem, quas *Cæſar* Britannis tribuit, *ſylvam* nempe *impeditam vallo aut foſſa*, intelligunt. Cauſam ſi requiſiveris, cur in ſylvis plerumque transegerint ætatem majores, nemorum ac fluminum libertatisque amorem, & continuum agriculturæ ſtudium, fuiſſe ſcias. Ædificandi ratio longe ſimpliciſſima fuit. Sed cave, exiſtimes, pecudes & homines uno eodemque conclavi permixtos jacuiſſe. Falſa hæc eſt & abſurda opinio, & Danorum Holſatorumque ruſticorum hodiernorum exemplo refutatur, apud quos pecora & homines ſub uno tecto quidem vivunt, non tamen pecoribus permixti; ſed commoditati hominum quoque proſpectum eſt, ut aliud conclave homines, aliud pecora, obtineant. Conſequitur inde, & pueris & virginibus ſingulare apud veteres fuiſſe conclave. Ædes pro geniô ſeculi belle exornabant. Parietibus enim, qui cratibus e vimine tecti erant, inducebant argillam varii coloris, in quas res ſuas & majorum fortiter & laudabiliter geſtas depingendas curabant. Immo poſteriori ævo aulæis, ſive tapetibus, quibus pariter hiſtoriolæ breves intextæ erant, parietes textos fuiſſe, antiqua monumenta loquuntur.

Cap. IV §. 1-3. 4, 5. 6. 7, 8. 9.

Somno

Somno ſeſſi quieti ſe tradunt, quam plerumque humo, nonnunquam in lectis, capiunt. Illi ex ligno facti, quos non pulvinaribus, quæ raro adhibebant, ſed herbis, gramine, & foliis arborum, implebant, quibus ſuperimponebant pelles ferarum, luporum atque urſorum, in venatu captorum, locumque haud procul a foco eligebant. Hinc Germanica locutio, qua hominem pigrum & ſomno deditum *einen Bærenhæuter* vocamus, a pellibus Germanorum, in quibus dormiebant, apte atque facete derivatur. In expeditionibus bellicis capiti ſcutum ſupponebant. Expergefacti ſeſe lavabant, quam lotionem & cubitum ituri repetebant, tum ut ſordes eo die contractas abſtergerent, tum ut expiationis quodam genere ante ſomnum forſan uterentur. Feneſtræ ex inteſtinis piſcium majorum & phocarum erant. Quid mirum, ejusmodi ædiculas, quæ cum utenſilibus ex ea materia, quæ facile flammam concipit, conſtabant, ſæpe igne, vel eorum negligentia, vel aliorum malitia, ulciſcendique cupiditate, ſepultas concrematasque jacuiſſe. Quod ſi contigerat, aut intolerabili frigore æſtuve excruciabantur, in ſpeluncas ſecedebant. Caput V, VI, VII, VIII, veſtimentis & ornamentis veterum dicatum eſt. Capite IX ſingularem virorum & mulierum in capillis apte diſponendis curam recenſet Autor. Ad rem œconomicam delabitur Caput X, ubi inertiæ, cui pacis tempore ſe dediſſe creduntur Germani, accuſatio ab iis depellitur. Digni ſunt Starcatheri verſus apud *Saxonem*, quæ hic apponantur:

Rara quies, ſomnique breves, labor otia longe
Propulit, & parvo fluxerunt tempora ſumtu.

Inanem præterea reddunt hanc accuſationem artes illæ, quibus victum ſibi parârunt Germani. Præter agriculturam enim mercaturam fecerunt, & quæſtus lucellique comparandi cauſa primum ad vicinas, deinde longe diſſitas & disjunctas gentes excurrerunt, non levi vitæ periculo, cum incognita pyxis nautica, piratarum inſidiæ, & bonorum naufragorum direptio, in præſens vitæ eos ſæpe adducebant diſcrimen. Elegantia ſunt & utilia, quæ de numinorum introductione in ſeptentrionales Germanorum regiones diſſerit Autor. Sed & piſcandi natandique arte, navigatione, venatio-

§. 10.
11.
12.
13.
Cap. V-VIII
IX.
X.
§. 1.
2, 3.
4 - 6.
7 - 15.

nationeque, amplas copioſasque ſibi pararunt divitias. Caput X crucis uſum apud Germanos demonſtrat. Addidit Cl. Autor in fine præcognita Theologiæ veterum Germanorum. §. 1, 2. Furiæ ſunt, quibus Germanos impetunt illi, qui, ſupremum aliquod Numen, cujus nutu atque imperio cuncta regantur, negaſſe Germanos, debitumque cultum eidem ſubtraxiſſe perverſe ſceleratequeſtatuunt; 3. quos tot luci, tot aræ, tot alia gentilitiæ ſuperſtitionis documenta, abunde refellunt. Eam infamiæ notam ipſis inuſſit præcipue *Julius Caſar*, 4. illos ex more Romanorum in Atheorum cenſum referens, qui non iisdem, quos ipſi colebant, Diis reverentiam 5, 7. præſtabant. Accedebat linguæ rerumque Germanicarum ignorantia, inſolentia & arrogantia quorundam heroum, qui vel Deos ſuos omni honore indignos judicabant, ſeque iis æquiparabant, vel Deos omnes ludibrio habebant, & præter dextræ ſuæ robur nullum Numen agnoſcebant. Et non refragabimur magnopere, ſi *Cæſarem* hæc callide verſuteque protuliſſe dicas, ut eo magis militum animos accenderet ad prælia cum Germanis, nullius Dei cultui addictis, Diis omni- 8 - 10. bus inviſis, & a Diis tutelaribus deſtitutis, ſubeunda. Illorum opinio proxime ad veritatem accedit, qui perhibent, plures Deos admiſſiſſe Germanos, unum tamen eorum ſupremum credidiſſe, reliquos vel ſummo Deo, ut liberos parenti, ſub- 11 - 13. eſſe ſibi perſuadentes, vel pro malis Dæmonibus, a quibus nihil metuendum eſſet periculi, habentes. Unicum decerpamus ex plurimis, quæ Autor in hanc rem affert, teſtimoniis. *Gieſlus* in Grœnlandiam abiturienti *Refo* proſpere quæque optans, ait: *Obteſtor atque precor illud idem, quod ſolem creavit, ut in omnibus te proſperum reddat.* Illum vero omnis 14 - 19. hujus univerſi effabricatorem *Odinum* appellabant. Tres hujus Dei perſonæ recenſentur *Odinus*, *Vile* & *Ve*, indubitato documento, ſuboluiſſe Germanis aliquid de ſacroſancto 20 - 25. Trinitatis myſterio. Lectu digna ſunt, quæ *Cleffelius* de ſcriptoribus, qui Theologiam veterum libris ſuis illuſtrarunt, de minoribus Germanorum Numinibus, & conſecratione heroum, qui immortalibus & omnem fidem ſuperantibus facinori-

noribus viam ad Divorum ſocietatem vivi ſibi muniverant, in medium docte atque diligenter affert, quæ finem faciunt tam eruditæque elegantique Commentationi, quam cum fructu legere poterunt, non ſolum ii, qui in antiquis Germanorum rebus proficere cupiunt, ſed etiam illi, quibus peregrinæ res in deliciis ſunt, ex quibus ſæpe illuſtrat Germanorum inſtituta libri noſtri plaſtes, ne nauſeent illa imprudentes & delicatuli majorum noſtrorum oſores.

HENRICI THEODORI A. A. F. PAGENSTECHER, Jureconſulti, & in regia Duisburgenſi Academia Antecеſſoris, Commentariorum ad Pandectas Juris Civilis Pars Quarta, continens Librum Quartum Pomponii ad Sabinum, e Pandectarum fragmentis collectum, ſecundum argumenti ordinem diſpoſitum, & Notis perpetuis illuſtratum. Accedit de Puteali Libonis Oratio Inauguralis.

Lemgoviæ, ex officina Meyeriana, 1733, 4.
Plag. 9.

Pagenſtecherus, qui ſplendidiſſimæ gentis ſuæ ornamenta non ſolum egregie refert, verum etiam ſingulari & præſtabili doctrina tuetur atque amplificat, novum induſtriæ ſuæ documentum edidit, & de *Pomponio* bene mereri, illiusque Fragmenta ad *Sabinum*, tanquam lacera *Virbii* membra, in Pandectis diſperſa, colligere, ſecundum argumenti ordinem disponere, & notis illuſtrare, pergit. Jam *Librum Quartum* aggreditur, quem *de bonorum poſſeſſionibus* egiſſe, non infeliciter exiſtimat. Dabimus, noſtro more, particulas quasdam nobiliores ex iſto fructifero libello, quo ſagaciores Lectores de ceteris verum & erectum judicium ferre queant. Ineoncinnum videtur *Pagenſtechero*, materiam *de ſucceſſionibus libertorum* immixtam eſſe tractationi *de bonorum ſucceſſionibus*, quæ *ex teſtamento*, & *ab inteſtato* dantur, quippe quæ ad utrumque bonorum poſſeſſionis ge- Pag. 3.

nus ex æquo pertineret. Pars illa *trium librorum Juris Civilis Maſſurii Sabini*, in quos cum aliis JCtis Commentarios ſcripſit *Pomponius*, pars, inquam, illa, quæ bonorum poſſeſſionem complectitur, ipſiſſimi, Noſtri judicio, libri ſunt, quos ad Edictum Prætoris urbani compoſuit. Alias enim, quod incongruum eſt, *Sabinum* bis de eadem mate-
Pag. 6, 7. ria ſcripſiſſe, conſequeretur. *Sichardum* jure reprehendit Cl. Autor, qui, patrem pro filio quoque *ignorante* præterito vel exhæredato bonorum poſſeſſionem petere poſſe, contendit. Hoc enim nequaquam admittendum eſt; *ἑνδεχὶ ἄκοντι ἀρμόζει διαθήκη*, ſcribunt Græci, ſive, quemadmodum interpretatur *Fabrottus*, *invito nemini competit bonorum poſſeſſio*, niſi talem ſibi fortaſſis fingat ignorantem, qui deinde
18, 19. id, quod actum eſt, poſtliminio quaſi, *ratum habuit*. Nimis facilis eſt in accuſando *Triboniano Wiſſenbachius*, qui eum *partem dimidiam* ſubſtituiſſe ſcribit, quam tamen in *l. 2 & 26 de bonis libertor.* *Partem debitam*, & alibi *partem certam, conſtitutam, legitimam*, appellant veteres JCti. Id quod non probabile videtur Autori. Sive enim pars dimidia debeatur, ſive tertia, recte utique pars debita vocatur. Aperte mutila
25. eſt *l. 1 de interd. & relegat.* in qua *Trajanus* Imperator edicit: *Sed aliud clementiæ meæ convenit, qui inter cetera, quibus innocentiam rationum meorum temporum &c.* ubi forſitan Imperatori excidit verbum *oſtendi, probavi*, quod librariorum incuria & ignorantia temere deletum fuit; quod dirum fatum in plerisque profanis Scriptoribus animadvertimus. Per *rationes* autem non intelligit *Trajanus* illam temporum rationem, quam *Juſtinianus* in *§. ult. I de leg.* ſectam ſuorum temporum appellat, ſed accepti & expenſi rationes, & quidem fiſci rationes, quarum paulo ante mentionem fecerat Imperator. Late id, conductis legum Autorumque teſtimoniis, evincit *Pagenſtecherus*, qui huic Opuſculo adjungit perelegantem *de Puteali Libonis* Orationem, quam publice recitavit, cum munus Jura in Academia Duisburgen-
35. ſi docendi ſolenniter & ex more majorum auſpicaretur. Puteal a puteo deducit, nihilque aliud eſſe arbitratur, quam o-

percu-

Britannia, quæ Britannia Maior dicitur, & Britannia Minor, quæ Armorica nuncupatur. Ex Britannia Maiore Constantinus Constantium, & Constantem, & Constantinum, & Dyonisiam filiam genuit. Ex Helena Constantinum Iunior. Ex Fausta Constantinum, & Constantium, & Constantem, & Helenam, & Constantiam. Ex Theodora Dalmatium, & Hannibalianum, & Constantiam, & Anastasiam. Ex Helena Dalmatium Iunior, & Iulium Constantium. Ex Constantia Hannibalianum. Ex Anastasia Bassum. Hæc omnia ex Britannia Maiore. Ex Minervina Crispum. Ex Pompeiana Constantinum Tertium. Ex Britannia Minore. Crispus quidem natus fuit a Beatrice, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Iunior, Constantius, & Constans ex Fausta nati fuerunt, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Dalmatius Iunior, & Iulius Constantius ex Helena Dalmatii nati fuerunt, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Hannibalianus ex Constantia natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Bassus ex Anastasia natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Tertius ex Pompeiana natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Ex Britannia Minore. Ex Theodora Constantium, & Maximianum, & Maximum, & Flauium Dalmatium, & Flauium Iulium Constantium, & Flauium Hannibalianum, & Flauium Constantinum, & Flauium Basilium, & Flauium Optatum, & Flauium Nepotianum, & Flauium Constantiam, & Flauium Eutropiam, & Flauium Anastasiam, & Flauium Helenam. Ex Flauia Maximiana Constantinum Quartum. Ex Flauia Helena Constantinum Quintum. Ex Flauia Fausta Constantinum Sextum. Ex Flauia Eutropia Constantinum Septimum. Ex Flauia Anastasia Constantinum Octauum. Ex Flauia Constantia Constantinum Nonum. Ex Flauia Theodora Constantinum Decimum. Hæc omnia ex Britannia Minore. Ex Flauia Maximiana Constantium, & Maximianum, & Maximum, & Flauium Dalmatium, & Flauium Iulium Constantium, & Flauium Hannibalianum, & Flauium Constantinum, & Flauium Basilium, & Flauium Optatum, & Flauium Nepotianum, & Flauium Constantiam, & Flauium Eutropiam, & Flauium Anastasiam, & Flauium Helenam. Ex Flauia Maximiana Constantinum Quartum. Ex Flauia Helena Constantinum Quintum. Ex Flauia Fausta Constantinum Sextum. Ex Flauia Eutropia Constantinum Septimum. Ex Flauia Anastasia Constantinum Octauum. Ex Flauia Constantia Constantinum Nonum. Ex Flauia Theodora Constantinum Decimum. Hæc omnia ex Flauia Maximiana. Ex Flauia Helena Constantium, & Maximianum, & Maximum, & Flauium Dalmatium, & Flauium Iulium Constantium, & Flauium Hannibalianum, & Flauium Constantinum, & Flauium Basilium, & Flauium Optatum, & Flauium Nepotianum, & Flauium Constantiam, & Flauium Eutropiam, & Flauium Anastasiam, & Flauium Helenam. Ex Flauia Maximiana Constantinum Quartum. Ex Flauia Helena Constantinum Quintum. Ex Flauia Fausta Constantinum Sextum. Ex Flauia Eutropia Constantinum Septimum. Ex Flauia Anastasia Constantinum Octauum. Ex Flauia Constantia Constantinum Nonum. Ex Flauia Theodora Constantinum Decimum. Hæc omnia ex Flauia Helena. Ex Flauia Fausta Constantium, & Maximianum, & Maximum, & Flauium Dalmatium, & Flauium Iulium Constantium, & Flauium Hannibalianum, & Flauium Constantinum, & Flauium Basilium, & Flauium Optatum, & Flauium Nepotianum, & Flauium Constantiam, & Flauium Eutropiam, & Flauium Anastasiam, & Flauium Helenam. Ex Flauia Maximiana Constantinum Quartum. Ex Flauia Helena Constantinum Quintum. Ex Flauia Fausta Constantinum Sextum. Ex Flauia Eutropia Constantinum Septimum. Ex Flauia Anastasia Constantinum Octauum. Ex Flauia Constantia Constantinum Nonum. Ex Flauia Theodora Constantinum Decimum. Hæc omnia ex Flauia Fausta. Ex Flauia Eutropia Constantium, & Maximianum, & Maximum, & Flauium Dalmatium, & Flauium Iulium Constantium, & Flauium Hannibalianum, & Flauium Constantinum, & Flauium Basilium, & Flauium Optatum, & Flauium Nepotianum, & Flauium Constantiam, & Flauium Eutropiam, & Flauium Anastasiam, & Flauium Helenam. Ex Flauia Maximiana Constantinum Quartum. Ex Flauia Helena Constantinum Quintum. Ex Flauia Fausta Constantinum Sextum. Ex Flauia Eutropia Constantinum Septimum. Ex Flauia Anastasia Constantinum Octauum. Ex Flauia Constantia Constantinum Nonum. Ex Flauia Theodora Constantinum Decimum. Hæc omnia ex Flauia Eutropia. Ex Flauia Anastasia Constantium, & Maximianum, & Maximum, & Flauium Dalmatium, & Flauium Iulium Constantium, & Flauium Hannibalianum, & Flauium Constantinum, & Flauium Basilium, & Flauium Optatum, & Flauium Nepotianum, & Flauium Constantiam, & Flauium Eutropiam, & Flauium Anastasiam, & Flauium Helenam. Ex Flauia Maximiana Constantinum Quartum. Ex Flauia Helena Constantinum Quintum. Ex Flauia Fausta Constantinum Sextum. Ex Flauia Eutropia Constantinum Septimum. Ex Flauia Anastasia Constantinum Octauum. Ex Flauia Constantia Constantinum Nonum. Ex Flauia Theodora Constantinum Decimum. Hæc omnia ex Flauia Anastasia. Ex Flauia Constantia Constantium, & Maximianum, & Maximum, & Flauium Dalmatium, & Flauium Iulium Constantium, & Flauium Hannibalianum, & Flauium Constantinum, & Flauium Basilium, & Flauium Optatum, & Flauium Nepotianum, & Flauium Constantiam, & Flauium Eutropiam, & Flauium Anastasiam, & Flauium Helenam. Ex Flauia Maximiana Constantinum Quartum. Ex Flauia Helena Constantinum Quintum. Ex Flauia Fausta Constantinum Sextum. Ex Flauia Eutropia Constantinum Septimum. Ex Flauia Anastasia Constantinum Octauum. Ex Flauia Constantia Constantinum Nonum. Ex Flauia Theodora Constantinum Decimum. Hæc omnia ex Flauia Constantia. Ex Flauia Theodora Constantium, & Maximianum, & Maximum, & Flauium Dalmatium, & Flauium Iulium Constantium, & Flauium Hannibalianum, & Flauium Constantinum, & Flauium Basilium, & Flauium Optatum, & Flauium Nepotianum, & Flauium Constantiam, & Flauium Eutropiam, & Flauium Anastasiam, & Flauium Helenam. Ex Flauia Maximiana Constantinum Quartum. Ex Flauia Helena Constantinum Quintum. Ex Flauia Fausta Constantinum Sextum. Ex Flauia Eutropia Constantinum Septimum. Ex Flauia Anastasia Constantinum Octauum. Ex Flauia Constantia Constantinum Nonum. Ex Flauia Theodora Constantinum Decimum. Hæc omnia ex Flauia Theodora. Constantius Maximus, & Flauius Dalmatius, & Flauius Iulius Constantius, & Flauius Hannibalianus, & Flauius Constantinus, & Flauius Basilius, & Flauius Optatus, & Flauius Nepotianus, & Flauius Constantia, & Flauius Eutropia, & Flauius Anastasia, & Flauius Helena ex Britannia Minore nati fuerunt, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Maximianus ex Flauia Maximiana natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Maximus ex Flauia Helena natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Quartus ex Flauia Fausta natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Quintus ex Flauia Eutropia natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Sextus ex Flauia Anastasia natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Septimus ex Flauia Constantia natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Octauus ex Flauia Theodora natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Nonus ex Flauia Helena natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Decimus ex Flauia Fausta natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Undecimus ex Flauia Eutropia natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Duodecimus ex Flauia Anastasia natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Tertius decimus ex Flauia Constantia natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Quartus decimus ex Flauia Theodora natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Quintus decimus ex Flauia Helena natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Sextus decimus ex Flauia Fausta natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Septimus decimus ex Flauia Eutropia natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Octauus decimus ex Flauia Anastasia natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Nonus decimus ex Flauia Constantia natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Vicesimus ex Flauia Theodora natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Vicesimus primus ex Flauia Helena natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Vicesimus secundus ex Flauia Fausta natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. Constantinus Vicesimus tertius ex Flauia Eutropia natus fuit, ut ex Eutropio, & Victore, & Orosio, & Hieronymo, & Prospero, & Cassiodoro, & Eusebio, & Nicephoro, & Sozomeno, & Socrate, & Zosimo, & Zonara, & Cedreno, & Glycæ annotatum fuit. 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Auguſto nupſerat. Neque enim res eſt aut nova aut infrequens Romanis, materno genere, ſi nobile id eſſet, aut illuſtre, ſuperbire & magnifice ſe efferre. Apud hoc *Puteal* non tantum jurisjurandi religione ſe exſolvebant Romani, ſed & manu, tanquam aram, id attingebant. Ex quo ritu deducit Noſter morem, utroque Jure comprobatum, & inter Chriſtianos receptum, tangendi S.S. Evangelia. Qui pejerabat, non *tangere*, ſed *flagellare*, Puteal, *Perſio* Poetæ, & debitor, qui pejerare timens, occurſum creditorum fugit, celeresque uſurarum Calendas execratur, *Puteal Janumque timere, celeresque Calendas, Ovidio* dicitur.

Pag. 50.

E. A. PAGENSTECHER, UTRIUSQUE Juris Doctoris, in Academia Herbornenſi Profeſſoris Ordinarii & Syndici, Obſervationum Legum Juſtinianearum, in foro adhuc hodie obtinentium, Liber ſingularis, non obſervata vulgo, inprimis, quid ſit Juris, ſignificans, tam in theoria, quam in foro. Editio altera, aucta & emendata.

Herbornæ, typis & ſumtibus B. J. N. Andreæ viduæ, 1733, 4. Alph. 1 pl. 10.

Inter alia obſervat Cl. Autor, verba, *quid, aliquid*, ut alias, in Juris Corpore cum emphaſi ſcripta eſſe, idque ſignificare, quod non *multum*, ſed quod *exiguum* eſt. Ita & v. g. in §. 1 *de Jure Perſon.* verbis finalibus, *niſi quid vi ac jure prohibeatur*, *το quid* capi pro eo, quod minimum eſt. Ita eſſe probat, quod alias non eſſet, inter *Libertatem* & *Servitutem* diſcrimen, quia & ſervus poſſet omnia facere, niſi ipſi prohibitum eſſet. Putat itaque, verbum *quid* ibi ſcriptum eſſe exacte, & ſignificare id, quod *minimum* eſt. Ut hæc ſcilicet differentia ſit inter *Servitutem* & *Libertatem*, quod homini ſervo *omnia*, ſive *multa*, homini libero *pauca, quid*, ſive aliquid, interdictum ſit, h. e. quod inde ſimul docet, ut de ſervo hanc regulam habeamus: *in dubio omnia ipſi prohibita eſſe, niſi quid ipſi permiſſum eſſet*,

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eſſet, probari poſſit; contra in homine libero ut hanc habeamus regulam: *In dubio omnia ipſi permiſſa eſſe, niſi, quid ipſi prohibitum ſit, probari poſſit.* Porro, ex verbo, *quid*, ita explicato, docet, hanc notandam Juris regulam: *In omnibus, quæ a libertate recedunt, ſive quæ libertati obicem ponunt, debere argumentum duci ſtricte*, pauca, *quid, ſive aliquid, non multum, ſive plura, prohibita eſſe.* Ita e. g. illam Juris publici quæſtionem decidit, *quale bellum prohibitum ſit ſuſcipere, ſi inter fœderatos convenerat, ne unus ſine alterius voluntate bellum ſuſcipiat?* Cum illis ſentit, qui dicunt, bellum ſolum *offenſivum*, non etiam *defenſivum*, prohibitum eſſe ſuſcipere ſine alterius voluntate. Probat hanc ſententiam, quoniam, ne bellum ſuſcipere permiſſum ſit, contra libertatem eſt, aſt, quando debemus ſtricte argumentari, pauca, non plura, prohibita eſſe. *Quid* ergo docet recte, *pauca ſolum*, bellum offenſivum, non *plura*, bellum etiam defenſivum prohibitum eſſe. Eodem modo το *aliquid* interpretatur in §. 1 *de exhæred. liber.* atque in aliis textibus.

PROSPERI ALPINI, PH. ET MED. DOCT. IN Gymnaſio Patavino Medic. Prof. Ordinarii, de Præſagienda vita & morte ægrotantium Libri ſeptem, cum Præfatione HERMANNI BOERHAAVE; accurante HIERON. DAV. GAUBIO, Med. Doct. & Chym. Lect.

Lugduni Batav. apud Iſaacum Severinum, 1733, 4. Alph. 3 plag. 10.

Notiora ſunt *Alpini*, Medici Seculo decimo ſexto incluti, merita, quam quæ noſtris egeant præconiis, ipſeque, quem jam commemoramus, liber iteratis ſæpius editionibus dudum eruditorum conſecutus eſt plauſum. Noſtra ætate Celeb. *Bœrhaave*, probe gnarus, quantum accuratæ antiquorum, atque in illis inprimis *Hippocratis*, ad perficiendam artem ſalutarem conferant obſervationes, verum huic, in

quo illas juſtum in ordinem redactas deprehendere licet, pretium ſtatuit libro, ſuisque enixe in Præfatione, editioni, Lugduni anno hujus Seculi nono evulgatæ, præmiſſa, commendavit Auditoribus. Cum vero, priori diſtracta, novam pararet editionem *Severinus*, eximiam in emendando egregio libro, multis hiatibus mendisque defœdato, locavit operam Cl. *Gaubius*. Cum enim privato antea ſtudio, inter aſſiduam Operum *Hipprocraticorum* lectionem, *Alpini* ſubinde Tractatum, tanquam indicem, in quem loca, de præſagio in morbis occurrentia, ad ſuos referret titulos, contuliſſet, plurimos facili opera detexit errores, ſoliciteque emendavit. Hoc igitur ut in publicum quoque prodeſſet ſtudium, ſuum Bibliopolæ tradidit exemplar, in quo, præter copioſas mendas graviores correctas, hiatusque feliciter ſuppletos, inprimis loca ex *Hippocrate* citata juxta editionem *Foeſianam* accurate allegata ſunt, reliqua, quæ ex *Galeno* aliisque adducuntur, omnia conferre non licuit *Gaubio*. Præterea, quo majori facilitate quævis in hoc Opere tradita reperiri poſſent, contenta in margine ſedulo annotata, & Index locupletior adjectus Lectorum deſiderio abunde ſatisfacient. Gratulamur itaque novam hanc nitidiorem atque correctiorem utiliſſimi Operis editionem Medicinæ cultoribus, utque antiquorum placita, quæ alto nunc fere ſupercilio ſpernunt plurimi, cognoſcendi, & in ſuos uſus optima quæque convertendi ſtudium, hujus libri, qui totus ex illis conflatus eſt, præſtantia magis in dies accendatur, optamus.

ADRIANI VAN ROYEN CARMEN ELEGIACUM de Amoribus & connubiis plantarum, cum Ordinariam Medicinæ & Botanices Profeſſionem in Batava, quæ eſt Leidæ, Academia auſpicaretur, dictum.

Lugduni Batavorum, apud Samuelem Luchtmans, 1732, 4 maj. Pl. 5½.

Non

Non satis fuit, hominum animaliumque amores ab omnium ætatum Poetis decantatos esse. Plantarum quoque amores atque connubia Cl. Autor nova ratione, carmineque eleganti & nitido, concelebrare instituit. Quippe novam quorundam doctrinam, de geinino plantarum sexu, & fœcundatione fœminarum per adspersam auram seminalem masculam perficienda, eo proponit, variisque, quibus Poesis delectatur, decoribus ornat. Atque maribus quidem ex vegetabilium numero stamina, fœminis autem ovaria, tubas, placentasque, tribuit. In nonnullis plantis organa hæc genitalia esse utraque, adeoque sexum geminum, ita, ut una eademque planta & maris & fœminæ partes, hermaphroditi instar, sustineat; in aliis autem sexum esse distinctum, ita, ut alia planta maris, alia fœminæ, officium expleat. In illis, ubi nimirum genitalia utraque in una eademque planta conspiciuntur, ex mente Autoris ad fœcundationem seminalis quædam aura sub arctiori accessu e staminibus ingreditur tubas, atque ex his per placentam tumefactam in ova, novo rore recluſa, vehitur, hincque turget ovarium, mutatoque nomine uteri nomen & munus suscipit, ut in eo semina enascantur. Stamina autem deinceps exhaustis nervis relangueſcunt ac pereunt. Hac lege fit fœcundatio in pœoniis, tulipis, &c. In reliquis autem sexus distincti discretique plantis, flos masculus tensis per omnia membra nervis tandem disrumpitur, seminaque in auras ejicit, quæ postea ventorum beneficio ad fœminæ sinum feruntur, eamque fertilem efficiunt. Id quod exemplo palmarum illustrat. Quæ tamen omnia non simplici hac ratione tradit, sed variis fictionibus, digressionibus & amplificationibus, ad leges Poetarum exactis, ornat atque distinguit. Nos quidem, si eos locos, quibus hoc argumentum præcipue tractat, quanquam dispersos variisque digressionibus a se divulsos, hic tamen, omissis reliquis, collectos, repetamus, id Lectoribus haud ingratum fore arbitramur. Ita vero Noster:

Scilicet ex illo felices tempore tædas,
Et concessa tori gaudia sensit humus.

Et modo fœmineos, modo flores lata viriles,
Nunc genus e mixto vidit utroque novum.
Stamina sola mares, ovaria sola puellæ
Prægnantes utero pignora cara gerunt.
Hermaphroditus amans geminos in corpore sexus
Nulla foris quærit commoda, nata domi.
Ast ubi luxuries in odorum transit amictum
Mascula, nec thalami spes super ulla novi,
Nascitur infelix, nec vir, nec fœmina, monstrum,
Opprobrium dominæ ludibriumque suæ.
Stamina degenerant veteresque exuta figuras,
In sterili ponunt sorte perenne decus.
Immemor hinc patriæ soboles virtutis abortit,
Et spado fortunam deperit ipse suam.

Nonnullis interjectis, ita fœcundationem explicat:

Ergo, cupidineas ubi sensit flore sagittas
Impatiens minimæ par juvenile moræ,
Si domus una duos sub eodem vivere tecto
(Vix concessa homini gratia tanta) sinit,
Mas prior accedit, dominæ captatque favorem
Nescio queis tacito murmure blanditiis.
Utque pares ætate, pares & amore, protervus
Connubii stabilis fœdere junxit Hymen,
Nec mora, nec requies ulli datur ulla prius, quam
Intrarit cœcas seminis aura tubas.
Unde per anfractus tumefactæ mille placentæ
Acer in ova novo rore recluſa ruit.
Deliciis fœcunda novis ovaria turgent,
Mutatoque uteri nomine nomen habent.
Ova tument adsperſa maris vitalibus auris,
Fertque parens utero semina viva suo.
At pater, exhaustis ubi flaccida stamina nervis
Hesterna pendent languidiora rosa,
Conjugis optatis animam deponit in ulnis,
Ludibrium Zephyro, ludibriumque Noto.

Mox

Mox data progeniei viduæ numeroſa parenti,
Et minuunt curas gaudia prima novas.
Hac ut Pæoniæ, ſic pictæ lege tulipæ
Fœcundant gremio ſemina nata ſuo.
- - - - - -
Aſt, ubi, cum tota disjungitur arbore ſexus,
Qualis in humano ludit amore Venus,
Stamina ſola mares, ovaria ſola puellæ,
Solicite a ſeſe turba remota, gerunt,
Maſculus en tenſis flos membra per omnia nervis
Ardores nequiens ſuſtinuiſſe ſuos,
Rumpitur, ut curvus, nimium qui tenditur, arcus,
Ut crepat adductæ frigida chorda lyræ,
Fervida odoratas & ſemina ſparſa per auras
Ejicit, & flammis fulgurat uſque novis.
Nec mora, purpureo præceps ruit Eurus ab ortu,
Cum Zephyro nubes conglomeratque leves:
Mox Boreas raptæ non immemor Orithyiæ,
Et tepidus, gelido qui flat ab axe, Notus,
Certatim excipiunt celeres, blandoque remotæ
Conjugis infundunt ſemina ſparſa ſinu.
Quæ, ſimul ac gremio gravidantem concipit auram,
Lætitiæ tremulis dat nova ſigna comis,
Et probat abſenti fœtu creſcente marito,
Semina fœcundam rite repleſſe nurum.
Invida ſic quos terra diu diviſit, amantes
Aeris & venti conciliantur ope.
Teſtor adornantes merito victricia palmas
Tempora, juſtorum ſymbola ſacra virum.
Quæ ſe non alia naturæ lege propagant,
Quam qua conceſſo fœmina virque toro.
Nam procus, & plenis virgo formoſior annis,
(Exemplum fauſti nobile conjugii)
Vere novo, dum fata ſinunt, ad mutua nutant
Fœdera demiſſis lætus uterque comis.
Fit matrona nurus, fit felix conjuge conjux
Protinus, & dulci prole beata parens.

Si tamen, ut nihil eſt ex omni parte beatum,
Quod fruitur ſemper proſperiore Deo,
Præcidere viri vitalia ſtamina Parcæ,
Cogitur & viduo vivere nupta toro,
Quod reliquum vitæ, cultus oblita priores,
Triſtis agit domini funere mœſta ſui.

Diplomatiſche und curieuſe Nachleſe der Hiſtorie von Ober-Sachſen, ꝛc.

h. e.

SPICILEGIUM HISTORIÆ SAXONICÆ DIplomatico-curioſum, inſtitutum a CHRISTIANO SCHOETTGENIO & GEORGIO CHRISTOPHORO KREYSIGIO.

Volumina II, ſive Partes VIII.

Dreſdæ & Lipſiæ, apud B. Chriſt. Heckelii filium, 1730 & 1731, 8.

Alph. 4.

Quamvis Hiſtoria Saxoniæ Superioris quamplurimos ſcriptores nacta ſit; tamen nondum omnia ita ſunt exhauſta, ut nihil diligentiæ Autorum hodiernorum relictum ſit. Docet id ſtrictim Præfatio hujus Operis, in qua fata Hiſtoriæ Saxonicæ per ſingula ſecula exponuntur, quibus vero nec ſemper viri idonei, nec diligentia ſufficiens, apparent. Hoc autem ſeculo novas quaſi vires nacta eſt Hiſtoria patriæ, ſic ut omnia longe accuratius examinentur, quam ab antiquioribus factum fuit. Et hoc cenſu habendi ſunt Autores hujus Operis, quod ſingulis trimeſtribus edi cœptum eſt, & adhuc continuatur. Hi enim ex apparatu ſuo hiſtorico egregia quamplurima protulerunt, quædam ipſi quoque elaborarunt, ut ſane non exigua ex hoc ſperanda ſit Hiſtoriæ Saxonicæ acceſſio. Videbimus, quidnam hi *duo Tomi*

mi ex Hiſtoria Naturali, Civili, Eccleſiaſtica, & Literaria, proponant. I Ex Hiſtoria Naturali dederunt *Chriſtiani Perſonæ*, Medicinæ Doctoris, & Phyſici Rochlicenſis, Opuſculum *de Medulla Saxorum*, ſive *Marga Rochlicenſi*, (*vom Rochlitzer Steinmarck*,) Vitembergæ A. 1596 impreſſum, nec non Anonymi relationem de filis ſericis, juxta Laucham Thuringiæ A. 1665 obſervatis. II In Hiſtoria Civili plura notatu digna occurrunt. Hiſtoriam antiquiſſimam præcipue ſibi tractandum ſumſit *Schœttgenius*, & primo in *Hermunduros* inquiſivit, quorum ſedes, ſecutus autoritatem priſcorum, accuratius exponit. Hos exceperunt *Sorabi*, quos ex Servia & vicinis regionibus huc ad nos veniſſe oſtendit, & nomina plurium urbium, villarum & fluviorum noſtrorum, ibidem occurrentia, in Mappa quadam adjecta exhibet. Deinde res geſtas Soraborum a Sec. VII uſque ad *Henricum Aucupem*, ex ſcriptoribus primum Gallicis, tum vero Germanicis, exhibet. Porro de Geographia Soraborum ſolicitus fuit, pagosque illorum ex Diplomatibus potiſſimum delineat, nil ſine ſufficienti autoritate proponens. *Saxones*, horum victores, paucis contemplatur, ſedesque illorum rimatur, ut oſtendat, non omnia, quæ de Saxonibus priſcis narrantur, ad Saxoniam ſuperiorem pertinere, ſed ad Weſtphaliam, partem Belgii, & Saxoniæ, quam nunc inferiorem dicimus. In noſtræ vero patriæ Hiſtoria exhibet Annales rerum antiquiſſimarum inde a temporibus *Henrici Aucupis*, uſque ad *Conradum Magnum*, Marchionem. Ubi ſimul ſeries & ſucceſſio Marchionum Miſnenſium ex documentis legitimis oſtenditur, & docetur, ante *Conradi* modo dicti tempora non unum, ſed plures ſimul Marchiones Miſnenſes fuiſſe. Diviſio legionum temporibus Imperatorum duplex obtinuit, ſecundum Burgwardia & Comitatus, quæ utraque, quantum documenta huc uſque docuerunt, expoſita eſt. Ad res ſequentium Principum Saxonicorum pertinet relatio, ex Chronico *Barth. Zaſtrovii*, Secretarii Pomeranici, excerpta, de bello Smalcaldico, & variis, quorum pars maxima *Joannes Fridericus*, Elector Saxoniæ, & *Philippus*, Haſſiæ Landgravius, fuerunt, curioſa admodum, & maximam partem hactenus ignota. Ad hiſto-

Vol. I p. 131 — 541. — 1. — 177. — II 361. — 1. — 173. — 361. — 377. — 574. — I 269.

Ad. 2. 38. Ecclesiæ Christi, quæ est in Corinthio, vocatis sanctis in Christo Jesu, & omnibus qui invocant nomen Domini nostri Jesu Christi, &c. Et Rom. 1. 7. Omnibus qui sunt Romæ dilectis Dei, vocatis sanctis, &c. Et 1 Cor. 1. 2. Ecclesiæ Dei quæ est Corinthi, sanctificatis in Christo Jesu, vocatis sanctis, cum omnibus qui invocant nomen Domini nostri Jesu Christi in omni loco, &c. Et Gal. 1. 2. Ecclesiis Galatiæ. Ubi videre est, quod Ecclesia Christi, quæ est in Corinthio, Ecclesia Dei, quæ est Corinthi, Ecclesiæ Galatiæ, sanctificati in Christo Jesu, vocati sancti, omnes qui invocant nomen Domini nostri Jesu Christi, omnes qui sunt Romæ dilecti Dei, vocati sancti, omnes qui invocant nomen Domini nostri Jesu Christi in omni loco, sint omnes unum & idem. Et Ephes. 1. 1. Sanctis qui sunt Ephesi, & fidelibus in Christo Jesu, sint Ephesi, non obstante, quod Ecclesia Ephesi, Ecclesiæ Ephesi, sanctificati in Christo Jesu, vocati sancti, omnes qui invocant nomen Domini nostri Jesu Christi in omni loco, sint omnes unum & idem. Et Phil. 1. 1. Omnibus sanctis in Christo Jesu, qui sunt Philippis, cum episcopis & diaconis, sint Philippis, non obstante, quod Ecclesia Philippis, Ecclesiæ Philippis, sanctificati in Christo Jesu, vocati sancti, omnes qui invocant nomen Domini nostri Jesu Christi in omni loco, sint omnes unum & idem. Et Col. 1. 2. Sanctis & fidelibus fratribus in Christo, qui sunt Colossis, sint Colossis, non obstante, quod Ecclesia Colossis, Ecclesiæ Colossis, sanctificati in Christo Jesu, vocati sancti, omnes qui invocant nomen Domini nostri Jesu Christi in omni loco, sint omnes unum & idem. Et 1 Thess. 1. 1. Ecclesiæ Thessalonicensium, sint Thessalonicæ, non obstante, quod Ecclesia Thessalonicensium, Ecclesiæ Thessalonicensium, sanctificati in Christo Jesu, vocati sancti, omnes qui invocant nomen Domini nostri Jesu Christi in omni loco, sint omnes unum & idem. Et 2 Thess. 1. 1. Ecclesiæ Thessalonicensium, sint Thessalonicæ, non obstante, quod Ecclesia Thessalonicensium, Ecclesiæ Thessalonicensium, sanctificati in Christo Jesu, vocati sancti, omnes qui invocant nomen Domini nostri Jesu Christi in omni loco, sint omnes unum & idem. Et 1 Tim. 1. 2. Timotheo dilecto filio, sint Ephesi, non obstante, quod Ecclesia Ephesi, Ecclesiæ Ephesi, sanctificati in Christo Jesu, vocati sancti, omnes qui invocant nomen Domini nostri Jesu Christi in omni loco, sint omnes unum & idem. Et Philem. 1. 2. Philemoni dilecto, sint Colossis, non obstante, quod Ecclesia Colossis, Ecclesiæ Colossis, sanctificati in Christo Jesu, vocati sancti, omnes qui invocant nomen Domini nostri Jesu Christi in omni loco, sint omnes unum & idem. Et Tit. 1. 4. Tito dilecto filio, sint Cretæ, non obstante, quod Ecclesia Cretæ, Ecclesiæ Cretæ, sanctificati in Christo Jesu, vocati sancti, omnes qui invocant nomen Domini nostri Jesu Christi in omni loco, sint omnes unum & idem. Et Jac. 1. 1. Duodecim tribubus, quæ sunt in dispersione, sint in dispersione, non obstante, quod Ecclesia in dispersione, Ecclesiæ in dispersione, sanctificati in Christo Jesu, vocati sancti, omnes qui invocant nomen Domini nostri Jesu Christi in omni loco, sint omnes unum & idem. Et 1 Pet. 1. 1. Electis peregrinis per ponti, Gal-

fuerant. IV Supereſt Hiſtoria Literaria, ad quam pertinet Vita *Gregor. Strigenitii*, Theologi non incelebris, *Jo. Lindneri*, Monachi Pirnenſis vulgo dicti, qui Onomaſticon magnum ſcripſit, ex quo Excerpta, ad Hiſtoriam Saxonicam ſpectantia, edidit B. *Jo. Burch. Menckenius*, *Jo. Garzonis*, Bononienſis, qui vitam *Friderici Admorſi* dedit, & *Eraſmi Stellæ*, Medici, Poetæ, & Conſulis Cygneenſis, quem Cl. *Kreyſigius* tanquam inſignem impoſtorem in Hiſtoria patriæ propoſuit. Promittitur etiam Notitia Hiſtoriographorum Saxonicorum. V Denique Miſcellanea varia hic occurrunt, non negligenda, ut ſunt Additiones ad Monachum Pirnenſem, ex Codice auctiore, quam qui Lipſiæ in Bibliotheca Senatoria habetur, Diplomata item quamplurima, tum inedita, tum etiam in libris rarioribus aut majoris molis occurrentia: quales ſunt *Rymeri* Acta Anglicana, *Martene* & *Durandi* Collectio veterum Monumentorum, & *Jo. Jac. Vogelii* Chronicon Lipſienſe, cujus aliqua pars impreſſa quidem eſt, ſed ſtatim quoque ſuppreſſa, neque ſpes editionis unquam effulgebit.

Vol. II p. 591. I 150. 329. 500. 126. 226.

COMPENDIUM ANTIQUITATUM ECCLESIASTICARUM, ex Scriptoribus Apologeticis eorundemque Commentatoribus compoſitum. Accedunt CONR. SAM. SCHURTZFLEISCHII Controverſiæ & Quæſtiones inſigniores Antiquitatum Eccleſiaſticarum, ex libro ejus MSpto nunc primum editæ, cura & ſtudio JO. GEORGII WALCHII, Theol. Doct. & Prof. Publ.

Lipſiæ, apud B. Jo. Frid. Gleditſchii Filium, 1733, 8. Alph. 2.

Etſi multos profecto & egregios habemus libros, quibus veteris Chriſtianæ Eccleſiæ ritus & conſuetudines graviſſimi Viri explicarunt; defuit tamen & adhuc deſideratum fuit Compendium Antiquitatum Eccleſiaſticarum, quod in Academiis literarum, inprimis ſacrarum, alumnis uſui eſſe familiari

potuiſſet. Quod cum animadvertiſſet B. *Buddeus*, inexhauſto literarum cultoribus inſerviendi ſtudio ductus, Viro cuidam, cujus licet nomen non ſit traditum, eruditiſſimus tamen & harum literarum maxime peritus dicitur, ſuaſor non ſolum autorque extitit ad concinnandum Antiquitatum Eccleſiaſticarum Compendium, ſed & ejus Compendii modum ac rationem præſcripſit ipſe. Quo factum eſt, ut hoc ipſum Compendium, præcipua capita rituum, qui in antiquiore Chriſtianorum Eccleſia per tria Secula priora fuerunt, complexum, in duos *libros* divideretur. *Primus tribus* abſolvitur *Capitibus*, quorum I agit *de locis ſacris, eorumque ornatu, item de locis, qui profani ſunt habiti*; II *de temporibus ſacris*; III denique *de perſonis ſacris*; *alter* vero, qui eſt *de Actibus ſacris*, ſex habet *Capita*: I *de ratione & ordine ſacrorum publicorum*; II *de auditionibus ſacris*; III *de precibus publicis*; IV *de Cœna Dominica*; V *de Baptiſmo*; VI *de Ritibus ſepulchralibus*. Quinam ſint illi Autores, ex quibus hoc Compendium Antiquitatum Eccleſiaſticarum ſit compoſitum, ipſa libelli inſcriptio oſtendit. Ad Scriptores vero *Apologeticos* referuntur *Juſtinus Martyr*, *Tatianus*, *Juſtini* diſcipulus, natione Syrus, *Athenagoras*, Athenienſis, *Theophilus*, Antiochiæ Epiſcopus, *Clemens Alexandrinus*, *Tertullianus*, *Minutius Felix*, *Origenes*, *Cyprianus*, *Arnobius*, *Lactantius*, reliqui. In ipſa vero explicatione rituum legem præſcriptam ſecutus Autor, ita ſe tractavit, ut, locis Apologeticorum in certa capita digeſtis, primum ipſam rem ſtrictim quidem, at diſtincte tamen, exponeret, deinde ad illius veritatem comprobandam in Annotationibus ipſos ſcriptorum locos, ubi quodvis momentum reperitur, accurate excitaret & in medium afferret. Neque tamen habuit ſatis, ipſos Autores veteres adducere, ſed iisdem etiam interpretum obſervationes, quibus illos illuſtrarunt, adjiciendas ſibi recte exiſtimavit. Quæ igitur *Heraldus*, *Elmenhorſtius*, *Spencerus*, *Balduinus*, *Kortholtus*, *Fellus*, *Havercampus*, alii, Antiquitatis Eccleſiaſticæ cauſa commentati ſunt, quorumque Annotationes in diverſis libris ſunt diffuſæ, collecta hic ac recto ordine diſpoſita

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posita habentur. Non est ergo, quod dubitemus, quin hocce Compendium & brevitate sua, & ordine, & accurata denique ac solida tractandi ratione, iis, quibus Antiquitates Ecclesiasticæ earumque scientia non sordent, eodem se modo sit commendaturum, quo se omnia post fata etiam Cel. *Buddei* monumenta rerum peritis jam diu probarunt. Nam, licet illud non sit a Viro summo ipso concinnatum, ad præscriptas tamen ab eo leges ita est compositum, ut pæne ab ipso elaboratum dici posse videatur. Quemadmodum vero edendo hoc ipso Compendio rem omnino gratam operamque non inutilem orbi erudito præstitit Cel. *Walchius*; sic non minori sibi beneficio devinxisse censendus est rem literariam publicam, quod adjunxit Compendio illi Viri Celeberrimi, *Conr. Sam. Schurtzfleischii*, *Controversias & Quæstiones Antiquitatum Ecclesiasticarum*, ex volumine quodam, ipsius Autoris manu exarato, quod in Bibliotheca Vinariensi exstat, excerptas, & in ordinem, a *Guil. Caveo* in primo Christianismo observatum, dispositas. Quæ quoniam *Schurtzfleischianum* ingenium, id est, insignem eruditionem, præclaram Antiquitatum scientiam, & singularem scribendi castitatem & elegantiam, ubique produnt, satis eas laudasse videbimur, si ipsarum Controversiarum ac Quæstionum indicem hic adjecerimus. Sunt igitur sequentes: I *de Periocha Josephi de Christo*; II *an Mariæ Θεοτόκῳ virginitas & partus dæmoni ignota fuerint*; III *an Christi natalem miracula præcesserint*; IV *an S. Ignatius Christum viderit*; V *an Christi tunica inconsutilis unica ejus atque interior vestis fuerit*; VI *an Crux illa prealta & extraordinaria fuerit, in qua Christus patiens spiritum reddidit*; VII *an Evangelium de Christo recte vocetur sapientia*; VIII *de Forma & origine Templorum*; IX *an Ritus Jejunii quadragesimalis primis Ecclesiæ temporibus notus pariter & usitatus fuerit*; X *an & quando Episcopi & Presbyteri discrimen in Ecclesia cœperit*; XI *de Vestibus sacris*; XII *de Conventibus sacris*; XIII *an Vigiliarum origo petenda sit ab Apostolis*; XIV *Designatio Ritus convocandi & conveniendi ad sacra*;

XV *de Ritu Lectionum veterum sacrarum*; XVI *an & quando Hymni in Ecclesia cani cœperint*; XVII *an Contacium prioribus Seculis fuerit usitatum*; XVIII *de Musica veteris Ecclesiæ Christianæ*; XIX *de Instrumentis musicis, speciatimque de Organo musico*; XX *de Concionibus*; XXI *quo Autore & quando Conciones Novi Testamenti cœperint*; XXII *an Crux proprium & peculiare signum fuerit Christianorum*; XXIII *de sacris Ecclesiæ vasis*; XXIV *de Ritu aquæ benedictæ*; XXV *de Luminibus sacris & lucernis*; XXVI *an Diptycha ab Apostolis, aut immediatis ipsorum Successoribus, originem ducant*; XXVII *qualis & quam diversus olim fuerit Baptismi Ritus*; XXVIII *qualis & quam variis fuerit sacræ Cœnæ Ritus*; XXIX *an & quomodo & quamdiu in prisca Ecclesia comederint agapas, ubi de sedendi & accumbendi ratione dicitur, & aliæ simul Antiquitates explicantur*; XXX *Eulogiæ cur & quando fuerint institutæ*; XXXI *de Conviviis Christianorum*; XXXII *qualis fuerit Nuptiarum Ritus apud Christianos*; XXXIII *an Baptismus Martyrii stilo Ecclesiastico dici possit secundus*; XXXIV *qualis Christianorum funerum Ritus fuerit*; XXXV *quæ sit vera origo Imperii Romani Christiani*; XXXVI *an Constantinus M. deflexerit ad Arianismum*; XXXVII *qualis & quemadmodum institutus fuerit Pœnitentiæ Ritus.* His accedit Appendix ex eodem *Schurtzfleischii* MSpto libro, cujus *Caput* I agit *de Evangelistis, Apostolis, Virisque Apostolicis*; II *de Ritibus Seculi primi*; III *de Ritibus Seculi secundi*; IV *de Ritibus Seculi tertii*; V *de Ritibus Seculi quarti*; VI *de Quæstione: an Seculi secundi intervallum constitui possit pro Oraculis Sibyllinis.* Ad calcem denique integri libelli duplex sistitur Index, quorum primus exhibet conspectum tum Librorum & Capitum in Compendio Antiquitatum Ecclesiasticarum, tum Controversiarum & Quæstionum, nec non Appendicis, alter vero est rerum in omnibus his Opusculis memorabilium.

DESIGNATIO INVENTORUM JO. CONRADI HOLZHEY, Ulmensis.

Inter

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Ad ea quæ ante dicta, Ecclesiam Romanam errare, Christum non esse Deum, Scripturam esse mendosam, non canonicam, non consentire cum Patribus, Ecclesiam esse Romanam, quæ Christum Deum non agnoscat

1 Modum inveniendi Longitudinem marinam & terreſtrem excogitavi, ubique locorum, quovis tempore, modo ſol, luna, & ſtellæ, luceant, tuta, commoda & celeri via expediendum. Id negotii poteſt confici duplici modo, uno, ope longitudinum & latitudinum locorum, altero, ope latitudinum ſolarum. Verum quinque requiſita ſuppono, quæ prænoſſe oportet. 1 Loci diſceſſus Longitudinem & Latitudinem, quæ vel in Mappis Geographicis, accurate confectis, conſpici, vel e Mathematicorum tabulis cognoſci poſſunt; 2 Elevationem Poli, ubi navis exiſtit, & quidem per amplitudines ortivas & occiduas, itemque per puncta culminantia, æque in horis ante ac pomeridianis, maxime in meridie, promiſcue; 3 horam diei noctisque in loco navis ſecundum dictos modos; 4 differentiam horarum inter locos diſceſſus & ſitus cognoſcendam in globo terreſtri, vel horologiis univerſalibus, a me conſtructis, maxime per Tabulam meam peculiarem, huic rei inſervientem; 5 diſtantiam inter locos diſceſſus & ſitus, qua milliaria, quæ ex Mappis, cumprimis vero ex ſingulari Schemate meo quadrato, vel e globo terreſtri, acquiri poteſt.

2 Anomaliam ſive irregularitatem ſolarium horologiorum ea accuratione corrigere poſſum, ut quovis tempore; ſole autem & luna lucente, ſine ullo erroris periculo, horas & minuta diei noctisque indicent, idque ope Tabulæ peculiaris & horologii univerſalis mei. Quam inani & fruſtraneo conatu absque hac horologiorum correctione longitudinis inveniendæ ratio ineatur, eventus comprobavit, & uno ore omnes harum rerum gnari confitentur.

3 Acus Magneticas quaslibet ad verum accuratumque declinationis ſtatum dirigo & colloco, modo facillimo celerrimoque, pæne ſine inſtrumentis, ubique locorum, & quovis tempore, absque ſolis lunæque lumine, ſereno æque ac nebuloſo cœlo. Neceſſitatem pariter & utilitatem hujus Inventi prædicare, eſſet actum ab aliis denuo agere, & inani opera docere, quæ in vulgus nota ſunt. Cum autem nautæ propter navis agitationem valde impediantur, quo minus operationes & obſervationes ſuas rite & accurate inſtituere queant;

4 Æqui-

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4 Æquilibrium inveni, quod ne vehementiſſimo quidem motu e ſua juſta diſtantia poteſt diſturbari.

5 Communicare potis ſum Horologium ſolare & lunare, uno Schemate delineatum, cujus ope diei noctisque horas veras accurate dignoſcere poſſumus. Habet id præ reliquis ſingulare, ut in omnibus Poli Elevationibus uſui eſſe poſſit.

6 Denique Lineam Meridianam diverſis, ſed facilibus, celeribus, certisque modis, omni loco & tempore, aere & turbido & ſereno, delineare, & in plano deſignare poſſum, 1 ope Schematis mei, diverſis circulis ſolſtitialibus muniti; 2 per amplitudines ortivas & occiduas; 3 per quodvis punctum culminans, ſecundum illorum Longitudines & Latitudines; 4 e ſolis loco ope quarundam Tabularum. Hæc ſunt inventa, quæ aſſidue & circumſpecte meditatus cunctis tandem liberavi dubiis. Ea cumprimis facient, ut navigationibus præſertim, &, quæ inde pendent, maximi utique momenti negotiis, pacis bellique tempore, in vaſto & invio mari feliciſſime gerendis, diu deſideratam opem tandem certo afferant, ac tuto præſtent. Eadem, ſimul ac cognita ſunt, palam facient, memet alia plane in ſolvendis hiſce Problematibus via incedere, ac ii, qui ante me idem argumentum, infelici tamen ſucceſſu, occupavere. Certioribus enim nituntur principiis demonſtrandi, & praxi applicata, a ſimplicitate inſuper & facilitate ſeſe commendant. Ceterum nihil magis in votis habeo, quam ut ea ipſa ſummis Maris Principibus Dominisque commendata, examini poſtea ab harum rerum gnaris magiſtris ſubjiciantur. Verum, cum ætas mea ad annos jam ſeptuaginta provecta juxta & infirma longius hinc diſſitorum Doctorum inquiſitioni me tradere ægerrime ſinat, eos tantum Mathematicos juſſus adire potero, quos Suevia, vel terra huic vicina, colit. Id quod Inventorum horum Patronis ac Mæcenatibus qualicunque hoc ſcripto ſignificare ſtudui, eorumque gratiam & benevolam voluntatem in me meaque ſtudia demiſſa & decenti mentis obſervantia etiam atque etiam peto & obſecro.

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JO. GOTHOFR. LAKEMACHERI, GR. ET Orient. Lingu. P.O. Obſervationes Philologicæ, quibus varia, præcipue S. Codicis, loca ex Antiquitatibus illuſtrantur.

Pars VII & VIII.

Helmſtadii, impenſis Chriſt. Frid. Weygandi, 1732, 8. Plag. 15.

Pergit Cl. Autor eadem, qua cœpit, via in edendis Obſervationibus ſuis, quarum nunc ſeptimam atque octavam *Partem* cum erudito communicat orbe. Sicut igitur antecedentes ſex *Partes* in *Actis* noſtris *A. 1730 p. 370 ſeq.* breviter, more noſtro, ſummatimque recenſuimus; ita, quid hac utraque portione contineatur, operæ pretium erit indicare. *Pars VII* Pag. 1 - 31. ſeptem complectitur Obſervationes, quarum prima de *ſimulacro Nebucadnezaris aureo* inſcripta, locum *Dan. III, 1*, exponit. 31 - 51. Altera *de Pelaim, quod ſit Peluſium*, ad *Thren. I, 9*, agit. Quo loco ii ſacrarum literarum interpretes vituperantur, qui nomina propria in communia mutarunt, ut *Jud. XV, 4*, ubi *Schualim* in hiſtoria *Simſonis* non ſunt *vulpes*, ſed *Sualitæ*. Cujus rei uberior explanatio in aliam differtur occaſionem. 52 - 55. Tertia *Formulam ellipticam, nonne ad vos, viatores?* ad *Thren. I, 12*, explorat. Duplex admittitur ἔλλειψις, una τῆ ה interrogandi notæ, altera verbi אקרא *clamem*, ex *Prov. VIII, 4*, ſupplendi. 55 - 65. Quarta de *Formulis, motitare caput, & aperire os*, ad *Thren. II, 15, 16, III, 46*, ita ſtatuit, priorem dicendi rationem geſtum τῶν ἐπιχαιρεκάκων, antrorſum caput moventium, mentum ad pectus applicantium, mox rurſus attollentium, exprimere, altera vero idem, atque *convicia calumniasque in aliquem conjicere*, deſignari. 65 - 72. Quinta *de Auro Templi per Babylonios obſcurato*, ad *Thren. IV, 1*; 73 - 79. ſexta *de Pueris Judæorum cum ligno impingentibus*, ad *Thren. V, 13*, denique 79 - 96. ſeptima *de Judæorum regione ad mare non ſita*, ad *Joſephi L. I* contra *Apionem p. 445* conſcripta eſt. In *Parte VIII* ſeptem itidem inveniuntur Obſervationes. Harum pri-

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prima *Ritus Formulasque precum Phariſæi & publicani* ad *Luc. XVIII, 9 ſeqq.* inveſtigatur. Secunda *de cœleſtibus, terreſtribus & inferis, genua in nomine Jeſu Chriſti flectentibus*, ad *Phil. II, 9, 10*, tractationem continet ſatis amplam. Tripartita veterum Græcorum diviſio, qua Deos ſuos in ὑπερουρανίους, ἐνουρανίους, ἐπουρανίους, ſeu *cœleſtes*, in ἐπιγείους, ἐπιχθονίους, χθονίους, id eſt, *terreſtres*, ac denique in ὑπογείους, χθονίους, ὑποχθονίους & καταχθονίους, ſive *inferos*, quos Δαίμονας καταχθονίους *Dionyſius Halicarnaſſeus* appellat, diſpeſcere ſolebant, ad verba *Pauli* illuſtranda in auxilium vocatur. Sequitur tertia, quæ *Simſonem portas Gazæ in montem quondam deportantem*, ad *Jud. XVI, 3*, proponit. Quarta *Baculum ferreum, quo gentes confringendæ ſunt*, ad *Pſ. II, 9*, explanat. Quinta de voce במתיו *Eſaiæ LIII, 9*, agit. Hæc nimirum ad deſignandum *monumentum ſepulchrale* hic adhibetur. במה enim, ut *locum* quemvis *excelſum* denotat, ita ſpeciatim *cippum* vel *monumentum ſepulchrale* ſignificare videtur, ut *Ezech. XLIII, 7*. Moris etiam erat antiqui, nobiliorum ſepulchra hominum ædificiis exornare magnificis, quæ ob *altitudinem* במות non inepte vocantur. Sexta *extrema terræ, Actor. I, 8*, interpretatur, quæ regionem terræ Judaicæ ad ſeptentrionem extremam, hoc eſt, *Galilæam*, ſenſu quidem primario deſignant. Obſervatio VII, eaque ultima, traditionem illam, ex Synagoga Judaica petitam, qua *ii, qui Sacerdotem adſpiciunt benedicentem, excæcandi* putantur, illuminatam ſiſtit. Quod reliquum eſt, in votis habemus, ut Cl. Autor ceteras, quas adhuc meditatur, Partes ſucceſſu æque felici elaboratas in lucem edere pergat.

Pag. 97 - 132.
133 - 181.
182 - 191.
192 - 205.
206 - 224.
225 - 231.
232 - 240.

G. L. OEDERI DE SCOPO EVANGELII S. JOannis, Apoſtoli, certiſſime hæreſi Cerinthi & Ebionis oppoſiti, adverſus Virum Cl. FRIDER. ADOLPH. LAMPE, Liber unus, in quo & IRENÆUS atque CALOVIUS contra iniquas criminationes defenduntur.

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Francofurti & Lipſiæ, absque mentione Typographi, 1732, 8.

Plag. 8.

Vir doctiſſimus, & impigro ſtudio de interpretatione Scripturæ, & aliis doctrinæ Theologicæ capitibus, præ-
Cap. I. clare merens, primo conſtantem veterum narrationem de Evangelio *S. Joannis, Cerintho* atque *Ebioni* oppoſito, verbis *Hieronymi, Cyrilli Alexandrini, Victorini Petavionenſis, Euſebii*, tum *Irenæi* ipſius, verbis proponit. Tum oſtendere conatur, quæ Cl. *Lampius* in *Prolegom. in Joan. L. 2 Cap. 3* contra diſputaverit, ea ad communem ſententiam evertendam non valere. Dixerat *Lampius*, ſenſum *Irenæi* ab interprete potuiſſe corrumpi; ſed, ipſe huic argumento cum parum tribuat, facile fuit *Oedero*, illud repellere. *Lampius*, ſola *Irenæi* autoritate niti, quicquid eſſet narrationis, confirmaverat; *Cajum* & *Dionyſium Alexandrinum* ex *Euſebio* producit *Oederus*, qui ab *Irenæo* non acceperint. Cum ju-
pag. 20. niorem *Joanne* fuiſſe *Cerinthum* velit *Lampius*; ad illam de balneo narrationem, quo ſimul cum *Cerintho*, uti voluerit Apoſtolus, ita provocat *Oederus*, non uti veram certamque contendat, ſed ut credi ab his potuiſſe recte neget, qui *Cerinthum* jam tum hæreſiarcham cum *Joanne* non vixiſſe
24. ſciverint. Bene per hanc occaſionem adverſus quorundam Pyrrhoniſmum hiſtoricum obſervat, ſi in minima quadam re diſſentiant ſcriptores ejusdem hiſtoriæ, non ideo totam hiſtoriam in dubium vocandam, uſus exemplo Auguſtanæ Confeſſionis, quam a *Brukio* ſ. *Pontano* Cancellario prælectam
Cap. II. fuiſſe quidam tradunt, cum *Beyerum* fuiſſe conſtet. Pergit deinde congredi cum argumentis Cl. *Lampii*. Ait ille, a ſe *probatum, Joannis* Evangelium ſcriptum ante exilium in Pathmo: negat *Oederus*, id probatum eſſe, neque ipſum Virum Cl. ultra conjecturam in ipſo loco, ad quem provocat *p. 163 §. 15* progreſſum. Porro etiam hoc negat *Oederus*, ſumtum a *Lampio, Cerinthum* non ante *Hadrianum* vel *Antonium Pium* emerſiſſe. Cum ad ordinem, quo enumerantur hæretici ab antiquis ſcriptoribus, provocetur, oſtendit *Oederus*

nihil

officii sui, quæ gesta sunt, quibus Missus egerit. Quæ Papa Leo
ad Imperatorem Leonem, & Imperatrices Pulcheriam, & Eudoxiam, & Imperatorem Valentinianum, & Episcopum Constantinopolitanum Anatolium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Senatum, & Populum Constantinopolitanum, & Episcopum Alexandrinum Dioscorum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Alexandrinum, & Episcopum Antiochenum Maximum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Antiochenum, & Episcopum Hierosolymitanum Juvenalem, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Hierosolymitanum, & Episcopum Ephesinum Thalassium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Ephesinum, & Episcopum Thessalonicensem Anastasium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Thessalonicensem, & Episcopum Cæsariensem Eusebium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Cæsariensem, & Episcopum Nicomediensem Eustathium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Nicomediensem, & Episcopum Ancyranum Basilium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Ancyranum, & Episcopum Tarsensem Eulogium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Tarsensem, & Episcopum Cæsariensem Cappadocum Eusebium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Cæsariensem Cappadocum, & Episcopum Sardensem Eutherium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Sardensem, & Episcopum Philippensem Julianum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Philippensem, & Episcopum Corinthiensem Petrum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Corinthiensem, & Episcopum Larissæ Eustathium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Larissæ, & Episcopum Dyrrachii Nicolaum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Dyrrachii, & Episcopum Nicopolitanum Dionysium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Nicopolitanum, & Episcopum Gortynæ Cretæ Petrum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Gortynæ Cretæ, & Episcopum Gazæ Timotheum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Gazæ, & Episcopum Petræ Juvenalem, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Petræ, & Episcopum Bostrorum Beryllum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Bostrorum, & Episcopum Cæsariensem Palæstinæ Eudocium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Cæsariensem Palæstinæ, & Episcopum Scythopolitanum Petrum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Scythopolitanum, & Episcopum Neapolitanum Nicolaum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Neapolitanum, & Episcopum Ptolemaidis Eutychium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Ptolemaidis, & Episcopum Tyri Photium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Tyri, & Episcopum Berytensem Eustathium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Berytensem, & Episcopum Sidonis Nonnum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Sidonis, & Episcopum Laodiceæ Stephanum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Laodiceæ, & Episcopum Damascenum Petrum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Damascenum, & Episcopum Arabiæ Bostrorum Beryllum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Arabiæ Bostrorum, & Episcopum Cæsariensem Cappadocum Eusebium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Cæsariensem Cappadocum, & Episcopum Sardensem Eutherium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Sardensem, & Episcopum Philippensem Julianum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Philippensem, & Episcopum Corinthiensem Petrum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Corinthiensem, & Episcopum Larissæ Eustathium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Larissæ, & Episcopum Dyrrachii Nicolaum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Dyrrachii, & Episcopum Nicopolitanum Dionysium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Nicopolitanum, & Episcopum Gortynæ Cretæ Petrum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Gortynæ Cretæ, & Episcopum Gazæ Timotheum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Gazæ, & Episcopum Petræ Juvenalem, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Petræ, & Episcopum Bostrorum Beryllum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Bostrorum, & Episcopum Cæsariensem Palæstinæ Eudocium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Cæsariensem Palæstinæ, & Episcopum Scythopolitanum Petrum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Scythopolitanum, & Episcopum Neapolitanum Nicolaum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Neapolitanum, & Episcopum Ptolemaidis Eutychium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Ptolemaidis, & Episcopum Tyri Photium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Tyri, & Episcopum Berytensem Eustathium, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Berytensem, & Episcopum Sidonis Nonnum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Sidonis, & Episcopum Laodiceæ Stephanum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Laodiceæ, & Episcopum Damascenum Petrum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Damascenum, & Episcopum Arabiæ Bostrorum Beryllum, & Archimandritas, & Monachos, & Clericos, & Populum Arabiæ Bostrorum,

percipiens vocationem Dei, jam non communis panis est, &c. sic & corpora nostra, percipientia eucharistiam, jam non sunt corruptibilia, spem resurrectionis habentia. Sed, cum tria ultima verba satis interpretentur vocem *incorruptibilia*, placet argumentatio *Oedero*, uti placuit *Danhauero Christeid. p. 322.* Longiores jam fuimus in libello non magno, si chartas numeres, itaque in ultima Parte breviores esse convenit. Caput rei illud est, nullam factam *Grotio* injuriam a *Calovio*, cum indigne tulit, diversam ab illo salutis viam in Vet. & Novo Testamento, novumque Christum legislatorem tradi. Finit Rev. Autor, uti dicat, permittere se lectoris arbitrio, utri magis dicta sint extrema Cl. *Lampii*, ipsimet, an incomparabili *Calovio. Hæc in transitu, exemplo ut sint, quam facile monstrosorum sæpe dogmatum stigmata viris magnis ab ignaris & malevolis inurantur.*

CATALOGUS MSTORUM MEMBRANACEORUM & Chartaceorum, item librorum ab inventa Typographia usque ad A. 1500 & inde usque ad A. 1500 & ulterius impressorum, rarissimorum, cum multis aliis eximiis Operibus, pro assignato pretio venalium apud JOANNEM LUDOLPHUM BÜNEMANNUM, Reg. Biblioth. & Gymnas. Mindensis Rectorem.

Mindæ, sumtibus Autoris, 1732, 8.

Plag. 8.

Vir Clarissimus, cujus merita in Historiam Literariam magni facienda ducimus, pretiosissima librorum cimelia venum exponit, motus rationibus domesticis. Nostrum erit ea excerpere ex hoc Catalogo, quæ ad Bibliognosiam rario-

rem & incunabula Typographiæ, Moguntinis vindicandæ, faciunt. A. 1514 *Jacobus Oeſsler*, J. U. D. *per imperium Romanum artis impreſſoriæ* fuit *cenſor & Superattendens generalis.* Rariſſimus liber eſt *Chriſtiani Druthmari, Grammatici, Expoſitio in Matthæum Evang. familiaris, luculenta & lectu jucunda, cum Epitomatibus in Lucam & Joannem & Epiſt. S. Martini Epiſc. ad Mironem Regem, cum privilegio Maximiliani Cæſ. & cum cenſura Jacobi Oeſsler, A. 1514.* In ea legitur ad *Matth. XIX, fol. 61: Nunc vero in Benevento, quoscunque Clericos facere diſponunt, pater & mater in infantia atterunt teſticulos, & videntur ſemper juvenes eſſe, uſque quo caneſcere incipiunt. Nam in perfecta ætate ſi factum fuerit, debilitantur ſtatim, & vires amittunt.* Hi certe ex Moſaica lege fieri non potuiſſent ſacerdotes. *Origenes*, qui cicuta libidinem edomuit. teſtibus admota, his videtur proluſiſſe. *Prudentii* & *Sedulii* nonnulla ex Codicibus MStis reſtitui & emendari poſſunt in editis. *Ordo Epiſcopalis*, Seculo XII ſcriptus indubie, multa notatu digna habet, ad hierarchiam ſpectantia. Siſtuntur MSti libri *Th. Kempiſii XX.*

Pag. 6.

10. Liber MStus *de Officio Clericorum* editis eſt copioſior, & ſcriptus ante 700 annos. Eadem manu ſcriptus eſt *Gregorii M.* liber, *Cura paſtoralis. Hilarii* libri XII de Trinitate habent ætatem 600 annorum. *Ivonis*, Epiſcopi Carnotenſis, Epiſtolas MStas hic quoque indicatas vides, nec non *Caroli M.* Epiſtolam ad Alcuinum de S. Sabbato MStam. Deſcriptum hic porro indicatur Volumen rariſſimum: *Spaccio de la beſtia trionfante - - ſtampato in Parigi*, 1584, 8, de quo diſſeruerunt *le Spectateur Diſc. XXVII T. IV p. 157, la Croze* in *Entretiens ſur divers ſujets de l'Hiſtoire & Literature p. 326, 329, Heumannus* in *Act. Philoſ. P. IX n. II p. 380 - 426, la Croze ibidem p. 793 - 810, Heumannus in le ad p. 823, Buddeus de Atheiſmo Cap. I §. 24 p. 116, Reimmannus in Hiſtor. Atheiſmi p. 375 ſq. Tolandus* A. 1713 edidit Londini translationem hujus libri Anglicam.

13. *Lactantii Firmiani* Opera, ab *Adamo* Venetiis A. 1471 impreſſa, Autor poſſidet. Editionem hanc, aliis haud viſam, accu-

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accurate descripsit *Schelhornius* in *Amœnitat. Literar. T. I p. 311 - 317.* Hanc editionem & aliam, tum Rostochii excusam, S. Rev. *Jo. Georg. Walchius* si ad manus habuisset, plura, quam fecit, restituisset loca in *Lactantii* sui editione. Liber quidam jam A. 1473 Merseburgi typis publicis Pag. 15.
fuit descriptus; Lipsiæ jam A. 1480. Multos præterea libros, sub initia Typographiæ excusos, hic nuntiari vides,
qui *Maittairio* fuerunt incogniti. Memoratu dignum, quod 16.
liber hic producatur, in quo jam ad annum 1476 figuræ, 17.
ligneis formis expressæ, occurrunt. A. 1481 *Biblia Latina, ex fontibus Græcis & Ebraicis emendata*, prodierunt in lucem. *Platinæ Vitæ Pontificum*, non castratæ, emissæ sunt impensis *Antonii Koburger* Norimbergæ A. 1481. Præfixa ad *Platinam* Epistola docet, ipsum *Platinam* per *Hieronymum Squarzaficum Koburgero* hoc Volumen dedisse imprimendum. Alia editio, non castrata, A. 1485 impensis Mag. *Joannis Vercellensis* prodiit. Ad annum jam 1495 libris *Campani* edendis ad decennium *Ludovicus Maria Sfortia*, 20.
Anglus, Dux Mediolanensis, privilegium dedit. Libri rarissima 31.
editio est hæc: *T. Livius Histor. duobus libris jam primum auctus cum T. Flori Epit. Ind. copios. & Annot. in Libros VII bell. Maced. it. cum variis lectionibus, Moguntiæ in ædibus Joannis Schesser, mense Novembri* A. 1518. In privilegio promisso *Maximilianus* Cæsar docet, avum hujus *Schesseri* inveniisse artem typographicam. Præfationem adjunxit ad Archi-Episcopum Moguntinum, *Albertum*, *Ulricus Huttenus*, quo Moguntiæ inventionem illius artis vindicat, & docet, *Laurentium Truchses*, Decanum Moguntiæ, servasse *Joannem Capnionem ex injuriis Theologistarum*, & immunem *tutumque præstitisse.* Epistolam addidit *Erasmus Roterodamus*, quæ nuperum editorem Operum *Erasmi*, *Joannem Clericum*, fugit, in qua *princeps reperterum Typographiæ* vocatur *Joannes Faust*, *avus ejus*, *cui Livium*, *auctum duobus Voluminibus*, *debeamus*, *ut hoc egregium decus partim ad Joannem Schesser*, *velut hereditario jure*, *devolvatur*, *partim ad Moguntiacæ civitatis gloriam*

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Pag. 34. *pertineat*. Literæ A. 1519 d. 7 Cal. Mart. datæ ſunt. Subjungit *Nicolaus Carbachius* Epiſtolam ad Lectorem, in qua *Joannis Schefferi* avo inventionem typographicæ artis Mo-
36. guntiacam æque tribuit. *Jacobi Fabri Stapulenſis* Commentarii in IV Evangelia, Baſil. ex ædibus *Andr. Cratandri* menſe Mart. A. 1523 editi, pleni ſunt teſtimoniis veritatis; nam *fol. 363* fatetur, unicum Chriſtum eſſe viam ad
37. cœlum. *Onus Eccleſiæ* jam A. 1519 Landshutæ typis D.
40 ſeq. *Joannis Weyſſenburgeri* deſcriptum prodiit. *Ottonis Friſingenſis* editio prima Argentorati ex ædibus *Matthiæ Schurerii* A. 1515 ductu *Leonardi* & *Lucæ Alentſee*, fratrum, emiſſa fuit. *Biblia S. utriusque Teſtamenti juxta*
41. *Hebraic. & Græc. veritatem* cum tertio Machabæorum libro prodierunt Coloniæ A. 1527 per *Petrum Quentel.* Suppreſſa hæc eſt editio a Pontificiis. *Alberti Krantzii Saxonia* primum prodiit A. 1520 Coloniæ per *Joannem Soterem*, alias *Heil*, inſcripta Carolo V. *Joannis Bocacii de Certaldo Opus de præclaris mulieribus*, impreſſum Lovanii per *Egidium van der Herſtraten* A. 1487, habet imaginem *Joannæ Papiſſæ*
44. in partu. *Alphonſi de Caſtro Libri XXIV adverſus omnes hæreſes* A. 1534 emiſſi ſunt primum, & *Lib. I Cap. 4 fol. 9* id habent: *Omnis homo errare poteſt in fide, etiamſi Papa ſit -- Non, enim credo, aliquem eſſe adeo impudentem Papæ aſſentatorem, ut ei tribuere hoc velit, ut nec errare, aut in interpretatione ſacrarum literarum hallucinari poſſit. Nam, cum conſtet, plures eorum adeo illiteratos eſſe, ut Grammaticam penitus ignorent, qui fit, ut ſacras literas interpre-*
110. *tari poſſent?* Zodiacus Vitæ a *Marcello Palingenio Stellato* ad Ducem Ferrariæ *Herculem II* Venetiis opera *Bernardini Vitalis*, Veneti, primum editus eſt. Nomen id *Palingenii* Autor habet pro genuino. Ex hiſce unguibus facile apparet leo. Apprecamur Autori emtores, tanta diligentia dignos. Dolemus tamen, ea mercibus his pretia ſtatuta, quæ emtores, ex noſtro certe ordine, allicere perpaucos poſſint.

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ACTORUM ERUDITORUM,

Quæ Lipſiæ publicantur,

SUPPLEMENTA.

Tomus X Sect. IX.

CODEX CONSTITUTIONUM, QUAS SUMMI Pontifices ediderunt in ſolenni Canonizatione Sanctorum, a JOANNE XV ad BENEDICTUM XIII, ſive ab A. D. 993 ad A. D. 1729; accurante JUSTO FONTANINO, Archi-Epiſcopo Ancyrano, qui lemmata & notulas addidit.

Romæ, ex Typograph. Reverendæ Cameræ Apoſtolicæ, 1729, fol. Alph. 13 plag. 5.

Inter *Platonicos* Philoſophos multi, iique præcipuæ dignationis, doctores defendebant, animas vita functorum in ſepultura prope corpus mortui commorari. Jam Sec. II a Chriſtianis doctoribus *Platonica* Philoſophia anteferebatur reliquis; non mirum igitur eſt, quod & hanc ipſam de ſtatu animarum poſt mortem opinionem ſuam fecerint, & defenderint, in loco quodam medio prope corpus ſuum animas vita defunctorum uſque ad diem judicii extremi agere. Addebant nonnulli huic *Platonicæ* opinationi aliam, quæ ab hujus Philoſophiæ principiis non diſſidebat. Videlicet propugnarunt, animas malas mortuorum in ſodalitio malorum ſpirituum deprehendi, animas autem pie defunctorum Sanctorum, angelorum uti commercio, qui quidem angeli &

ne per me Notarium infra scriptum, & testes infra scriptos, ad hoc specialiter vocatos, & rogatos, in Ecclesia Parochiali Sancti Georgii Suburbii Sancti Germani Autissiodorensis, ante Altare majus ejusdem Ecclesiæ, ubi Missarum solemnia celebrantur, ibidem præsentibus Religiosis viris Fratribus Joanne Bonnet, Priore, Petro Bonnet, Subprior, Joanne Bonnet, Sacrista, Joanne Bonnet, Cellerario, Joanne Bonnet, Infirmario, Joanne Bonnet, Hospitalario, Joanne Bonnet, Refectorario, Joanne Bonnet, Portario, Joanne Bonnet, Elemosinario, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Novitiorum, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Puerorum, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Operum, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Vineæ, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Ortorum, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Molendinorum, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Granarii, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pistrini, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Coquinæ, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Refectorii, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Dormitorii, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Infirmorum, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Stabuli, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Vestiarii, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Calceamentorum, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pannetariæ, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Cellarii, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pitancerii, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Cantus, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Lectionis, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Capellæ, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Ecclesiæ, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Sacristiæ, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Thesauri, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Librorum, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Scholarium, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pueri Chori, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pueri Altaris, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pueri Thuribularii, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pueri Crucis, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pueri Aquæ Benedictæ, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pueri Cereorum, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pueri Candelabri, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pueri Lectionis, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pueri Capellæ, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pueri Ecclesiæ, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pueri Sacristiæ, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pueri Thesauri, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pueri Librorum, Joanne Bonnet, Magistro Pueri

cem nos convertimus, cujus rationem pauciſſimis exponemus. Cum numero multi ſolenni ritu a Pontificibus Romanis inter Sanctos ſint relati, neque tamen huc usque omnes Conſtitutiones, hanc in rem editæ, in unum Volumen fuerint collectæ, *Benedictus XIII* Papa, qui ipſe Sanctorum catalogum variis nominibus auxit, id negotii dedit S. Rev. *Juſto Fontanino*, Viro de re literaria & antiquitate, etiam eccleſiaſtica, variis ſcriptis inſigniter merito, ut, quas huc facientes Conſtitutiones repetire poſſet, in unum Volumen colligeret. Singulari ſolertia *Fontaninum* mandata Pontificis executum fuiſſe, nemo ibit inficias, qui *ipſum* ab eo collectum Canonizationum Codicem evolvit. Neque enim ſolum ingentem Conſtitutionum, quæ ad Canonizationes ſpectant, numerum iis addidit, quæ in Bullario Romano deprehenduntur, verum etiam multos errores, in Conſtitutionibus, Bullario Romano inſertis, obvios, veterum Codicum ope nonnunquam ſuſtulit. Licet autem magnam in conquirendis Canonizationum Conſtitutionibus impenderit Cel. *Fontaninus* diligentiam, multas tamen Conſtitutiones, quas ſtudioſe quæſivit, non potuit invenire. Ipſe commemorat, fruſtra a ſe quæſitas eſſe literas *Alexandri III* de Canonizatione ſancti *Canuti Senioris*, qui fuit Rex Obotritorum, & martyrium fecit A. D. 1132, alterius *Canuti Senioris*, ac Regis Daniæ, A. D. 1086 martyrio perinde ſublati, fratris filius. Induſtriam quoque ejus fugerunt *Innocentii III* literæ de S. *Procopio*, Abbate Ordinis S. Benedicti Pragæ in Bohemia, qui A. 1053 Cal. Aprilis diem ſuum obiit. Ad Annotationes quod attinet, a Cel. *Fontanino* huic Canonizationum Codici additas, in iis non fontes ſolum indicat, unde Conſtitutiones petierit, verum etiam ſcriptores enumerat, qui de Sancti, cujus res agitur, vita aliquid literis & memoriæ prodidere. Nonnunquam etiam Obſervationibus criticis Conſtitutiones, quas collegit, erudite illuminat. Quo vero diligentia ſua facilius aliis prodeſſet, triplici Indice, Sanctorum, Pontificum, & rerum, Lectoribus ſuis conſuluit.

ABREGE' DE L'HISTOIRE UNIVERSELLE, &c.

h. e.

COMPENDIUM HISTORIÆ UNIVERSALIS CLAUDII ISLÆI, Historiographi & Censoris Regii.

Tomi VII.

Hagæ Comitum, apud Gosse & Neaulme, 1731, 8 min.

Tom. I pag. 484, Tom. II pag. 451, Tom. III pag. 439, Tom. IV pag. 615, Tom. V pag. 535, Tom. VI pag. 436, Tom. VII pag. 442, cum adjectis hinc atque illinc Mappis aliquot Geographicis.

Autor libri hujus, *Claudius Islæus*, vel *Insulanus*, cum non solum studio historico excolendo se dedisset totum, verum & ad provectam usque ætatem docendæ huic scientiæ vacasset, inter discipulos quidem nobilissimos quosque, principalis etiam dignitatis, juvenes numeravit; in quibus tamen præcipuus Dux Aurelianensis, qui Regimen Franciæ per aliquod tempus administravit. Laudatur, quod se captui cujusvis accommodare sciverit, adeoque ex diversis formulis, hunc in finem consignatis, & sub finem vitæ ab ipso in unum volumen collectis, ortum est præsens Systema historicum. Virtutibus vero & eruditione cum omnium existimationem promeritus fuisset, magno etiam ornamento ipsi extiterunt filii quatuor, singuli in diversis scientiis excellentes, quorum *Guilielmus*, Geographus Regius, Geographiæ, a variis præjudiciis purgatæ, aliam fere formam conciliasse prædicari ex vero potest, & *Simon Claudius* Historiæ pariter totum se dedit; qui quidem ambo jam mortui. Reliqui, *Josephus* & *Ludovicus*, in Academiam Petropolitanam a *Petro*, Russiæ Avtocratore, pro Astronomia ornanda vocati, etiam nunc bono rei Mathematicæ vivunt. Ex ipso Opere solidum apparet Autoris judicium, momenta gestorum optime seligentis, & nervose exhibentis. Dum vero ad modum potius Annalium, quam Institutionum historicarum, idem disposuit, provectioribus fortas-

sis

sis rectius consuluisse, quam ipsis huic studio initiandis, videri possit; ipsumque Opus repetitioni potius jam aliunde utcunque cognitarum historiarum, quam fundamentis disciplinæ jaciendis, aptius. Nam, dum seriem annorum sequitur, historicum filum & antecedentia a consequentibus sæpius divellere necesse habuit, quorum nexum non facile perspicere licet, deficientibus marginalibus, in quibus moneri potuisset, quo loco materiarum affinium continuatio quærenda. De cetero distributio Operis est talis, ut faciat ejus *duas Partes*; quarum *prima* ad *natum Servatorem Christum*, *altera* ad *nostra tempora* pertingit. *Prioris Partis* libro *primo* distinctis Capitibus exponit separatim cujusque gentis, de qua tractat, historias, quas *ad imperium usque Cyri* perducit; *secundo* junctim res Persarum & Græcorum usque *ad Alexandrum M.* Atque duo hi libri *primum Tomum* efficiunt. *Secundum* vero liber *tertius*, qui res Monarchiæ, quam a Græcis dicunt, a morte *Darii ad Christum natum* complectitur. *Pars altera Tomos* reliquos *quinque* habet, librum vero *unicum*, vel *primum*, quem tamen nullus, qua de causa, incertum, sequitur *secundus*. Capita hic liber continet novem, sed Capitum divisiones non cum Tomis singulis finiuntur. *Tomus* enim *tertius* septem Capita habet cum octavi Sectionibus binis, pertingitque usque *ad annum æræ vulg. 1410*. *Tomus IV* Capitis octavi Sectionem tertiam usque *ad annum 1519* comprehendit. Reliquorum *Tomorum* quivis Sectionem aliquam peculiarem Capitis noni, nempe *quintus* primam usque *ad 1600*, *sextus* secundam usque *ad 1653*, *septimus*que demum tertiam ac ultimam, continet. *Tomi tertii* paginæ tantum *91*, *Capita 4* continentes, impenduntur historiis Imperii Romani & *800* annorum, usque ad *Carolum M.* & Imperium occidentale, ab eo, ut vulgo censetur, restitutum. Ita ut festinasse potius videatur Cel. Autor ad recentiora tempora, in quibus explicandis quoque eo fusior, quo propius ad nostram ætatem accedunt. Jam ut specialiorum materiarum gustum Lectoribus demus, in *Præfatione* Autor monet de quibusdam Geographicis, in quibus a *Sansonio* discedendum sibi judicavit. Sed Mappæ,

ego? Ita dico: Hanc Christum Dominum edidit, non quidem ex nihilo, sed ex materia, quam ipse creavit, ut omnipotens, sapiens, & ultra, quo fieri non potest, bonus esset. Quod si quis dicat, Deum non potuisse ex materia, quam ipse creavit, Christum Dominum edere, quia ipse ex nihilo creavit, & ex nihilo creare potuit, quod ex materia creare non potuit: Ego dico, Deum

sem, pridem non extitisse, sed post eversionem tetrapoleos formatum, minus certe probabiliter sibi persuadet. *Diluvium Ogygium* (cujus tempus notat A. 1797 ante Christum natum, 2208 post conditum ex sua hypothesi mundum,) exundatione lacus Copaidis, *Deucalioneum* obstructione Penei amnis, ortum credit. *Tomum tertium* diximus esse, qui eminentiores historias breviori paulo compendio complectatur, ex quo memorabilia quædam enotantibus occurrit, quod, non *Carolum Calvum* esse, qui vanitate aliqua, quo Reges sub se tanquam Imperator haberet, *Bosonem* Arelati Regem nominaverit, sed ipsum *Bosonem* tyrannice hunc titulum sibi sumsisse, evincit. *Britanniam minorem* non adeo late patuisse, sed eis solum terminis clausam fuisse, ac quæ nunc inferior dicitur, nec nisi anno demum 847, & occupata *Rhedonum* civitate, hunc Ducatum ampliorem ditionem habere cœpisse, observat. *Regnum Lotharingiæ Ludovico, Arnulphi* filio, Imperatori, ex Autoris sententia paruit, sed mox in *Caroli Simplicis* potestate fuit. Cum hic *Carolus Simplex* captivus a suis teneretur, implorato *Henrici Aucupis* auxilio, obtulisse ei regnum Lotharingicum, quod *Henricus* quidem occupaverit, sed pro libertate *Caroli* nihil egerit, *Fridericus* vero qui ab *Ottone M.* Lotharingiæ præfectus fuerit, inferiori parte ejus contentus fuisse, titulo tamen *Archi-Ducis Lotharingiæ* primus usus, notatur. Porro ortus regni *Maroccani* in Africa a *Lumtunis*, familia quadam *Berberorum*, qui ipsi populi sunt in regione Africæ, quam corrupte Barbariam dicimus, fundati, quod regnum *Almoravidarum* Hispani dixerunt, accuratius describitur, nec non eorum, qui *Almoravidas* throno dejecerunt, dictorum *Almohadarum*, quasi dicas Unitariorum, Christianos Trinitatisque in Deo cultores crudelius reliquis persequentium. In rebus patriis accuratus admodum Autor, studiose annotat, qua ratione partes & provinciæ quælibet, a proprietate coronæ Gallicæ olim sejunctæ, & Magnatibus aliis parentes, iterum eidem conjunctæ fuerint. Autoritatis regiæ in Gallia, quæ propter nobilium violentiam & superbiam pene evanuerat, restituendæ subsidium Reges Franciæ

ciæ in eo quæſiviſſe docet, ut civitatibus Magiſtratuum popularium creandorum poteſtatem darent, literis regiis firmatam: quo adeo eos oppreſſionibus nobilium opponerent. Nec minus Germaniæ res in præcipuis curat, conſiderans controverſiam, quæ inter Imperatorem & Pontificem Rom. *de inveſtiturâ Epiſcoporum* agitabatur, notatis ſingularibus in Papam meritis duarum fœminarum, *Mathildis*, Mantuæ & Lucæ, & *Adelaidis*, Seguſii & Taurini Dominæ. Exitum hujus controverſiæ hunc fuiſſe refert, ut conventum ſit, Imperatorem eodem modo, quo Franciæ Rex, inveſtituram daturum, ſcilicet iis, qui Canonice electi eſſent, non vero per crucem & annulum; mutatis adeo ſaltem ceremoniis actus, ingentem ſublatam diſceptationem; in quo an rem Autor acu tetigerit, aliorum ſit, ſententiam dicere. Cur *Renàldus*, Comes *Burgundiæ*, quam *liberum Comitatum* nunc dicere ſolemus, Lothario Imperatori homagium præſtare recuſaverit, cauſa allegatur, quod Lotharius non fuerit ex poſteris *Conradi Salici*, cui regnum Arelatenſe ab ultimo Rege *Rudolpho* teſtamentaria diſpoſitione relictum fuerit. Nec eum a Lothario in ordinem redigi potuiſſe, quin potius inde ortum libertatis illius Comitatus arceſſendum. *Carolum IV*, Imperatorem, poſt conventum, cum *Urbano V*, Pontifice, inſtitutum, cum *Regem Arelati* coronari ſe in urbe Arelatenſi feciſſet, poſtea *Ludovico Andegavenſi*, Galliæ Regis fratri, *regnum Burgundicum* donaſſe refertur, teſtimonio *Theodori de Niem*, contemporanei. Quod donum vero ab Autore admodum parvi momenti habetur, quod jura Imperatorum in illo regno fuerint admodum eclipſata, Delphinatu & Provincia vix eorum autoritatem agnoſcentibus. Notatur etiam, quam accurate *Rex Galliæ*, *Carolus VI*, caverit, ne eidem *Carolo IV*, *Imperatori*, cum ex familiaritate priſtina eum inviſerat, in regno Galliæ a civitatibus, quas tranſibat, multum honoris tribueretur, metu, ne aliquando honores tales fundamentum allegari poſſent pro chimæricis (verba ſunt Autoris) quibusdam prætenſionibus. Itaque nec ſono campanarum exceptum, nec ſub umbraculo honorifico deductum; & Regem ipſum, cum Impera-

Quanti ingenii indoles in Sacris Literis fuerit, ex Commentariis, quos in Sacram Scripturam scripsit, & Homiliis, Catechesibusque, Sanctorum, qui eum secuti sunt, Patrum, facile colligi potest. Quanta vero in Sacris Literis fuerit ejus eruditio, ex Epistolis, quas ad Amicos scripsit, & ex Libris, quos de Sacris Literis edidit, cognosci potest. Quanta denique fuerit ejus in Sacris Literis auctoritas, ex Ecclesiæ Catholicæ Traditione, quæ ab ejus temporibus ad nostra usque tempora pervenit, intelligi potest. Quæ omnia, ut ad Sacras Literas pertinent, ad Theologiam, ad Ecclesiasticam Historiam, ad Patrologiam, ad Traditionem, &c. pertinent. Quæ vero Hieronymus de Sacris Literis, & de Sacra Scriptura scripsit, ea ad Theologiam, ad Ecclesiasticam Historiam, ad Patrologiam, ad Traditionem, &c. pertinent. Ad Sacras Literas, & Sacram Scripturam, Sacrarum Literarum, & Sacræ Scripturæ Studium, & Sacrarum Literarum, & Sacræ Scripturæ Studiosos, Sacrarum Literarum, & Sacræ Scripturæ Professores, Sacrarum Literarum, & Sacræ Scripturæ Doctores, &c. pertinent. Ad Sacras Literas, & Sacram Scripturam, Sacrarum Literarum, & Sacræ Scripturæ Studium, & Sacrarum Literarum, & Sacræ Scripturæ Studiosos, Sacrarum Literarum, & Sacræ Scripturæ Professores, Sacrarum Literarum, & Sacræ Scripturæ Doctores, &c. pertinent. Ad Sacras Literas, & Sacram Scripturam, Sacrarum Literarum, & Sacræ Scripturæ Studium, & Sacrarum Literarum, & Sacræ Scripturæ Studiosos, Sacrarum Literarum, & Sacræ Scripturæ Professores, Sacrarum Literarum, & Sacræ Scripturæ Doctores, &c. pertinent.

ab Ecclesiæ Romanæ Pontifice, ut ipsi Ecclesiæ Romanæ, ita & ipsi Ecclesiæ Romanæ Pontifici, quasi Patri & Domino, debet obedire. Nemo autem quidquam ingrediatur vel exeat de Ecclesia Romana, nisi ei Romanus Pontifex dederit licentiam. Nemo Romanæ Ecclesiæ Pontificem judicet, quia ipse solus omnes judicaturus est, & a nullo judicandus

Marchese Spinola, welcher die Spanischen Armeen wider die Niederländischen Provinzen commandirte, und sich in Italien durch die Eroberung der Marckgrafschaft Montferrat, Ao. 1613. berühmt gemacht hatte. Dieser ist in Flandern, wie die gemeine Sage meldet, von einem Officier, welcher ihm nach dem Leben gestanden, mit einer Pistole erschossen worden. Allein, es ist solches falsch. Denn er ist Ao. 1630. in Spanien, als Gouverneur in Mayland, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1631. Graf Johann Tserclaes von Tilly, welcher in Teutschland wider die Protestirenden Stände commandirte, gestorben. Ist derselbe ein gebohrner Niederländer gewesen, so ist solches nicht bekannt. Ferner ist Ao. 1633. Graf Heinrich Berg, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1634. Graf Johann von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1635. Graf Heinrich Graf von Bergen, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1636. Graf Johann Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1637. Graf Ernst Casimir Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1638. Graf Wilhelm Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1639. Graf Johann Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1640. Graf Wilhelm Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1641. Graf Ernst Casimir Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1642. Graf Johann Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1643. Graf Heinrich Graf von Bergen, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1644. Graf Johann Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1645. Graf Ernst Casimir Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1646. Graf Wilhelm Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1647. Graf Johann Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1648. Graf Wilhelm Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1649. Graf Ernst Casimir Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1650. Graf Johann Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1651. Graf Heinrich Graf von Bergen, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1652. Graf Johann Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1653. Graf Ernst Casimir Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1654. Graf Wilhelm Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1655. Graf Johann Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1656. Graf Wilhelm Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1657. Graf Johann Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1658. Graf Wilhelm Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao. 1659. Graf Johann Graf von Nassau, ein gebohrner Niederländer, gestorben. Ferner ist Ao.

duobus alia gentilitia vifa, fuspendit in camera Curiæ ubi ego eramus tractaturi, referatur; una cum pena, fe obligare Ecclesiarum horum a Magnatis duos fores. Ceterum hic Tomus nobis quoque cumprimis memorandus. Principis Ge-nuensis, quem Italiam quidem Reisigius, Gallus, qui inter turbas Belgicas profuit ubi quæ particulas literas, ubique ad Rem vita adjuvant. Tomus VII accessit exposui, quæ de Comitatu Affremontano inter Lotharingiæ Ducem & Co-mites ejus nascitur gala fores. De certo recentiorum tem-pore fulius explicat, cum fere in expeditionibus Ludovici XIV magna cum amicitia superfuissent. Quibus rerum contexta declaratum Pacificatorum, fuscessive initorum, ter-mino utilis, fuisse in obtinendo Restitutionem, quia fuit ope-ratus inquisitio ad ultimum bellum, pol Ratisbon parum in-tus. Studiosis Autor vita facile Ludovici Magni, quam, vel pallat. dum, contra hostes vel interiorem pacificationem, ut, ex contentum verborum vel conditionum, vel majorem, ellius promissibus capacia, modo de dicta Reunionum partium, quæ ad Metenses, Tullenses & Virdunenses Ec-clesiarum, vel alios jus ellis regio-ecclesiasticum, vidimus vexatur, modo Lotharingiorum fere totum Ducatum, tan-quam ad Romanum Corpus pertinentem, de Imperio. In-genialis enim eft in facili quibusdam tractandis & colo-ris, quam in duobus. Inter alia autem, quæ Ludovico Ma-gno profecta, Duraque recitavimus, fuit, ellis Anglorum & Batavorum fidelis arbi Reunionem, ellis Palatinum, mate Regis Hispaniæ, non obfidebatur, a Gerolo vero, Imperium milite, tunc dubitabatur, advenisse, fium obi-tum fuga manus fubfecutus, hoc gallum in metu, tempum idem Duæ propterea quod, ne ante ea ratificata, præfentem fium ibidem non amplius necefarium decali-fet, Gerolo ab ea parte in terra ratificatio. In quo hoc adeo aqua ac alia ut patria amorem non adimendum Autor, ita partium fludio, ejusdem fecius, odiumbendum, quod effectum fuis Imperatorem nullum Carolum V? ea jam tem-pora, quo Imperatoris Germanici nomen omnem quæ, ra-tum Archi-Ducis, & Imperatoris Archi-Ducibus fimile ha-

ſaltem dignatur. Memoriæ quoque vitio factum forſan, ut *Ulma* ab Electore Bavariæ obſidione capta memoretur, quam conſtat ex improviſo & ſtratagemate quodam, intra unius vel duarum horarum ſpatium, in poteſtatem ejus deveniſſe.

GOTHOFREDI BARTHII, JCTI, ET SCABINATUS Electoralis Lipſienſis Aſſeſſoris, Diſſertationes Juridicæ, cum Mantiſſa Philologica. Collegit, notulisque illuſtravit, & de B. Viri Vita Scriptisque præfatus eſt, D. GEORGIUS CHRISTIANUS GEBAUERUS, Suprem. Cur. Provinc. Aſſeſſor, & Jur. Feud. Comm. & Sax. P.P.

Lipſiæ & Gorlicii, ex officina libraria Marchiana, 1733, 4. Alph. 5 pl. 4.

Vivit in animis hominum *Gothofredus Barthius*, JCtus doctus atque cordatus, & morum integritate vitæque innocentia, & libris multiplici doctrina refertis, æternam nominis famam ſibi peperit. Non enim forenſibus bellis verisque litibus ſe totum addixit, verum etiam docendo Jurisprudentiam, & diſputando de graviſſimis difficillimisque juris quæſtionibus, omnes Jurisconſulti partes egregie atque præclare explevit. Atque ita virorum eruditiſſimorum ſuffragia tulerunt, quas propitia Themide conſcripſerat propugnaveratque, Diſſertationes, ut, cum illæ, quæ vivo ſpiranteque *Barthio* prodierant, Collectiones oculis hominum ſe iterum ſubduxerant, magnopere voverent boni omnes, ut aliquis tam eximias atque frugi plenas Diſſertationes in unum corpus colligeret, atque ad communem proferret utilitatem. Dedit id pietati erga Præceptorem, Hoſpitem, & Amicum integerrimum Cel. *Gebauerus*, Collega noſter perinduſtrius & venerandus, & diſperſas errantesque collegit, notulis ſubinde auxit, & amplam vitæ fatorumque B. *Barthii* præmiſit commemorationem, ex qua præcipua atque ſingularia in uſum convertemus noſtrum. Natus eſt *Barthius* Lipſiæ anno elapſi Seculi quinquageſimo, die 12

Octobris, patre ephippiario. Prima ſtudiorum fundamenta in ſchola Nicolaitana ſub ductu *Friderici Rappolti*, *Jo. Henr. Herrichenii*, & *Joachimi Felleri*, jecit. Mox, tirocinio ſcholaſtico poſito, decimo octavo ætatis anno Academiæ nomen dedit, & Philoſophorum, *Valentini Alberti*, *Ottonis Menckenii*, *Chriſtiani Friderici Franckenſteinii*, & *Adami Rechenbergii*, ſcholas diligenter frequentavit, & *Fellero*, Oratoriam tradenti, indivulſus comes adhæſit. Anno præcedentis Seculi ſeptnageſimo Orationem Pentecoſtalem, *de Comparatione ignis cum Spiritu Sancto*, publice recitavit. Eodem anno primam Philoſophiæ lauream capiti ejus impoſuerunt Philoſophi, qua ut dignum ſe oſtenderet, bis, ex more Academiæ noſtræ, Lectiones caniculares habuit. Poſt diſputando vires exercuit, & elegantem *de Barba* conſcriptam Diſſertationem, conflictus moderatore *Jacobo Thomaſio*, fortiter maſculeque defendit. Ad Medici laudem decusque ferebatur *Barthius*, & *Ammanni* demonſtrationibus Botanicis ſedulo intererat. Sed, re diligentius accuratiusque penſitata, nuntium miſit arti ſalutari, & divæ Themidi ſe totum tradidit, eaque fini Argentoratum commigravit, & ab ore *Jo. Henr. Bæcleri*, *Ulrici Obrechti*, *Jo. Rebhanii*, *Gothofredi Staſſeri*, & *Gerhardi van Stœcken*, per biennium pependit. Redux inde factus, præceptores in noſtra Academia ſelegit *Henricum Bornium*, *Bartholomæum Leonardum Schwendendœrfferum*, *Auguſtum Benedictum Carpzovium*, *Paulum Franciſcum Romanum*, & *Fridericum Geislerum*, & pertinaci induſtria, & moribus ad omnem elegantiam compoſitis, cunctorum benevolentiam amoremque ſibi conciliavit. Anno ſeptnageſimo quinto *de Extraordinario Imperatoris judicio ad L. unicam C. quando Imp. inter pupill.* Præſide *Auguſto Benedicto Carpzovio*, diſputavit, & locum in Republica aliquem, & præmia navatæ induſtriæ circumſpicere cœpit. Uti vero Noſter æquo animo erat, & magnarum opum contemtor; ita vota ejus in ſcribæ munere ſubſtiterunt, & ejusmodi munus anxie atque perſæpe expetiit. Sed ſemper tulit repulſam, fati ſui, ut ſolent eſſe mortales ad metum, quam ad ſpem, proniores, accuſans

fatis infolentem. Verum aliter vifum fuit fapientiffimo rerum humanarum difpenfatori Deo. Etenim *Ferdinandus Hermannus de Nuelan*, Electoris Saxonici familiaritate inftructus & Comitiorum, given *Chriftiani Friderici Franckenfteinii* maximum amicus, fic nuncupatus, *Ferdi Dinandus*, dictus auctoritate pretiofi *Barchium*, quem cum cateribus fuis fpecialiter fuo tempore fuit, & Comitiorum Imperii, tenuerunt. Ad cum ergo Principes Saxonici

mortalitati eriperet. Sic mortuus quidem *Barthius* eſt, ſed libri ejus, ſummo cum judicio ſcripti, nunquam emori ſinent Virum de Jurisprudentia præclare atque inſigniter meritum. Operæ igitur pretium nos facturos eſſe arbitramur, ſi quando libros, quos fœcundum *Barthii* ingenium protulit, hic, tanquam in Famæ templo, ſuſpendamus. Edidit ille 1) *Hodegetam Forenſem Civilem & Criminalem, Lipſiæ, 1715 & 1725*; 2) *Commentationem de Gerada, Lipſiæ, 1721*; 3) *Quirini Schacheri Collegium Practicum, juxta titulos Pandectarum Juris Civilis Obſervationibus Practicis ſubinde illuſtratum, Lipſiæ, 1725*; 4) *Diſſertationem de Barba*; 5) *de Judicio Imperatoris extraordinario*; 6) *de Beneficio abſtinendi hæreditate paterna ad effectum retinendi dotem acceptam*; 7) *de Beneficio abſtinendi hæreditate paterna ad effectum exigendi dotem promiſſam*; 8) *de eo, quod juſtum eſt circa pactum executivum*; 9) *de Teſtamento Comiti oblato*; 10) *de Marito uſufructuario Saxonico*; 11) *de Jure paſcendi*; 12) *de Magiſtro navis*; 13) *de Jurisdictione, quam perſonæ Illuſtres & Nobiles per officiales exercere ſolent*; 14) *de Convicto non confeſſo*; 15) *de Succeſſione fœminarum in Feudis, earumque excluſione per maſculos*; 16) *de Negatione contractuum unilateralium*; 17) *de Anticipatione*; 18) *de Juramento Judiciali contra matrimonium non admittendo*; 19) *de Commiſſatione ſub pœna confeſſi & convicti nec non recogniti in cauſis Civilibus & Criminalibus*; 20) *de Emancipatione Saxonica*; 21) *de Poteſtate Vaſallorum litigandi, nec non tranſigendi de Feudo abſque domini conſenſu ad effectum ſibi, quod pro eo acceperunt, jure allodii retinendi*. Ex his, quæ commemoravimus, *Barthii* ſcriptis Diſſertationes recudendas curavit Cel. *Gebauerus*, & notulis ſuis mirifice illuſtravit exornavitque. Sequemur & hic morem noſtrum, & portiones quasdam ex Diſſertationibus *Barthianis*, ſpeciminis loco, decerpemus. Privilegium *legis unicæ C. quando Imp. inter pupillos* ad uxores gravidas, quæ vel brevi enixuræ ſunt, vel jam enixæ, puerperium agunt, ad perſonas divites & illu-

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ſtres extendit, quia illæ perſonæ, etſi non habitu quidem, actu tamen, miſerabiles eſſent, & ita ſummum Provocationum Senatum Dresdenſem reſpondiſſe narrat. Singularis *Barthii* ſententia eſt, quod locator, ſi in inſtrumento conductionis ipſi conductorem finito contractu, vel in mercede annua ſolvenda moras nectentem, propria autoritate expellendi poteſtas conceſſa fuerit, irrequiſito judice legem conventionis, dum, modo occaſionem majoris tumultus evitet, exequi poſſit. Neque actio ſpolii locum habebit, quam exceptione pacti conventi elidere poterit. Illorum opinionem prolixe refutat *Barthius*, qui ultimas voluntatis noſtræ *tabulas* principi per procuratorem inſinuari poſſe contendunt. Vocabulum *Triſt* a verbo *Treiben* derivat, & deſignat hac voce in ſenſu excellentiori jus agendi in locum aliquem cum effectu ibidem quoque paſcendi; in ſenſu vero populari & minus excellentiori jus agendi per locum alterius, non etiam ibi ſubſiſtendi & paſcendi, quod jus in ſpecie actus appellatur. Utrumque jus initio vocarunt *den Trieb*, & corrupte *die Triſt*. Ex quo hodienum ruſtici promiſcue hoc vocabulo, *die Triſt*, etiam pro actu utuntur. Aſſentitur *Barthius Paulo*, JCto, quando vocem *Magiſtri* a monendo vel monſtrando derivat, ideo, quod ii ſolum in Jure noſtro inſigniri hoc nomine ſoleant, qui præ aliis magis, quam ceteri, diligentiam & ſolicitudinem rebus, quibus præſunt, debent. Recte contra *Lauterbachium* & *Heringium* ſtatuit Noſter, *L. ſi contendat* remedium non per modum exceptionis tantum, ſed & actionis, deduci poſſe in judicium. *Legem 26 C. de uſur.* uſurarum anticipationem interdixiſſe ſibi perſuadet *Barthius*, cum tamen ex noſtro judicio id lex iſta nequaquam evincat. Curioſa Obſervatio eſt, vocabulum juramenti, ut minus Latinum, non niſi bis in Pandectis, nimirum in *L. 34 §. 5 de Jurej. & L. 25 §. 3 de Probat.* occurrere. Diſputat itidem Noſter contra *Waſleſium*, & jurisjurandi uſum in rebus publicis Chriſtianis docte atque copioſe demonſtrat. Sed hæc ex pluribus delibaſſe ſufficiat.

Pag. 37. 43. 248. 289-294. 378. 406. 632. 661. 707. 713.

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CÆSARIS MAGATI, SCANDIANENSIS, IN Almo Ferrarienſi Gymnaſio Medicinæ Doct. & Prof. celeberrimi, de rara Medicatione Vulnerum, ſ. de Vulneribus raro tractandis, Libri duo, &c. Acceſſit JO. BAPTISTÆ MAGATI Tractatus, quo rara Vulnerum Curatio contra SENNERTUM defenditur; cum triplici Indice Capitum, Quæſtionum, & rerum omnium memorabilium. Cum Præfatione FRIDERICI CHRISTIANI CREGUT, Medicinæ Doct. Illuſtriſſimi ac Celſiſſimi Hanoviæ Comitis Conſiliarii, Archiatri, Aulæque Medici, &c. de Italorum in Rempublicam Literariam, præcipue vero Medicam, meritis maximis.

Francofurti, Lipſiæ & Amſtelodami, apud Jo. P. Schmidt, 1733, 4.

Alph. 7 plag. 13½.

Rectius omnino ſapientiusque ii agunt, qui libros probæ notæ, bonæque frugis, quorum propemodum oblitterata eſt memoria, ad lucem revocant, publicoque uſui iterum exponunt, quam qui crudos inconditosque ſui ingenii fœtus ſatis importune obtrudere intelligentioribus laborant. Quamobrem multum debent Chirurgiæ rationalis cultores Cl. Editori, quod librum hunc, *Magati* utiliſſimum ipſorum manibus denuo tradiderit, quo oſtenditur, vulnera rarius deliganda, atque turundas tantum non perpetuo ab eorum curatione rejiciendas eſſe. Plura nos de hoc libro non dicemus, eam ipſam ob cauſam, quod nunc primum non editur, ſed ſemel iterumque in lucem jam prodiit, nec in hac nova editione novi quidquam acceſſit, præter Præfationem *Creguti anam*, cui tamen non eſt, quod multum inhæreamus. Quanquam enim Cl. Autor in libri inſcriptione pollicetur, ſe in eadem de nobili ſatis argumento tractaturum eſſe, atque ſex illis cum dimidia plagulis, quibus Præfatio conſtat, concinna ſatis meritorum, qui-

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quibus Itali rem literariam universam, sigillatimque medicam, cumularunt, delineatio dari potuit; vix tamen umbram ejus inibi extare, pro candore nostro dissimulandum non duximus. Adeo manca, mutila, parumque inter se cohærentia, sunt omnia, ut maxima illius pars veriis, iisque verbosis, digressionibus impendatur. Ne tamen nihil huc attulisse videamur, age vitam *Magati* nostri ex ea repetamus, præcipue, quod istam in altera Lexici Eruditorum, ut vocant, editione desiderari adhuc videmus. Natus est *Magatus* noster Scandiani A. 1579, statimque puer ingenii docilitate emicuit, & iis literis, quibus hæc ætas ad humanitatem informari solet, magnæ se *diligentia* addixit. Philosophiæ postea & Medicinæ in Bononiensi schola operatus, supremos utriusque honores ibidem anno ætatis circiter decimo septimo impetravit, eadem tamen in urbe aliquot adhuc annos medicæ artis praxin apud *Rotam*, *Claudinum*, & inprimis *Cortesium*, observaturus. Romæ deinceps etiam Medicinæ exercitationi vacavit, magis tamen adhuc Anatomicis sectionibus, & vulgari Chirurgiæ, cujus inprimis studio tenebatur. Unde & Romanis Professoribus innotuit, eorumque opera raram vulnerum curationem primum cognovit. In patriam reversus, praxin Ferrariæ exercuit, idque felici cum successu, & inprimis vulnerum apud alios deploratorum plurimas curationes subinde aggressus est, feliciterque persecit. Unde, in cassum laborante invidia, A. 1613 de cathedra Medica in Gymnasio Ferrarienſi ipsi prospectum fuit, ut publicis Lectionibus raram vulnerum curationem, quam Romæ observaverat, ipsius autem adversarii velut empiricam quandam doctrinam traduxerant, non modo adstrueret, sed ad methodum quoque revocaret. Labori huic debentur libri duo *de rara vulnerum curatione*, bis apud Venetos in lucem editi, & altera quidem vice cum Tractatu fratris, qua hæc medendi methodus contra *Sennertum* propugnatur. Approbatores quoque & defensores habuit *Ludovicum Septalium*, qui eandem in usum vocavit ipse, scriptisque celebravit, & *Joannem Veslingium*, in Patavino Atheneo Anatomicum celeberrimum. Deinceps votum, quod, superato

falsitate profanæ vitæ particulis, Nobiles subsequens, militantem, Fratrum ministrum, quos Capuzinos vocant, cum alios, tum Ferdinandum IV. exercitii, in aequo plane, ac sacro ab religione exercitui, sed simul tamen, & imperatæ fortitudini, quin imo indolis obedientiæ, in præsentia & coram ea regimen enarrat, ad profitendum aegros nobilium & divitum gratias praffatum. Etiamsum quoque Italia rebendalis sine fine praebet, & pro ea non ab ita Civilis hic fructibus in terminum & gradibus fidelicis impertendi, & ad aegros ipsos fine privatis vacare, & à quid nolit infirmis consentiens, in omnes fol. 61. Tandem data fabulis calculi dolorificus cibum, locutionis fit contulit, usque facilioris partiendo ab fabulatus, quæ cum nonnulli, quo minus ex fecundum inflammatione & gangræna dum lenus odore, manu poli Chirurgi. natum sua, mento autem temperamento. In cura sulatum, medicinam munus pollens ipsi dedi Sanctissimo. Chirurgique pulsus laudabilis beltum sanctum indicat. dedit Sanctissimo ultricis progressu, omnem tumultuum ultimi e Chirurgis imperatus extremitatis.

PHYSICA HISTORICO-MEDICA, hoc est, Septima Summi Conservatoris Providentiæ Specimina, exhibita à D. MARTINO SCHURIGIO, Physico Dresdensi.

Dresdæ & Lipsiæ apud C. Gottlieb. Hekelii Elimo, 1730. 4. Alph. 5 plag. 4.

Qui religiosa Cl. Auctoris literæ argumenti Medici opus fuerunt in his Actorum noftris laudavimus, Embryologiam nempe de ipso edatum, nulla praemunitionibus tutum, ac suffultum. Nihil ex natura sit, quod ad infantum, tum ex ipsius nativitate, excludendum, & exercet natus, partium. Primum enim Capite *Inflituti & Embryologiæ*, in utero corporis latitanti, excludum, quidem hujusmodi narrata. Cap. 2. ipsius formationem, & conclusum, quibus circumscripti dolus, dhe-

chorio nimirum, amnio, hujusque liquore, & allantoide, *Cap. 3* de funiculo umbilicali & vracho, *Cap. 4* de placenta uterina & circulatione sanguinis in fœtu, agit. *Sect. II* fœtus in utero vitam, & quidem *Cap. 1* Embryonis vitam propriam, eandemque in mortua etiam matre superstitem, *Cap. 2* fœtus in utero vitalitatem s. animationem, *Cap. 3* ejusdem in utero respirationem & suctionem, *Cap. 4* vagitum uterinum, proponit. *Sect. III* infantum in utero morbos, & obitum, situmque vitiosum, sigillatim *Cap. 1* Embryonum epilepsiam, contracturam, variolas & morbillos, febres, luem veneream, vulnera, fœtum croceum, icterum, fœtum nigrum, ejus excoriationem, vesiculas serosas, hydropem, hydrocephalum, singultum, hernias, dentitionem, stigmata, frigiditatem & rigiditatem, item mortem a funiculo umbilicali & lapsu, *Cap. 2* fœtus in utero corruptionem, nimirum exsiccationem, putrefactionem, consumtionem a vermibus, ossa fœtus per varias vias excreta, sceleta diu utero retenta, fœtum mortuum sine corruptione, fœtum a fulmine occisum salva matre, fœtus petrefactos, *Cap. 3* fœtum extra uterum in abdomine, item in vesica, inguine, mola, placenta &c. repertum, fœtus magnitudinem & situm, persequitur. *Sect. IV* de partu, *Cap. 1* de ejus tempore legitimo & præmaturo, variaque abortum conditione pro varietate mensium, *Cap. 2* de partu serotino, ejusque causis, refert. *Sect. V* abortum, *Cap. 1* ejus definitionem & causas, *Cap. 2* abortum nefandum, *Cap. 3* abortum frequentem, ejusdemque præservationem, *Cap. 4* signa abortus, *Cap. 5* insolita abortuum exempla, *Cap. 6* abortus pœnam, & num aliquando liceat, abortum data opera provocare, explicat. *Sect. VI Cap. 1* de instantis partus signis, *Cap. 2* de partus causis, *Cap. 3* de ejus modo, ubi inprimis disquiritur, an ossa pubis divelli queant, varia etiam circa partum singularia asseruntur, itemque de partu sine cruentatione, *Cap. 4* de partu difficili & facili, *Cap. 5* de partus difficilis symptomatibus, partusque impedimento magico, *Cap. 6* de partu post mortem matris, *Cap. 7* de insolita partus ætate, tum præmatura nimis, tum sera, *Cap. 8* de partu

gressionis & multiplici, enumerantur. *Sect. VII.* infinitis ejusmodi seriebus, quæ in certa multitudine ad fin. pergunt, vel per vias naturales, *Cap.* 2 partium infinitum, finitos homines tamen ac brevis naturalitas natus, formatas brevissimi mechanismo ab hominibus excitatos, partium structuralium, brevissimi mechanismi naturalium diversâ quoad ea, quibus destituta videbatur, se aperuit. *Sect. VIII* de proclivitate mori, *Cap.* 1 de proclivitate brevis naturalitas & difficultate, *Cap.* 2 de inveterata regula casu mori proclivior, *Cap.* 3 de mori proclivitate & brevi finem fatali, *Cap.* 4 de proclivitate mori ordinaria, *Cap.* 5 de variis circa mori proclivitem observationibus, *Cap.* 6 de mori sub finem propiore. *Sect. IX* forte mortis & vitæ naturalis, ejusque extructionem, & quidem *Cap.* 1 forte in certo tempore, *Cap.* 2 quidem vivi & mortui figura, *Cap.* 3 forte & structionem, *Cap.* 4 quidem ex mortu mortis exhibitionem, *Cap.* partium existentem, explicat. *Sect. X* de forte mortis mutuâ, *Cap.* 1 de quidem quidem & forte, *Cap.* 2 de mutuâ mutuâ bilitatis delignatione. *Cap.* 3 de variis circa mutuitatem & fortem existentes observationibus, *Cap.* 4 de forte quidem & propriore, commentatur. Hinc de argumento facile Clarissimi eruditi dantur in eodem verba Autoris elaborata, quæ partium naturalitas mors audivi hoc efferentem. *P.* 30 haec hodierna Practica quidem Hominem Descriptionem observatis quæ mortis & transparentem ad digiti cognitionem cum inclusa Evidentia eos excernebat. In hujus vellus extricari membranula, ubi ernata quali velocitas obliqua ad singula cognoscibilem, Immane limpido partier refertu, fun tenues alias Endocrania frigus confpectui fe offerebat, ex qua poli aliquot hanc post Incidimus aperta, quas dividit circulus cochleam, quam pro liquore inter chordæ & musculus Nullus indicant, arbitrabatur, ubi ova cum Embryone permanentes adhuc integra, dentes difcrepantes. *P.* 40 quæ ad hanc hodie pices magnum parvas laborem fecerit. *P.* 114 fecimus quæ tum ferme gravi pondere, quod manibus gestabamus, duci Incolum simi reperiuntur effecit, nunc jubi tempore ita parum

laboribus extincta est. Facta sectione, fœtus cum annexis extra tunicas & uterum jacens dextrum brachium per uteri rupturam versus uteri vaginam extendit, uteri substantia maculis hinc inde lividis & nigricantibus infecta, fœtusque corruptioni proximus fuit. *P. 248* in partu quodam admodum difficili ob nixum nimium crepitus quidam exortus, atque ab adstantibus etiam auditus fuit, detecta post mortem uteri ruptura. *P. 257* mola carnea excernitur a muliere, ultra pugni magnitudinem grandis, in cujus dissectæ cavitate quadam interna comparet Embryo dimidii digiti, masculi notam referens, cum annexa placentula & funiculo umbilicali. Putat Autor, esse ejusmodi molam membranam fœtus majori incremento auctam. *P. 394* fœmina undecies sine justi partus intervallo abortum passa, per venæsectionem ter repetitam demum ab hoc malo liberatur. *P. 449* Autoris uxor, quatuordecim menses gravida, a penetrantissimo spiritus putaminum ovorum odore in lipothymiam incidit, ab eodemque tempore motum fœtus semper percepit. *P. 374* fœmina quædam, instante partus tempore ordinario, in vehementissimos motus epilepticos ultra triginta horas incidebat cum mentis alienatione atque sudoris defectu, puellamque insicia enitebatur; postea ad se redibat quidem, quarto autem die moriebatur. *P. 501* duo exempla capitum Embryonis in partu avulsorum & in utero relictorum commemorantur. *P. 699* fœminæ cuidam post exclusionem veri fœtus maxima uvarum, ut vocantur, s. hydatidum, instar racemorum sibi invicem connexarum, copia extracta fuit. Erant autem dictæ vesiculæ utplurimum rotundæ, nonnullæ etiam oblongæ, s. ovales, & diversæ magnitudinis, aqua lutea, quasi mucilaginosa, intus repletæ; totaque illa moles quatuor librarum pondus superabat. *P. 857* infans, cui optime funiculus umbilicalis deligatus erat, cum nova involutione aliquantum relaxata esset hæc ligatura, aliquid sanguinis denuo profudit, debilisque factus, animam reddidit. De reliquis nihil amplius dicere habemus. Plane enim non dissimilis hic liber esse videtur ceteris Cl. Autoris Commentationibus, quas ex Adversa-

riis

ris inclusæ communicatus confusus esse constat, satis apparet? Quid enim fi a præcipua illa obstructionis parte separatus sit, habent illud illi ipsum & experientia & ratio, in eo casu, quo id duntaxat naturalem partium, vasis vasorum Arteriam lentiorem accumulari, in urbes vasa, quæ excernendis aliorum, quibus Arteriam obstruxerunt & inhærent adhærent, usui natum & haruit sibi dispersum, aut illos sub eorum recessu, sed desplendente naturali ad ordinem negotiationem reducendo, nunquam vero ipsum obstructionis illius fontem cautissime exprimunt. Quod igitur absolute & ante tutti vitio vitium, in partium, parenchymatum, quæ earum liberum fuperficiebus pofitæ, gentium non proinde ipsum effe fatentur, modo perfuadeant, hoc quidem ita fe habere aliquid debetur, qui medicis exfternus, ita ut etiam vel, medicinæ convehunt, figuratque de ipsius fide pendentis.

FRIDERICI GÜNTHERI SEUBERLICHII, *Med. Doct. Conſiliarii Schwartzburgici, & Medici quondam Francofurtani, Obſervatio ſingularis de XXII Calculis, in cadaveris cuiusdam vaſibus felleis reperti; ſuffocatis hydrope.*

Quam olim Ill. Profeſſor de Berger, P. P. Wittebergenſis ſingulæ celeberrimus, in diſſertatione, quam edidit, Phyſiologia p. m. 29. de XXII calculis, in *Ruy. Cab. Anatom.* Cui cinifiori, vaſcus felleus a fe reperti, Obſervationem, non aliquo adeo frequentem & obvio obvium, cum ipsum orbis communicavit, eandem & nos, fimilem fere jam memoriæ, in cadaveris quodam fexus feminini, prope cingulum in illius regionis inferiora Schwartzburgica, in via publica reperto, excepimus summoque delectu, accuratoque ductu, in vasis cauſam mortis dicti cadaveris inquirebamus, ſtatim in abdomine in calculi inter peritonæum & pinſſum reſpicio abſcondum in calculi inter peritonæum & pinſſum reſpicio abſcondum in calculi inter peritonæum & pinſſum reſpicio abſcondum

vesica fellea loco figuræ naturalis pyriformis, instar intestini contorti & ossibus vel alia quadam dura materia infarcti, se repræsentabat, qua vero aperta XIX calculi, coloris flavescentis & politi, diversæ tamen magnitudinis, aliis quidem nucem avellanam æquantibus, aliis vero minoribus existentibus, in conspectum veniebant, quorum figura ut irregularis & angulosa existebat, ita pondus, junctim sumtum, tres tantum drachmas constituebat. Sunt enim, utut numero plures, quod diximus, leviores tamen, & quoad cetera cum omnibus reliquis, ab Ill. *Bergero* adductis, & huc referendis, proprietatibus conspirantes. Bilis, simul in eadem cystide reperta, erat pauca, viscida & lenta, atque ratione coloris ex atro viridis, salvo interim ab omni vitio, scirrhoso vel alio quocunque, reperto hepate. Ventriculus flaccidior existebat una cum intestinis, & ex his cœcum colique initium colore ex atro flavescente tinctum; omentum parvum, corrugatum & corruptum, renes plus justo majores & pallidiores, a calculis tamen cum vesica urinaria vacui, dexterque pulmonum lobus pleuræ adnatus. Corpus externum monstrabat pedes œdematosos, scabiem siccam, pectusque cum artubus superioribus emaciatum. Jam, si, qua morbi specie miserabili personæ obeundum fuerit, quæratur, facile responderi potest, hydropem ascitem ipsi mortem acceleravisse, cum bilem, quam deprehendimus, calculosam illam, austeram, & corruptam, tanquam menstruum primæ digestionis summe necessarium, non potuerit non sequi chylus crudus, indigestus, & acris, hunc-que ipsa tandem M. Seæ acrimonia, qua posita, simul innumeros morbos, morborum causas, ipsamque pariter vasorum lymphaticorum diæresin, tanquam hydropis dicti causam, oriri oportere atque existere, neminem dissentientem nos habituros, confidimus. Qua in re ut per allatam in medium rationem sussulti tam certi sumus, quam qui certissimi, ita nec nobis desunt, qui, quod asseruimus, exemplis & experientia edocti, satis confirmant, testes, ut putamus, fide digniſſimi, *Theophilus* nempe *Bonetus* in *Sepulchret. Tomo II p. m. 305 & 391*, nec non Celeb. *Fridericus Hoſmannus* in

Med. Ration. Syſtem. Tom. IV, P. II p. 276, itemque B. *Rolfincius,* quippe qui in aula Vinarienſi aperiens cadaver fœminium, hydrope uteri defunctum, invenit ſimul in veſica fellea lapides, globulum luſorium imitantes, plus quam triginta, fidem faciente eodem in §. *10* Diſſertationis *de calculo renum & veſicæ*, reſpondente *Claudero*, Practico Francohuſano. Ceterum, hac data occaſione, Lectori benevolo ſignificamus, nobis, ſi Deus vires vitamque conceſſerit, conſtitutum eſſe, de aere, aquis & locis Francohuſanis nonnulla commentari; cui tamen conatui quo tempore ſimus reſponſuri, vel propterea certo definire non poſſumus, quod nunc demum ejus rei cauſa cœpimus Obſervationes inſtituere & experimenta.

ALBERTI RITTER, IN COLLEGIO ILFELdenſi Regio Con-Rectoris, Epiſtolica Oryctographia Goslarienſis.

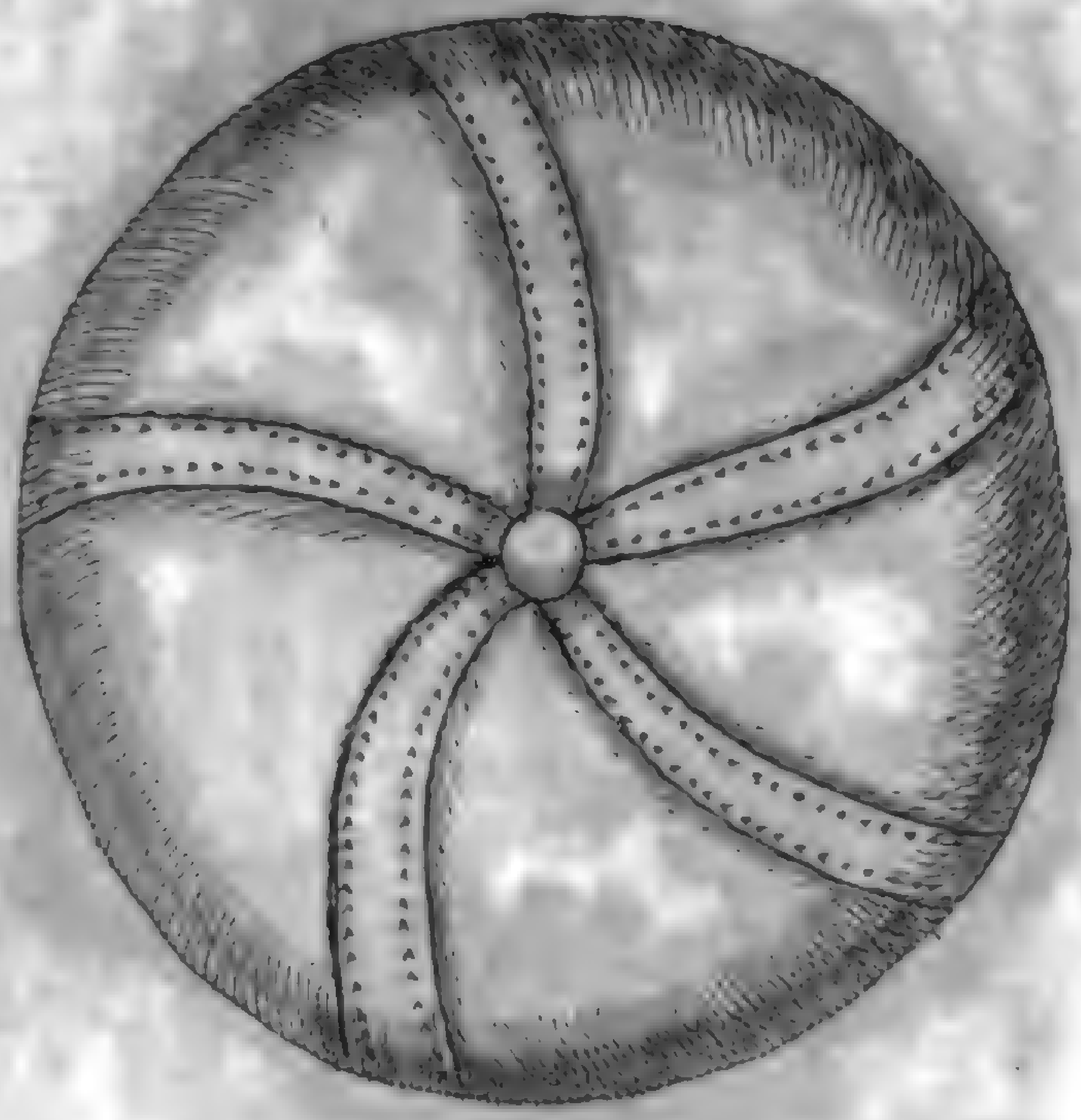
Helmſtadii, literis Buchholzianis, 1733, 4.

Plag. 2, & Tab. æn. 1.

Clariſſimus Autor, poſt brevem civitatis Goslarienſis deſcriptionem, res naturales & lapides figuratos varii generis perſequitur, quibus terra circumjacens abundat. Itaque in fodinis argillaceis loci, qui vulgo dicitur *der Bollercke*, reperiuntur particulæ ligni petrefacti, coloris nigri, multa fragmenta cornu *Ammonis* undulati, furcati, ramoſi, vel arboribus quaſi depicti, conchæ minores, lapis lyncis, nigri & obſcuri, vel etiam lucido-punicei coloris, collimus vel ætites coloris flavi, ovalis utplurimum formæ, & fragmenta putatæ urnæ ſepulchralis. Ex aliis locis, quos ſigillatim hic nominare nihil attinet, eruuntur trochi, belemnites, tellinitæ, teſtæ oſtrearum, conchæ anonymæ bivalves, conchæ venereæ, gryphites bivalves rugoſi, terebratulæ, lapides fibulares, conchites, turbinitæ, muſculites, oolithi vel hammites, lapides ſolares, oſtracitæ, alabaſtra, & maſſa lapidis friabilis coloris ferrei, miculis ſpaticis albis ſplendentibus intermiſti, quæ plena eſt matricibus concharum ſtriatarum, & ipſis elegantibus conchis

Fig. II.

Fig III.



chis univalvibus ſtriatis, colore lucido puniceo gaudentibus. Inprimis vero hæc ab Autore, tanquam magis ſingularia, & vix ubivis obvia commemorantur: 1) *Echinites*, cujus ſuperficies ſignatur cruce quinquangula, a plebe nominata *ein Alpcreutz*, *ein Truttencreutz*; 2) *Lapis ſolaris*, qui eſt arenoſus, albicans, innumeris ſolibus, coloris lucido-punicei vel flavidi, elegantiſſime quaſi exſculptis, diſſeminatus; 3) *Echinites*, communiter a figura, quam repræſentant, *lapides fibulares*, *Knopfſtein*, dicti, ex lapide calcario ſolidiore conſtantes, & cæſio ſelenite tenuiſſimo incruſtati: inter quos raro reperitur *Echinites cordatus*, propter formam cordis, quam forte violenta compreſſione acquiſivit, ſic cognominatus; 4) *Cornu Ammonis*, rariſſime integrum, ipſa cochlea marina adhuc obductum, quæ adſpicitur cochlea margaritifera lævis, coloris ſplendentis rubicundi, albidi, flavidi, formoſiſſima, cujus cavitas expletur lapide flavido duriore. Dubium non eſt, quin gratam operam harum rerum ſtudioſis doctiſſimus Autor præſtiterit, ab aliis non ſine fructu imitandus.

TAB. II Fig. 1. Fig. 2. Fig. 3.

ANTIQUITATES HEBRAICÆ, SECUNDUM triplicem Judæorum Statum, Eccleſiaſticum, Politicum, & Oeconomicum, breviter delineatæ a CONRADO IKENIO, *SS. Theol. D. ejusdemque in Ill. Bremenſi Lyceo Prof. Publ. Ord. & ad S. Steph. Paſt. Primar.*

Bremæ, ſumtibus Hermanni Jægeri, 1732, 8.

Plag. 21.

Summe Rev. Autori, ad docendam Theologiam in Gymnaſio Bremenſi vocato, negotium docendarum Antiquitatum Sacrarum ſimul injunctum fuit. Quod initio ſecundum ductum *Relandi* faciens, deprehendit, in ejus *Antiquitatibus Sacris*, ceteroquin diligentiſſime elaborato & multifaria eruditione referto ſcripto, multa deſiderari, in Antiquitatibus nimirum ſacris unice ſubſiſtente, illa autem, quæ politiam & rem

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domeſticam Judæorum ſpectant, obiter tantum tangente, ſine quibus tamen Scriptura Sacra, ubi hæc tradit, vel eo alludit, intelligi plane nequeat. Hinc ipſe de pleniori eorum delineatione in uſum privatarum ſuarum ſcholarum adornanda cogitavit; unde natum illi eſt hoc Opuſculum, quo, ad trinum Statum, Eccleſiaſticum, Politicum, & Oeconomicum, omnibus redactis, ita ſingula Antiquitatum Judaicarum capita proponit, ut in ſtatu Eccleſiaſtico partim doctrinam, partim cultum, & cultum quidem quod ſpectat, tum loca, tum perſonas, tum tempora ſacra, porro cultum ipſum, hinc utriusque, illius per ſectas & errores, hujus per idololatriam & hypocriſin depravationem, exponat; in Politico rem Judæorum, tum civilem, tum militarem, examinet; in Oeconomico matrimonium, liberos, ſervos, tectum, amictum, victum, vitam privatam, mutuaque in illa obſervanda officia, mercaturam, opificia, agriculturam, rem pecuariam, ludos, exercitia, luſtret, in morte denique & ſepultura deſinat. Hæc ita tractat, ut nec prolixitate moleſtus, nec brevitate obſcurus, ſingulari Lectoribus uſui eſſe poſſit, ſubinde etiam, vel additis Scripturæ locis, vel facta Judæorum recentiorum mentione, diſerte monens, quid vetuſtiſſimis, quid recentioribus demum temporibus in gente Judaica obtinuerit, aut hodienum obtineat, vel ita loquens, ut id attentus lector haud obſcure dignoſcere queat. Rabbinorum tamen teſtimonia privatæ tractationi reſervanda eſſe duxit. Atque de hiſce quidem lectorem ipſe in Præfatione monet. Operi præmittit Prolegomena, in quibus Antiquitates Judaicas a jucunditate, præſtantia, utilitate, in Theologia inprimis, porro a neceſſitate, commendat, fontes etiam, unde illæ ſint petendæ, ſacrum Codicem, utriusque fœderis Verſiones maxime antiquiores, libros itidem apocryphos, item *Joſephum*, *Philonem*, Rabbinos, Scriptores etiam profanos, Græcos & Latinos, indicat; nec omittendos ait eos, qui hodiernos Judæorum ritus deſcripſerunt, ſeu ipſi Judæi fuerint, ſeu Chriſtiani. *Parte I*, cum de Statu Eccleſiaſtico tractat, initium ab Eccleſia Judaica & fœdere cum illa erecto facit, quod olim cum *Abrahamo* factum,

Pag. 9.

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ctum, repetita in Sinai lege morali renovabat Deus, additis quibusdam non admodum molestis ritibus, quos post μεχοπειάς crimen, illam gentem durius & negligentius habens, multiplicabat & aggravabat; unde jugum δυσβάςακτον & præcepta non bona appellantur *Ezech. XX, 11, 25.* Hinc *Cap. 2* ad doctores Judæorum θεοπνέυςες, Mosen & Prophetas, pergit, de quorum numero, divisione, revelationum variis modis, munere, vestitu, inauguratione, agens, ad hanc minus recte a quibusdam unctionem referri, monet: licet ob legitimam constitutionem & donorum Spiritus Sancti collationem משחים *uncti* appellentur *Ps. CV, 15, 1 Chron. XVI, 22, coll. 1 Reg. XIX, 16.* Cum *Cap. III* de Scriptis sacris, eorumque divisione, numero, in unum Codicem collectione, ab *Esra* facta, ordine, in certas Sectiones distinctione, & charactere, &c. agit, puncta vocalia & accentuum signa, licet vix probabile sit, a Scriptoribus ipsis esse addita, priora nihilominus indubiæ esse autoritatis, nec posteriora usu suo carere, ait. De doctrina Judaica, ejusque præcipuis capitibus *Cap. IV* differens, eam vulgo in מעשה בראשית *opus creationis*, quod res potissimum naturales, & מעשה מרכבה *opus currus*, quod Deum & res divinas, spirituales atque æternas, tractat, dispesci, eundemque cum nostra Theologia scopum, scilicet Christum & fidem cum vitæ sanctimonia, habere, affirmat, tandemque de distinctione legum, cum numero earum, deque modo docendi figurato per parabolas & ænigmata, omnibus orientalibus populis familiari, & in ipso sacro Codice recepto, subjicit. Doctrinam *in Scholis & Academiis* propagatam fuisse asserit *Cap. V.* Hinc de earum antiquitate, discrimine, privilegiis, locis, doctoribus, discipulis, ritu docendi, discendi, promovendi, de γραμματέων & νομικῶν differentia, de Scholis & Academiis in Canaan illustrioribus, inprimis de Synagoga magna, ejusque circa sacrum Codicem opera, cui punctorum, vocalium & accentuum, &c. inventionem a nonnullis commemorat tribui, tractat. Cumque eam a Deo per Prophetas traditam doctrinam non diu illibatam mansisse constet, ejus corruptionem *Cap. VI*

Pag. 15.

20.

22.

33.

Pag. 34. partim ad falsos Prophetas, partim ad profanos homines, seu atheos, contra quos *Esras* jam decreviſſe dicatur, ut precibus Judæorum adderetur מן העולם עד עולם *a ſeculo in ſeculum*, partim ad varias ſectas, Eſſæorum חסידים, a benigni-

39. tate & munificentia in alios nomen nactorum, Sadducæorum, Karræorum, Phariſæorum, quorum humanis traditionibus, præter verbum revelatum invectis, *Talmud* ortum debeat, & Samaritanorum, referendam eſſe oſtendit, deque ſingulis, quantum ſatis eſt, diſſerit. Hactenus de doctrina: ad cultum pergit, cujus primo loca tradit, celſa, lucos, (an-

42. te *Moſem* enim templa non fuerunt, imo priſcarum gentium nonnullæ ea exſtruere nefas duxerunt, quia majeſtatem divinam parietibus includere, & ἀδύνατον & indignum reputabant,) ædem illam portatilem, tabernaculum, cum ſtructura

46. & vaſis, quorum præcipuum altare, intus cavum, ut facilius geſtari poſſet, terra ingeſta repleri ſolebat, unde terreum *Exod. XX, 21.* *Schilunte* autem, cum fixum locum nactum eſſet, lapidibus impletum, ut Judæi volunt. Rebus in ſan-

55. cto aſſervatis addunt quidam קרן השמן *cornu olei ſacri*, *1 Reg. I, 39*, & Codicem, in quo *Samuel* jus regium ſcripſit *1 Sam. X, 25*. In Sancto Sanctorum, vaſorum omnium ſanctiſſimum, arca fœderis, cuſtodiebatur; in qua quomodo juxta *1 Reg. VIII, 9*, & *2 Par. V, 10*, nihil præter tabulas fœderis, at juxta *Hebr. IX, 4*, etiam amphoram mannæ & virgam *Aharonis*, fuiſſe dicatur, explicat, & ἐναντιοφανὲς illud componit. Denique hiſtoriam arcæ cum variis ejus migra-

62 ſeq. tionibus per 486 annos, a ſtructo tabernaculo uſque ad abſolutum templum elapſos, ſubjicit. Reliqua, in quibus Cel. Autor eadem diligentia verſatur, recenſendo perſequi non licet; conſtabit autem ex his, quæ ſpeciminis loco proferre viſum fuit, quid de ceteris ſit judicandum.

LE VRAY PIETISME, &c.
h. e.
PIETISMUS GENUINUS, AUTORE PETRO ROQUES, Eccleſiæ Gallicanæ Baſileenſis Paſtore.

Baſi-

Basileæ, sumtibus Joannis Brandmüller, 1731, 4.
Alph. 3 plag. 8.

In Præfatione, Atheismum, monet Rev. Autor, hæresin esse longe maximam periculosissimamque, quod omnem ille religionem, hujusque fundamentum, existentiam Dei, aggrediatur, licet aperte alius, alius tecte magis, causam suam agat. Omnes itaque singulosque sectarum, quæ sunt inter Christianos, doctores impugnare Atheismum debere, licet officium illud tam necessarium negligatur fere, aut saltim ea circumspectione minus perficiatur, qua debeat, ejus etiam confutatio labore non magno adducatur ad finem. Nec affirmare dubitat, hujus erroris reos, tanquam læsæ majestatis divinæ violatores, esse reprimendos, eosque, qui vitam agant libidinibus mancipatam, sermonibusque pariter suis ac libris animum prodant, aut Epicureismo, aut Spinozismo faventem, instar latronum, aut homicidarum, coercendos. Originem impietatis crescentis repetit *a modo docendi dogmata religionis*. Sic nonnullos retinere doctrinas ætate ferrea natas, variaque Romanam Ecclesiam amplecti dogmata, minus cohærentia inter se; multosque, huic sectæ addictos, artem nihil credendi callere, qui solo utilitatis suæ studio externos illos sacrorum ritus imitentur; qui igitur ab erroribus sese tueri velint immunes, Apostolorum doctrinam debere pervestigare, nec sententiis doctorum erroneis adhærescere; in societatem causarum adscisendum, ait, esse *tradendi moralia modum:* sequi alios doctrinam moralem laxam, nimis rigidam alios; utrosque isti insigne damnum afferre. Adjungendos his, qui miraculis fictis, visionibus, diversique generis fabellis, fidem sibi conciliare velint, rudi quidem plebeculæ imponentes, sed prudentiorum sese exponentes ludibrio, omnem denique veræ religionis amorem prosternentes. Ea impedire quodammodo posse, qui religionem exponant, prout est: ita, summis, quas secum fert religio, utilitatibus conspectis, coerceri impietatem. Ostendere itaque Autor vult, nec moralia religionem præcipere nimis laxa, nec dura nimis: quin potius & Dei perfectionibus, & naturæ hominis, & rationis sanæ principiis,

cipiis, deprehendi consentanea semper. Quare duplex hominum genus, & eorum, qui praxin Christianismi ad nihilum fere redigant, & eorum, qui, præter Evangelii decreta, onus imponant conscientiis, evitari debere. Se, ait, eo consilio ad vocem Dei attendisse, quam in revelatione pariter ac ratione manifestaverit; lectores etiam attentos & ab affectatæ censuræ studio alienos sperare, nisi debito ex his meditationibus fructu semet ipsi privare velint. P. I. *Primo* statim loco *de natura & effectibus solidæ pietatis* disserit, &, præmissa pietatis descriptione, ejus exponit proprietates, probeque, assensum, monet, in autoritatem humanam, opinionesque hujus illiusve, minus resolvendum: quod ita plura sequantur incommoda, quæ cum cura recenset. Pii hominis, prodeuntis in publicum, esse, ut det operam, ne incurrat omnis ejus pietas in oculos aliorum, nunquam autem, ut talis appareat, qualis non est. Elegantem deinde *hypocritæ* imaginem annectit, ad eos applicabilem, qui habent speciem pietatis, sed ejus vim abnegare solent. Emolumenta hujus vitæ commendare pietatem: quod illa ab imperio liberet affectuum, animum efficiat tranquillum, providentiæque divinæ committentem se penitus; quod aliorum etiam existimationem nobis conciliet. Ludibrio quidem nonnunquam haberi homines bonæ mentis, sed nunquam ob veræ studium pietatis, verum ob agendi rationem ridiculam, qua in iis rebus collocent pietatis studium, in quibus quærendum non sit. Simulare certe impios pietatem, velleque videri pios, adeoque perhibere illos dictorum testimonium, majus omni exceptione. Multa addit alia Capitibus sequentibus, quæ afferunt solicitatem hujus vitæ piis, quæque satisfaciunt difficultatibus, plerumque moveri solitis. Differit demum de præmiis, in vita altera expectandis, certissimis, æternis, ex virtutis tantum studio proficiscentibus. P. II Sect. I. *Parte secunda*, quæ sit *natura abnegationis sui ipsius*, & *quam late illa sese extendat*, exponit, illiusque *Sectione prima*, in *relictione omnium facultatum, quas possidemus*, consistere negat, nisi forte, ut bona retinerentur, Evangelii præcepta essent negligenda, aut homines & dignitates

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gnitates hujus mundi cum jactura veritatis redimendæ: quo in casu sint relinquenda omnia, ut sectemur veritatem, nec pietatem, ut omnibus hujus mundi occupationibus nuntium mittamus, aut ut in eremum concedamus, requirere. *Sectione secunda de natura renuntiationis Evangelicæ* agit, docetque, Christi assectam renuntiare debere inordinatæ cupidini habendi, voluptatibus carnis, gloriæ aviditati, familiaritati item cum hominibus vitio & impietati mancipatis; abnegationem sui ipsius non involvere omnem philautiæ depositionem, deque illa cum cura solideque agit. Sect. II.

Eam ipsam doctrinam, *Sect. III* pergit, a nonnullis, præter omnem Christi mentem, extendi nimis; eos, qui se pietati mancipant, non debere renuntiare cœtibus sacris, licet mali mixti sint bonis, nec posse abstinere ab usu sacræ cœnæ, licet aliquem observent disciplinæ Ecclesiasticæ neglectum. Nec requirere pietatem, ut ab omni juramentorum abusu abhorreamus, licet eorum abusus sit cavendus; nec eandem omnem usum armorum & belli rejicere. III.

P. III de raritate veræ pietatis agit; corruptionem late sese extendere docet, atque adeo circumspectionem commendat omnibus. Fontem defectuum pietatis a defectu fidei derivat: hunc autem a defectu examinis veritatum ejus generis pendere credit. P. III.

Parte IV ad *media* progreditur acquirendæ, conservandæ, & augendæ fidei accommodata. Quo consilio Scripturæ sacræ lectionem, inquisitionem in naturam & effectus peccati, cognitionem sui ipsius, fugam omnis occasionis peccandi, consuetudinem cum hominibus piis, preces, repressionem cupiditatum carnis, solitudinem, eam tamen rationabilem, amicas aliorum admonitiones, præsentiæ divinæ recordationem, considerationem æternitatis, librorum asceticorum lectionem, circumspectionem tamen in scriptis mysticis legendis, commendat, licet omnem eorum prohibitionem minus approbare velit. IV.

Parte V cautelas affert, iis observandis, qui exercitium tueri velint pietatis, tam ratione *Separatistarum*, quam aliorum, qui ratione principiorum religionis a nobis dissident; annectit denique agen- V.

di rationem, quæ Eccleſiæ miniſtris, in ordine ad errantes, eos etiam, qui ſe a communione aliorum ſegregari debere putent, incumbat.

DECIMÆ SACRÆ, SEU OBSERVATIONUM in utriusque Fœderis Libros, quinque Decades, Autore CHRISTIANO LUDOVICO SCHLICHTER, Prof. Regio Ord.

Bremæ, apud Hermannum Jægerum, 1732, 8.
Alph. 1 plag. 14.

Cum primum literæ elegantiores a barbarie, in qua per longum ſatis tempus detentæ fuerant, liberatæ paululum ac veluti renatæ fuerunt, cum ipſis etiam ſtudium Scripturam ſacram ex ſcriptoribus exteris illuſtrandi pariter atque interpretandi reviruiſſe videtur. Cum enim inſtauratores illi liberalium artium probe intelligerent, ſacras literas ſine ſolida cognitione, tum linguarum, tum antiquitatum, ea, qua decet, accuratione exponi non poſſe, in id ſtatuerunt etiam atque etiam incumbendum ſibi eſſe, ut ex Autoribus veterum & ritibus Codici ſacro lucem aliquam conciliarent. Et, quamquam negare nemo poterit, poſt renatas in Europa literas ubique ſemper fuiſſe Viros doctiſſimos, qui conſilium inierunt verbum divinum ex his duobus ſubſidiis explicandi, nec tamen quemquam facile inficiaturum arbitramur, noſtræ ætati eam inprimis laudem deberi, quod complures Viros, eosque doctiſſimos, tulerit, qui hoc genere literarum nihil ſibi duxerunt antiquius. Teſtantur id ſatis ſuperque varia volumina, Exercitationes puta ſacræ, Obſervationes ſacræ, aut Philologicæ, cetera, quibus id temporis magna lux interpretationi S. S. accenſa paſſim eſt. Atque hunc in cenſum ſuo etiam jure referendæ *Decimæ* illæ *Sacræ* ſunt, quas nuper edidit *Chriſtianus Ludovicus Schlichterus*, Prof. Regius Ord. in Gymnaſio, quod Halæ eſt, Reformatorum celeberrimus. Neque enim ſolum ex indole & natura Græcæ linguæ

guæ variis Novi Fœderis locis facem accendit, verum etiam utriusque Fœderis locos ex vastissimo antiquitatum variarum penu illustravit doctissime & explicavit. Cui rei ut fidem quandam modo faciamus, ex quinquaginta Observationibus, quibus hæ *Decimæ Sacræ* absolvuntur, quasdam speciminis loco perlustrabimus, ex quibus de reliquis facile cuivis erit judicatu. Observatio statim prima, quæ agit de *alba Christi veste* ad *Luc. XXIII, 11*, amplissimam Cl. Autoris eruditionem, & multijugam, tam veterum, quam recentiorum, scriptorum lectionem, dilucide ostendit. Nam §. *3* docet, albas Deo vestes albumque *colorem*, tam in sacris, quam in profanis, monumentis *tribui*; §. *4* probat, albas vestes Sacerdotibus quondam proprias fuisse non solum inter Ebræos, sed & inter reliquas gentes; §. *5* album tradit colorem lætitiæ emblema quondam fuisse, idque cum ex Scripturæ, tum ex τῶν ἔξω confirmat literis; §. *6* accedit tandem ad rem propius, & vestium albarum usum, inter Reges olim receptum, variis evincit testimoniis, causam vero, ob quam albas inprimis vestes sibi selegerint Reges, non ultimam censet §. *7* fuisse splendorem illum in colore albo conspicuum; qua occasione copiosius exponit vim & naturam nominis apud Græcos Adjectivi λευκὸς, cui propter cognatas notiones jungit §. *8* nomen πόλος. Togam albam vel candidam in genere fuisse hominum ingenuorum vestitum apud Græcos & Romanos, quin & Christianos, §. *9* observat, idque in signum sanctitatis factum suspicatur, quemadmodum apud Persas id est in usu. Atque hæc quidem omnia a Cl. Autore hactenus dicta communem illam Interpretum sententiam, quæ ad elusam regiam Christi dignitatem hoc Judæorum factum refert, stabiliunt. Et, licet hanc, quam modo adduximus, opinionem Doctiss. *Schlichterus* nolit penitus rejectam, subjungendas tamen rationibus, ab aliis Viris jam allatis, alias sibi existimavit, tum ex Servatoris innocentissimi vita acta, tum ex usu albarum vestium per se dimanantes. Quarum non ultimam censet fuisse §. *11*, ut Servatorem nostrum seditionis accusarent; nam vestes albas hominum, turbas seditionesque moventium, signum quondam con-

ſtituiſſe, ex *Artemidoro* erudite annotat. Altera vero §. 12 videtur cauſa, cur a Judæis Chriſtus alba veſte fuerit indutus, ut animum Servatoris, quem malum, ſimplicem, ſtolidumque putabant, indicarent. Nam, color albus etſi nonnunquam de homine bono & veritatis amante uſurpatur, eundem tamen in malam etiam partem accipi, ex *Pindaro* & *Plutarcho* comprobat Cl. *Schlichterus*. His tandem pauciſſimis addit §. 13, veſtes albas, in veterum luctu receptas, & colorem in variis animalibus pro peſſimo habitum fuiſſe. In Obſervatione III, de Deo occulto, in id operam ſuam Cl. Autor contulit, ut inde partim regiam Dei dignitatem, partim infeliciſſimum impiorum, qui faciem Dei apertam nunquam conſpexerunt, ſtatum illuſtraret. Quod ad prius pertinet, regiam Dei dignitatem, tum ex aliis S. S. locis, tum ex iis, quibus ſe occultum declarat, elucere probat §. 3, nullamque aliam ob cauſam veterum fana luce ſolis prorſus carniſſe exiſtimat, niſi ut tenebræ illæ Numinis majeſtatem oſtenderent. Quando autem ex hac ſummi Numinis occultatione magnos Reges Perſiæ anſam arripuiſſe cenſet §. 4, ut ob eximiam, qua valebant, majeſtatem a populo ſuo rarius conſpici ſe paterentur, non immerito dubitamus, an omnes ſibi ſit conſentientes habiturus in his æque, atque in illis, quæ §. 5 de his ipſis Perſarum Regibus protulit. Ibi enim exiſtimat, diſtinctionem illam, quam inter Pontificem Maximum, quo intime utebatur Dominus, & reliquos Sacerdotes Codex ſacer conſtituit, anſam ſuppeditaſſe Regibus Perſarum aliarumque Orientis gentium, ut uni Miniſtrorum ſuorum proximum familiaritatis aditum præ reliquis concederent. Etenim, cum illa ſententia, quæ omnes ritus & ceremoniæ, in veterum ſacris uſitatæ, ab Ebræis originem ſuam traxiſſe perhibentur, nec dum ſit ita ad liquidum perducta, ut illi tuto poſſit in omnibus ſubſcribi, tum idem minus videtur faciendum, in illa opinione, quæ etiam reliquos mores gentium exterarum, in omni Republica adhibitos, ab Ebræis derivat. Sed, utcunque ſe habeant iſta, negari nequit, veteres Numina ſua in lucis maxime opacis coluiſſe, docente id ſolide Cl. *Schlichtero* §. 5; quorſum etiam refert

fert nomen Matth. 5. 6. Occultationem etiam faciei divinæ perfpicuum ita divinus fignum eſt, demonſtrat 2. 7. partim 2. 8. Cedrus, partim ex textu, quibus dictis verisimilium divinæ contemplationis indicium videbatur, nifi tamen vel ad tantum Deorum conſpectum. Idem cenſebam 2. 8. 10. quod gratiola facie divinæ revelatio ſolo Dei amico contingebat. In Obſervatione IV. id commendat D. Schlichterus, ut contra Cel. Jo. Gottlieb. Lademannum etiam, Tom. IV. pag. 777 ſeqq. vos facies, inteſtigi oportere. Hoc in loco Prophetæ reſpici arbitratur ad eorum illum votorum, quo cenſum eſt omnes orbes loca aut ſtatim plenitudinem, aut, ſi fieri poſſit, ſtatim hora in eam ſtatim Autorem ſuiſimum. Nihil tamen impedit, quin hæc in regno gloriæ poſſint & homini 2. 7. tribuere, adque ea, in ipſis etiam Dei, quos palmariorum meditabamur, ex teſtimonio meo obſervatum. Obſervatio XLVII. quo reliquis palmam præponere videtur, cum eruditionis apparatu, tum multis explicationibus, exhibet concluſiones Prophetarum dignitatem, ex principiis eorum nonnullis demonſtratam. Nam, quemadmodum præſtantiſſimis veterum poſſimi, ſimulque interpretum ſuiſimum, ſic Deum ſuum intelligit legatum, ita Deum, ſi eorum unanimi ratum meſtimem, per quem eam præſtantiſſimo rerum exercitum aperit, homine ſolitus egiſſe, credit in proverbio 8. 1. & 2. Maxime vero dignitatem magiſtri divini & Prophetæ ſpecialem, ex aliis conſtare potuit indicia, tum etiam ex eorum nominibus. Agit autem primum de nominibus Ecclesiæ, quibus indigitantur Principes, inter quæ primum occupare locum nomen Nasi, quod non Angelis tantum, quod nonnulli ſtatuunt, verum etiam viris in cubitu Mosis judicali ſedentibus Codex S. attribuit cenſet 5. 2. in tantum, ut nunquam de ſingulis hominibus, ſed nomen de toto magiſtratus Judaorum corpore, obſcripſerit. Gentiles vero Regem ſuos appellare Deos frequentiſſime conſuevereat 5. 2. Cæcin vero dicunt ſpectrum, quo vocabulo utilius cum Cel. Lademanno judicat reperti poſſe ejus ad quotientes hujus Deum nominis ſignificationes explanandum. De nomi-

ac מרום, quod eft alterum, innuitur, illud cum nomine Principum, ſuperne Domus veram notare; duos de Principibus mentem, aliumve Vim-Deï, coarctare. Nomen [illegible] exactiſſimum a Rabbinis inter Dei attributa numeratur, ut Schindler diuini participium ſtatuit. Principes intereunt, quando in facie literis nomen tribui exoratum; Dei nomen reſpondere poſſibile eſt. Autor noſter [illegible] ex veteribus Alexandrinis non magis, quam in Novo Fœdere citationis, mutata ſolicitus a Hebraico literarum a Graeco. Hinc Domino quod exercus appellatur primo [illegible], atque ac illi ſed & nonnulli propter copioſi principatuum ſignificationem diuinus regna dicta fuerunt. Quorum nomen eſt [illegible] quod mendaciter Principem ac Dominum interpretatur. Mala & vitia affert de nomine deſcripta, ita tamen ambiguitatem Principibus inſinuat. Quidnam autem Principes? pro nominantis, eſt [illegible], quod poſſumus dicimus hic, quo enim nomine Deus innotuerit, ei non dignatur. Ita ſolet obſeruare, proteſtationem populi ſui Deum ex Pollucibus legis, eorum etiam gentilis veteres idem obſeruaſſe hinc indicio. Denique nomen [illegible], de quo ſuperius non ita nominis ſanctitas, vetita pro tuto ſui ex veterum affectu monumentis eſt. Autor, & quatuor modum adhibuit Deo ſolum [illegible], quo ad tuebiorem lectorem, qua Regem eſſum intelligeret, ſignificationem ſuo confirmandam ſententiae ex duobus Septuag. Sanctis. Ex nouiſſimis Graecis vita nouiores hic ille poſſeſſoribus ſuorde Cl. Schindlero, quorum primarius eſt Carriere, quod penes Deum etiam tribuitur Regibus, ac Principibus potuit non magiſtratum mala. Alterum eſt collectio, qua Regis veneratione & adoratione digni nobis commendentur. Tertium denique deſcendit, quod apud Deum & Regem & dominatus & Deum ſignificet, atque interdum Deum ipſum quod exercit. Neque tamen exclamationes vel, errores omnino obſeruationes, quas in hac Deorum hoſpitatur, eruditum eſſe hominis & amplitudinis. Sapidum nouitatis, haec paucillima, adeo breues ſunt, ut pene ſterilem, ac cum Cl. Autor reliquis interdum exercent, mirarem ſuo ſpatio.

timi. Huc pertinet Obſervatio XXV ad *Luc. XII, 14*, in qua nihil fere attuliſſe videtur notatu dignum, niſi ut lectionem ſibi communem magis arridere profiteretur. Et, licet de hoc ipſo loco variæ jam extent Virorum doctiſſimorum explicationes, non alienum tamen hic erit, conjecturam quandam de eodem in medium afferre, qua forſitan alii poſſint adduci, ut hujus loci expoſitioni, nondum extra omnem dubitionem poſitæ, operam impendant ſuam. Verba Scriptoris ſacri hæc ſunt: *Δόξα ἐν ὑψίστοις Θεῷ, καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς εἰρήνη, ἐν ἀνθρώποις εὐδοκία.* Ac primum quidem monemus, nobis & hanc lectionem vulgarem magis altera illa *εὐδοκίας* placere, & diſtinctionem communem, a nobis modo nunc exhibitam. Deinde eorum partibus favemus, qui duas hic ſtatuunt, non tres, orationis partes, a quibus tamen in eo diſcedimus, quod priorem non poſt vocem *Θεῷ*, ſed poſt *εἰρήνη*, ponendam eſſe cenſeamus. Nimirum, ut paucis omnia complectamur, vero nobis videtur ſimile, *Lucam* per verba *δόξα ἐν ὑψίστοις Θεῷ καὶ ἐπὶ γῆς εἰρήνη*, nihil aliud indicare, niſi quod reliqui Evangeliſtæ efferre ſolent per nomen *Ωσαννὰ*, in acclamationibus olim frequentatum. Quæ nos in hanc perduxerunt conjecturam, rationes in primis duæ ſunt, quarum altera eſt, quod *Lucas* nullibi, ut reliqui Evangeliſtæ, hanc vocem *ὡσαννὰ* uſurpavit, altera vero, quod, ubi *Matthæus* & reliqui hanc vocem exhibuerunt, ibi *Lucas* illam Græce efferat per *δόξα* & *εἰρήνη*. Vid. *Matth. XXI, 9*, *Marc. XI, 9 & 10*, & *Joan. XII, 13*, qui omnes habent nomen *ὡσαννὰ*, at *Lucas* eandem rem narrans *Cap. XIX, 38*, hujus vocis apud *Matthæum* & *Marcum* bis poſitæ, adhibuit nomina *δόξα* & *εἰρήνη*. Itaque hæc verba nihil aliud niſi exclamationem angelicam continere videntur propter reconciliatum genus hominum. Sed, ut ad Cl. *Schlichteri* Decimas Sacras redeamus, licet, ut jam monuimus, in iis quædam Obſervationes occurrant breviſſimæ, nec magni admodum momenti, non tamen ipſis his Decimis eo quidquam volumus gloriæ atque eruditionis detractum, quam præ ſe ferunt, & omnibus facile probabunt. Siquidem hic multa in unum veluti faſciculum

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lum congeſta habentur ex antiquitatibus, quæ illuſtrandis Scripturæ locis inſerviunt vehementer & proſunt, quæque ſacrarum æque atque elegantiorum literarum ſtudioſis fore auguramur gratiſſima.

SPECIMEN OBSERVATIONUM PHILOLOGICARUM in Novum Fœdus, ex LUCIANO potiſſimum & DIONYSIO Halicarnaſſeo, M. CAROLI HENRICI LANGII, Gymnaſ. Lubec. Sub-Rect. & Bibl. Publ. Præf.

Lubecæ, 1732, 8.

Plag. 3.

Cum multi fuerint, iique doctiſſimi Viri, qui ſummum ſtudium ſummamque operam poſuerunt in vindicanda Novi Fœderis puritate ex Græcis Scriptoribus, & ab Ebraiſmis, aliisque idiotiſmis, quoad ejus fieri poſſet, liberanda, tum ii omnes in duo poſſunt genera non immerito diſtingui. Namque alii id ſibi negotii datum crediderunt, ut ex omnibus & ſingulis, quos Græcia olim tulit, & quorum monumenta ad noſtra tempora pervenerunt, Autoribus eas loquendi rationes colligerent, & exhiberent, quæ elegantiam Novi Fœderis etiam atque etiam confirmant. Quo in numero ſunt, ut paulo ſuperiores, *Eraſmum*, *Bezam*, *Grotium*, alios bene multos, prætereamus, id ætatis Viri doctiſſimi, *Jacobus Elſnerus*, *Joannes Alberti*, *Joannes Vrimoet*, alii, utpote qui ex multis variisque optima quæque Scriptoribus delibaverunt, & ad explicandam Novi Fœderis dictionem diligentiſſime contulerunt. Alii vero, quibus hic campus nimis late patere videbatur, rem per compendium aggreſſuri, unum ſaltem Scriptorem ſigillatim curatius perlegere, &, quæ in eo facerent ad illuſtrandam Novi Fœderis phraſin, excerpere diligenter, animum induxerunt. Fecit id cumprimis Vir Celeberrimus, *Georgius Raphelius*, cui *Jo. Henr. a Seelen* jungi quodammodo meretur, ut eos, quorum hoc in genere ſcripta lucem publicam nondum aſpexerunt, taceamus. Nec ultimum ſa-

no-

ne locum inter hos Novi Fœderis interpretes aliquando tuebitur, ſi ex unguibus leonem judicare licet, Vir Clariſſimus, *Carolus Henricus Langius*, Gymnaſ. Lubec. Sub-Rector, & Bibl. Publ. Præfectus. Hic enim, cum, exemplo Cel. *Raphelii* incitatus, ſibi propoſuiſſet, *Lucianum* & *Dionyſium Halicarnaſſeum* ea ratione pervolvendos, ut inde, quæ ad Novi Fœderis locos nova luce colluſtrandos facere videantur, ſeligeret, mirum in modum fuit in inſtituto confirmatus literis Cel. *Jo. Alberti Fabricii* ad Cl. *Georg. Raphelium*, Præfationi Annotationum Philologicarum ex *Herodoto* inſertis, quibus hunc ad horum duorum Autorum collationem adhortatur. Quo in negotio ut eo melius verſari poſſit & progredi, laudabili ſane conſilio ſpecimen quoddam ſui laboris Cl. *Langius* cum eruditis communicavit, hac ratione ſententias eorum, qui ſunt harum rerum intelligentes, publice rogaturus. Cumque in Præfatione hujus ſpeciminis omnes harum deliciarum exiſtimatores oret, ut cum de inſtituto generatim, tum de tractandi ratione ſpeciatim, candide ſententiam aperiant, nos, inſtituti noſtri memores, de utroque pauciſſimis mentem noſtram explicabimus. Itaque, quod ad ipſum inſtitutum attinet, tantum abeſt, ut illud intermittendum eſſe cenſeamus, ut potius eo majore cura ac ſtudio continuandum ducamus, quo majorem inde fructum interpretatio Novi Fœderis eſt aliquando perceptura. Poteſt id jam nunc ex hoc ſpecimine, exiguo licet, erudito tamen, ſatis intelligi. Eleganter enim a Cl. Autore ex *Luciano* illuſtratur *Matthæi* locus *XXIII*, *5*, & ibi memorata Phariſæorum ſuperbia, perquam ſimilis *Lucianei* ævi Philoſophorum faſtui. Nec eſt dubium, quin gratiſſima ſint omnibus ea, quæ de frivolis Philoſophorum altercationibus & quæſtionibus ex *Luciano* attulit ad *2 Tim. II*, *23*, Cl. *Langius*, æque, atque illa, quæ de Philoſophorum γημναστικῇ σωματικῇ, quam ad virtutem multum conferre arbitrabantur, ad *1 Timoth. IV*, *8*, produxit. Nec minus ipſi dictioni Novi Fœderis ex hoc Opere emolumenti ſperandum eſt, qua de re jam abunde teſtantur, quæ *p. 11* de emphaſi verbi ἀγωνιζεσθαι,

τετραρ. 2. ει τις τινος ἀφίεται τῶν, quod non tantum de omni genere, quod ει . . . ἀφίεται de aliis differentiis, verum etiam de singulis rebus valuerit post probatur, p. 29 de modo quidem, quando significatio omnis deperditur, &c. differentiæ. Rei ita se habentis ratio ipsorum quoque dictorum, quibus utuntur Vir. Cl. tenebras reficiunt, quum dicebant Vir. Reprobus, Epharm. Adam. ibi, tenuerint. Sed parum legentibus nobis hoc ipsorum pudet dissidium, dum ingenium observamus, cum hinc tribunal reficiunt reprobus. Pro certo enim quotidiano observatum, quo caniti non intermittendo fieri tanti, quot concurrentes istiusmodi differentiæ. Sic flatus Observatorum prima, qua ad Matth. II, 23. qui de Nazareno dicebat, si dubio fuisse nato hujus nomine, quum de adventitio civili adhuc, nullius facultas inferam facilius a figuris Sanctis tradita, quippe qui, ubi bibliæ dictum, divinum autem requirit, cujus loco à hoc verbum esse. Dubito inscitum fuisse adscribam, multum ominosum esse fortasse dubitasse scriptores pertinaces & superbissimos Ecclesiæ, & nonnullis his creditum consolidet. Superaverunt etiam ejusmodi, qui p. 28 de voce adscripsere, non credimus ἀπόστολος. Nam, licet non ita ejus origo in Latio quemadmodum Latinorum sit hæc minus conformata potest, quin Græcorum mens ei inferior. Deinde probe attendendum est, non ἀπόστολος, ut Apostolus, ne sed Amens intendendum, ne sed addendum. Eadem ad finis annotatione p. 30, ubi de simile verbi quidem, quo ejus est cernis fuscitis, ubi hæc, ad oculos producendum afferunt inter alia loca ex Luciano de epistolæ in Deorum dialogi p. 19, ex ἀπόστολος. Amabam, ex ἀπόστολος quo tamen quod non significat certis fuscitis, sed nunquam certum & comperens. Sed sufficiat illa de Apostolo. Nos, quemadmodum non dubitamus, quin, quæ quo ad humanitas, Christus ea, quæ pia sunt nunciemus, quo modo Salvator illi audeat, quo omnes ad fontanas ejus mandata in particulis invitavit, animo fidelissimo, ita ipse ut ea scimus & vi tanquam apprecemur, ut non præcisum nunquam vide incre-

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ſacrarum literarum ſtudioſis opus quamprimum ex ſententia omnium eruditorum perficiendum, & cum orbe erudito feliciſſime communicandum.

CATECHISME RAISONNE', &c.

h. e.

DIALOGUS PATRIS CUM FILIO DE Principiis Religionis & de Doctrina morum, ſive Catechiſmus rationalis, Autore Lordo quodam Angliæ ſcriptus ſermone Anglico, nunc traductus in Gallicum.

Amſtelodami, apud Wetſtenios & Smithum, 1732, 12 maj. Plag. 7.

Primum A. 1686 Londini ſermone Anglico fuit editus libellus hic, a principe quodam viro, cujus nomen ignoramus, compoſitus, nec ſolum diligenter recenſitus, ſed etiam laudatus a Cl. *Clerico* in *Bibliothecæ* ſuæ *univerſalis Tomo IX p. 95 ſeq.* quæ recenſio & huic Gallicæ verſioni, quam exhibemus, præfixa eſt. Dialogus hic eſt inter patrem & filium, quorum prior præmiſſas, ut cum Logicis loquamur, exhibet, poſterior concluſiones, inde profluentes. Recitabimus igitur concluſiones, ſive ſententias, ex quibus liber hic eſt contextus. 1) Homo amat ſe ipſum amore ſummo, id eſt, ſupra omnia; 2) Homo nihil amat, nec deſiderat, niſi quod ipſum reddere poteſt felicem; 3) Homo cognoſcere geſtit viam perveniendi ad veram felicitatem; 4) Homo conſtat corpore & mente; 5) Mens eſt incorporeum ens & immateriale; 6) Felicitas corporis pro fundamento habet ſanitatem: felicitas animæ conſiſtit in ipſius tranquillitate; 7) Felicitatem hanc homini ſolus dare poteſt hominis creator, id eſt, Deus;

8) Contemplatio mundi docet, existere Deum, & esse ens perfectissimum, hoc est, ens necessario existens, incorporeum, æternum, summa sapientia, summa benignitate, summa potentia; 9) Deus perpetuo exercet providentiam circa res a se creatas; 10) Homo debet quærere & consectari felicitatem suam; 11) Ratio recta est norma humanarum actionum, & felix est, qui rationi convenienter vivit; 12) Menti corpus corporisque cupiditates esse debent subjectæ tanquam domino; 13) Homo homini debet esse amicissimus, & quisque alterius debet inservire commodis; 14) Deus, ens quippe potentissimum, sapientissimum & benignissimum, humillima adoratione, summa fiducia & obsequio, est prosequendus; 15) Hic Dei cultus hominem reddit felicem; 16) Officia nostra erga Deum, erga nos, & erga proximum, non solum nituntur respectu felicitatis nostræ, sed & voluntate Dei, tanquam legislatoris nostri; 17) Bona conscientia parit animi & tranquillitatem & voluptatem; 18) Deus, tanquam ens justissimum, non potest non præmiis afficere eos, qui ipsi obediunt, & eos pœnis, qui leges ipsius negligunt; 19) Hæc præmia & hæ pœnæ cum non tribuantur perfecte in hac vita, sequitur, aliam esse futuram vitam, in qua boni felices, mali erunt miseri; 20) Felicitas futuræ vitæ æterna erit & in mentis perfectione consistet; 21) Traditis jam naturæ principiis necesse est adjungi divinam revelationem: quia vulgus hominum non est capax meditationum philosophicarum, adeoque illi opus est doctore, qui & clare probet, se esse a Deo missum, & perspicue exponat doctrinam divinam: imo nec sapientiores carere queunt revelatione, quippe majori indigentes mentis luce ardentiorique voluntate colendi virtutem; 22) Ex Christi doctrina, vita, miraculis, morte & resurrectione, apparet, Christianam religionem esse veram religionem; 23) Christus nobis præscripsit & exemplo suo præivit summam sanctitatem; 24) Christus & doctrina & resurrectione sua nos reddidit certissimos de vita æterna; **25) Veram esse historiam de Christo, non commentitiam, appa-**

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apparet ex eo, quod discipuli ejus & potuerunt & voluerunt veritatem eloqui: quibus & propter miracula, quæ patrarunt, horumque miraculorum insignem fructum, habenda fides est: ut adeo nihil cognoscamus certius, quam historiæ de Christo veritatem; 26) Ad felicitatem æternam pervenitur præstando officia, & lege naturæ & lege Christi præscripta; 27) Unica nota veri Christiani est obedientia erga præcepta Christi; 28) Ceremoniæ religiosæ non sunt magni momenti, nisi in quantum adjuvant vitæ morumque sanctitatem; 29) Duæ a Christo ipso institutæ ceremoniæ, Baptismus & sacra Cœna, debent religiosissime retineri una cum scopo a Christo spectato; 30) Dogmata Theologica, quæ non habent influxum in praxin Christianismi, sunt nullius momenti & disputationes inutiles; 31) Articuli fidei fundamentales sunt pauciſſimi, doctissimique viris cum rusticis & indoctis communes; 32) Tyrannicum est, speculationes Theologicas, fundamentum fidei non constituentes, obtrudere aliis credendas, recusantes credere pœnis persequi; 33) Ferre debemus aliorum a nostris sententiis Theologicis dissensionem, si nostram alios volumus a suis doctrinis dissensionem tolerare placide; 34) Non est nobis impossibile, leges Dei præceptaque Christi servare. Nam Deus nihil a nobis exigit, quod vires excedat nostras, ipsius gratia auctas. Ac Deo satis est, nos sincere eniti, nostrum ut faciamus officium; 35) Summo ardore incumbendum est in studium sanctitatis; 36) Disputationes sectarum de quæstionibus Theologicis ad fidei fundamentum non pertinentibus sunt opera tenebrarum, quibus abducuntur homines a pietatis studio, credentes, non pietate, sed fide systematica, perveniri ad salutem æternam.

INTRODUCTION TO THE CLASSICS, &c.
h. e.
IN CLASSICOS SCRIPTORES INTRO-
ductio, continens brevem Dissertationem de illorum

præſtantia, & præcepta illos cum fructu tractandi. Accedit Specimen de Natura & Uſu Figurarum Rhetoricarum. Editio quarta auctior.

Londini, apud Cæſarem Rivington, & Guil. Cantrell, 1728, 12. Plag. 12.

Merebatur olim libellus elegans Autoris alio Opuſculo clariſſimi, quod laudavimus *M. Aprili 1729*, cujus fieret in his *Actis* mentio, cum primum A. 1718 prodierit. Sed nunc demum in manus noſtras pervenit ſcilicet. Age, breviter argumentum illius indicemus. Incipit a commendatione Græcæ & Latinæ linguarum, earumque præ linguis, quas viventes vocamus, prærogativa, quam ex elegantia & duratione ſua habent, atque amplitudine, & vinculo, quo cum eruditione quin religione ipſa vera conjunctæ quaſi ſunt, ut utræque res ſimul floruerint adhuc ceciderintque. Tum de ipſis ſcriptoribus oſtendit, I) ingenio illos valuiſſe pariter atque arte, ſtudio ſummo ſcripſiſſe, ſcripta a ſe emendaſſe diligenter, aliis
Pag. 1. 13. recitaſſe. Speciatim ab ingenio ſummo commendat *Homeri* poemata, eaque ſcuto *Achillis*, a Poeta ipſo deſcripto, comparat, a *Platone* expulſum e Republica ſua fatetur, ſed receptum in ipſius cubiculum. Similiter *Virgilii* ingenium prædicat, tum *Theocriti*, *Horatii*que, itemque *Herodoti*, ac *Livii*. II) 18. Perſpicuitas laudatur præter ceteros *Xenophontis* & *Tullii* Si quid eſt obſcuritatis, illud non vitio ſcriptorum, ſed antiquitatis ignorationi, & librariorum atque pſeudo-criticorum malae ſedulitati, tribuendum eſt; qua occaſione therapevticam criticæ partem extollit pro merito, & illuſtribus aliquot 35. exemplis uſum illius declarat. III) Fortunati homines fuerunt veteres ſcriptores, in magna & re & dignitate conſtituti, abundantes rebus omnibus, quibus ad magnam & generoſam animi propoſitionem excitari homines poſſunt, cum nec mercedis reſpectus, neque alia cauſa, feſtinationem imponeret, ſed ſolo fere gloriæ ſtudio ad ſcribendum ducerentur, &c. 43. quod inductione nobiliſſimorum ſcriptorum oſtenditur. IV) Numerus oratorius, V) & attemperatus argumento literarum ac ſyllabarum ſonus, facit, ut non tantum narrari res, ſed coram

rem gratiæ dedamus: plura hic exempla suppeditare non possum. Vid. hinc opportune ad illustrandum & improbandum cum Pagio, quæ Baronius, qui verbum Chelicrisso profert, ad eum imputatur ipsi exemplo sumpta, ex scholiis Græcis & Latinis desumtum &, objicitur. *Homines imperitiores, qui ex, jejunæ eorum scientiæ, vere scholiis pulchrendum ejusmodi exemplum, ipsi, interpretationi quæ-dam exemplo sibi præformidant: quæ omnia veterum phrasin pessime quidem illudendo, ridiculam reddunt.* VII. Ob-rationem Halesianam veterum usitatissima cognita hic, qui ad negotia publica adhibentur, pertinentem, ne dubitemur per hanc confirmare. VIII. Mirum præterea hallucinatio hanctur loci ex scriptoribus ducta. Hic multus in primis ab ea Pamelii hallucinatio. IX. Liber hoc tandem loco recipitur a Criticis. Hic exemplis utitur accommodatissimis, quod in toto fere opere non fecit. Hic fere copiæ priores copiosæ primo. Altero tradit præcepta inchoandi laudationem funebrem, & prima deducens ad nostros, infert-que pro præceptis veteribus, quæ forsan cognovisse facilius, ita, ut deinde recurrens ad usus, & opus fit, utatur. Deinde illud inter alia commendat, quo, difficultate aliqua objectâque causâ cum illum hæsitare vult, propagatum per eas literam, cum fere ubi variat, ut ea primum intromissa ulterius videatur, exhort ille, ut, ne ita fiat, præcipiendo cavet recipient. Consequendi diligenter Graci Latini, cum maxime illi operam frequentissime profitus, quod & ipsum hactenus exemplis demonstratur. Antiquitatis & eruditionis notitia comparandis Scriptor Autor, & quomodo ea res ad Criticos etiam facere videatur, ostendit. Hic etiam capita quædam Novi fœderis indicat, quibus opitulandi quædam tenus doctrinæ cubelis continet scholiastes. Sunt autem ibi *Matth. 3, 6, 7, 9, 16, 18, 24. Marc. 1, 15. Luc. 2, 2, 11, 18. Joh. 1, 19, 24. 3, 16. 18. 8, 32. 20. Allor. 26, 27. Rom. 2, 8. 11. 1 Cor. 3, 9. 13. 16. 1 Cor. 8, 11. 13. 14. 1. Phil. 4, 2. 3. Col. 4, 1. 2 Thess. 3, 3. 1 Tim. 2, 6. 2 Tim. 2, 3. Philemon. Hebr. 2, 14. 15. 11, 13.*

11, 12, 1 & 2 Petr. int. Jud. 1, Joh. 1, 3, Apoc. 1, 18, 19,
Pag. 138. *20.* Optat, Classicis vulgo dictis adjungi *Chrysostomum*, *Minucium Felicem*, *Lactantium*, quorum hic, ut aliorum alias, pulchra elogia. In fine commendat etiam Autores de Religione Anglos, eloquentiæ causa legendos, in quibus fere omnibus ad usum juventutis præfert *the Whole Duty of Man* h. e. librum de officiis. Alterius de figurarum usu libelli recensionem non expectant Lectores. Illud confirmare possumus, elegantem non minus, & luminibus ingenii ac doctrinæ multis distinctum esse. Non est Autor, quod ultimum adjicimus de eorum numero, *felicium* (ut ipse in Præfatione loquitur) *ingeniorum, qui criticam exercent in linguas, quas non intelligunt, & characteres notationesque nobis designant Scriptorum, quos nunquam legerunt.* Quod in vicina præsertim Anglis regione ab aliquo tempore frequenter nimis fieri, apparet.

ΚΕΒΗΤΟΣ ΘΗΒΑΙΟΥ ΠΙΝΑΞ, *SEU CEBETIS Thebani Tabula, Opera THOM. JOHNSON, M. A.*

Londini, impensis Autoris, 1720, 12 maj. Plag. 12.

Cebetis philosophi Thebani Πίναξ, seu Tabula, qua vitæ humanæ ratio mirifice depingitur, in magno semper pretio fuit, eamque ob causam non modo a viris doctis, inter quos *Aldus*, *Luscinius Ottomarus*, *Hieronym Wolfius*, *Salmasius*, *Meric. Casaubonus*, *Berckelius*, *Gronovius*, principem locum tenent, aliquoties edita; sed etiam ab aliis in varias, quas Europa habet, linguas translata conspicitur. Hæc, quæ a Cl. *Th. Johnson* promulgatur, editio, in puerorum quidem usum, ut libri præ se fert titulus, potissimum concinnata dicitur, eruditorum tamen simul inservire poterit usibus, siquidem cum optimis quibusque Codicibus, quos *typis* impressos nostra videt ætas, diligenter collata, novam, eandemque satis accuratam, versionem nobis exhibet. In qua conficienda non Latinas tantum & Gallicas, sed & inprimis Anglicam, a *Jer. Collier* elaboratam, versionem editor ob oculos habuit. Nam, quæ ab *Hieronym. Wolfio* prodita erat, versio, propterea quod vir Græce doctissimus in Codices minus emendatos inciderat, a *Cebetis* sententia interdum aliquantisper abire videbatur, ut jam olim *Gronovius* in suis ad hunc librum animadversionibus observaverat. Illius & aliorum selectiores notas Criticas in fine libri seorsim posuit *Johnsonius*, quibus suam interdum superaddidit *Interpretis*, simulque *Ludovici Odaxii Patavini*, qui multum gratia apud *Fredericum*, Urbini Ducem, olim valuit, & literis Græcis eo tempore renascentibus magnopere obstetricatus est, versionem attulit, & locupletissimum Græcarum vocum indicem contexuit.

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ACTORUM ERUDITORUM,

Quæ Lipſiæ publicantur,

SUPPLEMENTA.

Tomus X Sect. X.

LIBER JURIS CIVILIS URBIS VERONÆ, ex Bibliothecæ Capitularis Codice, quem Wilielmus Calvus, Notarius, Anno Domini MCCXXVIII ſcripſit, per BARTHOLOMÆUM CAMPAGNOLAM, Cancellarium Capituli Veronenſis, & Archi-Presbyterum Parochiæ S. Cæciliæ, nunc primum editus.

Veronæ, apud Petrum Antonium Bernum, 1728, 4 maj. Alph. 1 plag. 14.

Multum debere JCtos, eos nempe, queis de meliore luto Deus præcordia finxit, viris doctiſſimis, quorum indefeſſa induſtria infinita veteris memoriæ mediique, quod vocant, ævi monumenta indagantur, eruuntur, in publicam lucem proferuntur, ſæpius a nobis obſervatum eſt, quod in iisdem paſſim occurrant, quæ ad legitimam ſcientiam exornandam illuſtrandamque faciunt. Eo autem maior apud Juris ſtudioſos initur gratia, quo major fructus eſt, qui ex noviter vulgatis Codicibus Tabulisque ad eos redundat, quod per iſtos maxime contingere ſolet, qui vetuſti Juris reliquias ex Ar-

 chivo-

eiusorum Bibliothecarum ope, quibus eruditi conuenire omnium ætas cupiens, & quo facilior ad eas exercitatio, ex duobus Fratribus Campanis, Reverendo Capitulo Vercellensi Canonicis ipsis natalibus, Bibliotheca instituta, quæ nunc vbique celebratur. Libros pro Congressibus varios, quam in arrogantia phlegmaticum nimirum Cottæ delectationem adhuc augescente, tanto delectat, quod

Pref. p. X. ætatem non modo ad mores extinguendos, & virtutes ad pristinum splendorem reuocandos, sed & ad ingenia ipsa acuenda, & ad præcipua etiam ad hoc pertinentia, quæ in vniuersum Literarum Incrementis infrumentum aut quæuentia contemplatum, & in tyle antico adeo Saturnium Ferrarium adeo, exadeoque ejusdem ætatis artium ingenia accurrunt conspicitia, mirum in modum illustrandi, & operis duo sanctissimum pene adiicerunt. Initium ab illo Liber Elec. 18 Pia communis cuiuslibet Fratris. In nomine Patris & Filii & Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Incipit Liber Tertius Statuti vetus Fratrum ad honorem Dei, & beatissimæ suæ Genitricis, & beatissimi Ioannis, cuius Ecclesia hoc pacto confirmatum fundamus; & primo capitulum primum pag. 11. salutemarium Cœnobii Fratrum. In cuius nomine. Ampen. Ave ter pulsata & libri &. Dein Cœnobii nomine, & in morte Mortis, qui fuit in Anno Domini MCCLXVIII Indictione I. Pontificatus Martini de Comi Papæ Quarti existentes Fratres - - - Ego Willelmus, qui dicor Cattus, Dominus Generalis Magister Notarius, præsidia scripsi. Ioannes Magister Rodolphus de Vicentino tandem mirabiliter fecit. Verbi nostrum vel illius illi, vel quicunque alterius. Operi inscripsit titulum, Liber Juris Civilis, & postea ex merito Imperantis nobili Judiciam, qui in 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. Jur. Civ. Gen. Num. 5 pro, Imperii, nobis dantur, sed Dominus, adeoque & Vercellenses, inque ejusdem Jus Civile dubitationem (Vercellenses) ad quæstionem, & legibus Romanis, quas nobiscum Dominum vulgus unius Episcopi Jure Civili simile nachte, Dominum dicitur, non levia vestra Operi inscripsit, non exercitia quadam non fa-

tis docebunt, in quibus hæ Veronenſium Leges a Quiritium Jure clare diſtinguuntur. Cap. XXXVI: *Et venditiones vel alienationes, quæ factæ ſunt pro Communi, vel fient ab eo, cui Poteſtas committet, perpetuo firmas tenebo; ſed deinceps factas ab illis duobus, quibus hoc ſpecialiter pro Communi Veronæ eſt, vel fuerit commiſſum, firmas tenebo: eo ſalvo, quod ab Anno Domini MCCXXVIII indictione VI die ultimo Julii, quod ille, cujus res fuerit alienata ab Æſtimatoribus pro Communi ſi fuerit deceptus ultra dimidiam juſti precii, poſſit agere infra triennium, ſicut poſſet alias de Jure Communi, ad venditionem reſcindendam vel ad juſtum precium ſupplendum.* Nec dubitamus, quod Capite LI cautum: *Solemnitates Novellarum Conſtitutionum ſervare non teneat in libelli oblationibus, ſatisdationibus, feriis, dilationibus, ſportulis, dandisque poſſeſſionibus*, ad Νεαρὰς *Juſtiniani* pertinere. Ad easdem Leges Romanas reſpicere exiſtimamus Cap. LXXXII: *In Criminibus non ſim adſtrictus judicare ſecundum leges, vel meo arbitrio diffinire poſſim.* Luculentiſſime autem Cap. CCVII in hunc modum de Conſulum officio conſtitutum legitur: *Et ſint octo Judices pro Conſulibus, qui per triennium in ſcholis ad Leges audiendas extra civitatem Veronæ ſteterint; & non poſſit eſſe aliquis Conſul pro Judice, niſi ſteterit in ſcholis ad Leges audiendas, ut dictum eſt:* ex quibus ſatis patet, fuiſſe Leges in ſcholis audiendas a Jure Civili Veronenſi diverſas, earundem etiam Legum in Communi Veronenſium autoritatem fuiſſe eximiam, ut adeo in verbis etiam Capitis CLXIX, *Jus ſecundum Leges & bonos mores & ſtatutum hujus Civitatis Veronæ dicam, Leges* de Jure Romano, *Statutum Civitatis Veronæ* de hac ipſa *Poſta* accipiamus. Diſquirit eruditiſſimus *Campagnola* in Præfatione, num hæc ſit compilatio Juris Veronenſis omnium prima, an vero antiquiora exſtiterint hujus urbis Statuta; & in poſteriorem inclinat ſententiam, maxime motus iis, quæ in Pace Conſtantiæ leguntur. Nobis idem videtur veriſſimum, licet, pace Cl. Editoris dixerimus, locis, quæ ex Pace Conſtantiæ excitat, non admodum

pag. 36. 44. 64. 161. 128. pag. IX.

moveamur. Illa enim priora, quibus Imperator *Fridericus* concedit, ut Civitates, ad quæ Pax Conſtantiæ ſpectat, easque inter Verona, exerceant conſuetudines, *quas ab antiquo exercuerunt vel exercent, tam in foro vel in nemoribus & paſcuis & pontibus, aquis & molendinis, ſicut ab antiquo habere conſueverunt, vel habent in exercitu in munitionibus civitatum in jurisdictione, tam in cauſis criminalibus, quam in pecuniariis &c.* ad Jura magis & Privilegia, ad quæ & juris de pecunia & de crimine dicundi poteſtas pertinet, quam ad Leges & Jurium Codices reſpicere videntur: & poſteriora illa, quod Nuntius Imperatoris *cauſas examinabit & definiet ſecundum leges & mores ipſius civitatis*, de Legibus Romanis accipere licet, prorſus ut in paulo ante allegato Cap. CLXIX Juris Veronenſis: *Jus ſecundum leges & bonos mores & ſtatutum hujus Civitatis Veronæ dicam.* Eſt hic Scriptorum illius ætatis mos perpetuus, ut Legis vel Legum nomine per excellentiam Romana Jura exornent I Feud. I §. 3: *Hoc autem notandum, quod, licet filiæ, ut maſculi, patribus ſuccedant* legibus, *tamen ab ſucceſſione feudi removentur*; II Feud. XXXVII pr. *eodem prorſus obſervando, quantum ad ordinem gradus, qui continetur in* legibus; II Feud. LVI: *& quæ ut indignis* legibus *auferuntur.* Verum enim vero quis, etiam deficientibus rerum geſtarum monumentis, negare auſit, civitatem tam ab antiquo nobilem, tam iſta tempeſtate, qua Pax Conſtantiæ fiebat, præclaram, ut vel primo loco in Tabulis illius Pacis legatur, peculiaribus Statutis fuiſſe exornatam, licet temporum injuria omnes Codices hoc Veronenſi priores interciderint. Sed & hic ipſe Codex ſatis monſtrat, per ea, quæ poſt Cap. CCLXIII leguntur, priora illa capita eſſe anno MCCXXVIII antiquiora, poſteriora dicto demum anno eſſe ſuperaddita, quod ipſum veteris Juris Supplementum dubio procul occaſionem ſubminiſtravit, ut publicus civitatis Codex a *Wilhelmo Calvo* deſcriberetur, atque ita, ut omnium noviſſimus, ad noſtram usque ætatem ſervaretur. Denique, cum totius Operis compages, ordine prorſus nullo coaliti, ſatis monſtrat, alluvionis ritu Jus illud Veronenſe in iſtam mo-

Pag. 195.

lem

lam exercuit, cum filius profus ſegnitiæ: eſt enim to-
tus ille libri, ut multis conſtat, ſenium ſpirantis. Ego-
thoris, monſtrifici indicis, primum librum Sanctorum bella-
torum fundamentum ſuiſſe ſacrorum ait. Futilia Vaticano-
fa, pauca dubia prorſus ejusdem conſilium, cui per ſenſim-
num decretum ea capita pudentius publicis bellis fiant, ut
in Jovis Cavis Venereæ Voluptas in ſolitum, licet tenere
ſermonis minus contendo, evaſerit. Non injucundum erit,
annales eorum, non admodum, mentior, quod in ſenatus
Jovis Cavis ſtudioſis perlegentes fuerint ſe, hoc Jovis Ve-
neream Cavis ſtudioſis ab illo ſenatus nullum, alios, Cap.
XXX. *Interim ut ne Judices, de applicatione cognoſcentes, ad-
mittat applicationem admittat, nec priſtet, ille, qui applica-
tur, ut ſervus*, idem in Germania noſtra obſolete ſervari, ex
ipſis verbis ingenuum dilucidum. Cap. XXIII. *quidam ſcri-
ptoris judicia ſi a quodam generatione haec appellari ad
familiam*; Cap. XXII. *principium delictorum prius quam
intentionem, quam ſuſcipiatur, licet renunciatum fuerit illi ſy-
ri*. Cap. XXIII. *commendatorium tenere de unius fortunis ca-
ſu, ſalvo, quod ſi animal commendatum fuerit, non tenere-
tur commendatarius, ſi in modo interfuerit, aut deterius fa-
ctum fuerit, quam ſi ipſe interfuiſſet, aut deterius factum ſit,
ſi commendatum non fuerit*; Cap. CXVII. *creditori, a ſe de-
cretorum ſibertis, nec ulterae tuae ascripti, nec de terminis
non ſtatuti, vel diſtitur per predictum decretum per ſe-
ptum creditorem extra terminos non ſtatuti, vel decretum
audientium non ſint*; Cap. CXX. *item per ſundum dictum
nec vigil XL. annis prodeſt*. Sed de illuſis ſcitu non ſun-
maxime & cum magiſtris & linguæ patriæ ſtudium tangit,
laudabiles, quod aquis, ſeu ſtumque ex illis Voluntas beſtia-
ne ſignent, huic dictum eſt, quinam *Acclimatores* Veteres
fuerint, ſed quibus, qui & boni debitores, multoties, & ſi
conſtruendis mirorum Rectoribus ſtudiorum exiſtimatus ſi-
ſtantes, ſed ſuccinctiores vel perconſiderandum, ut ſolitudo
praſtantur Cap. XXXIII. *ambactatis*, Leguminum primarum
genus, ex Cap. CXXII. & CCXLVIII. minore datur. Cerea-
lis 2 tere

tores inquiſitorum genus fuiſſe leguntur Cap. CLXXIX, quorum fuit, in priorum Magiſtratuum res geſtas inquirere, &, num aliquid turpiter acceperint vel habuerint, indagare. Ipſum *Poſtæ* vocabulum, pro Lege municipali initio Operis verbis ſupra adſcriptis uſurpatum, ſingulare eſt. Clariſſimus locus eſt Cap. II: *ſecundum leges & bonos mores*, & Poſtas, *ſive Jus Civile infra ſcriptum*, adde Cap. XI, ſi lubet, pag. 13, & Cap. XXXIII pag. 31. Uti origo nominis dubio procul a latina voce *Poſita* eſt per contractionem, ita nulli dubitamus, ſenſum eſſe germanizantem, *Poſta*, *Geſez*, *Sazung* a *Sezen*, *Ponere*. Similis naturæ vox eſt *Podere*, quod *Ducangius* in Gloſſario explicat *Poſſeſſionem, prædium ruſticum*; & ſane favet noſtri Juris Veronenſis Cap. CLXXX: *Item nullus homo de diſtrictu Veronæ, qui habet caſtrum ſeu Villam vel aliud* Podere *in confinio diſtrictus Veronæ*, &c. conf. Cap. XXXIV. Verius tamen eſt, omnem alicujus hominis ſubſtantiam, aut id, quod in ea præcipuum eſt, immobilia puta, eo nomine veniſſe, *das Vermægen*. Cap. XXXV: *Et ſufficiat, ſi ſubaſtatio facta eſt de bonis, hoc modo: Bona, ſive* Podere, *quæ fuere quondam Martini & nunc ſunt ſuorum heredum*. Germanicam originem hujus locutionis ſatis deſignat uſus verbi infinitivi pro nomine ſubſtantivo. *Potere* autem eſt infinitivus, in lingua ruſtica ſervatus, verbi obſoleti *Poteo*, cujus in Latio ſupereſt participium *Potens*. Ejusdem commatis ſunt illa Cap. CCLXXVI, *Item, ſi in aliqua villa diſtrictus Veronæ - - mercator cum mercibus ſeu cum* avere *in die hoſpitatus fuerit - - ut navis vel* avere *in nocte cuſtodiatur - - & damnum datum fuerit de navi ſeu de* avere &c. Quid impulerit *Ducangium* ſcribere, eſſe ex Gall. *Avoir*, ignoramus. Eſt ex latino *Habere*, cui & Gallicum, *Avoir*, ſuam originem debet, per Germaniſmum infinitivi pro nomine Subſtantivo. Nos dicimus, *die Haabe*. Nimis manifeſta ſunt veſtigia Veronenſium olim Germanizantium in eorum Jure Civili, ut ad Gallos recurrere nihil opus ſit. Cap. I pag. 2: *Nec ſpia ero nec guida ero ad dampnum Veronæ*. Non effugerunt hæc verba diligentiſſimum *Ducangium*, ſed ex rivulo

Hier.

Hier. dalla Corte Hiſtoria Veronenſi, cujus nunc fontem beneficio noſtri *Campagnolæ* tenemus. Noſtri dicunt *Spæhen*, *Ausſpæhen*, Belgæ *Spieden*. *Octavio Ferrario* pro more eſt a Latino *Speculor*. Rectius Cl. *Wachterus* in Gloſſario ſuo, cum in Præfat. §. 13, tum in ipſo Gloſſario voce: *Spæhen*. *Sturmenum* eſt noſtrum *Stürmen*. Cap. LXXXVIII: *Si quis in* Sturmeno *vel aſſultu cum armis interdictis vulneraverit*, &c. item Cap. CV. *Si aliquis fuerit manifeſtatus per duos Juratos bonæ opinionis alicujus villæ, quod tuliſſet arma interdicta per villam, ſtando, eundo, & redeundo per villam, aut ad aſſultum vel* Sturmenum, *auferam bannum*. Vocabulum hoc effugit *Ducangii* diligentiam. *Roſta* vox noſtris Architectis notiſſima occurrit Cap. CXXXVI: *Nec permittam eſſe vel fieri per Foſſatum Buſſeti - - aliquam* Roſtam, *vel aliquod impedimentum*. Noſtri etiam ſermonis ſunt *Waldemanni* Cap. CLXXXIII de Lanceis, Lanzonibus & Baleſtis non portandis: - - *Hoc tamen ſalvo & addito, quod Poteſtas Veronæ poſſit concedere deferre dicta arma aliis in ſervicio Communis Veronæ, & ſaltuariis &* Waldemannis, *etiam hominibus habitantibus in confinibus diſtrictus Veronæ*, & *Walcarii* Cap. CXCIII, ut nullum miniſterium habeat Gaſtaldionem niſi de ſe. - - *exceptis Molendinariis &* Walcariis, *qui poſſint habere Gaſtaldionem, quem voluerint de Dominis Molendinorum & Fullonum ſive* Walcatorum. Poſſunt & hæ voces novo *Ducangio* ſupplemento eſſe. Sed redeamus ad ipſum Opus. Hujus præterea frontem laudatiſſimus Editor *quinque documentis* antiquis Seculi XII, XIII & XV, calcem duobus *Opuſculis Ratherii Epiſcopi Veronenſis* exornavit, quorum alterum eſt *de Vita & Translatione S. Metronis*, alterum *Epiſtolæ duæ ad Manaſſem, Epiſcopum Vicentinum*. Magno beneficio obſtringet antiquitatis amatores, maxime autem Juris veteris ſtudioſos, eruditiſſimus *Campagnola*, ſi alias locupletiſſimi Archivi gazas, inprimis *Synodales Tebaldi & Petri Scaligeri, Epiſcoporum*, ac *Capitulares Conſtitutiones*, XIII & XIV Seculo publicatas, nec non *Latini Hoſtienſis & Veletren-*

trenſis Epiſcopi Cardinalis & Aquilejenſia Provincialia Statuta, ejusdem antiquitatis, præſtantiſſima opera ſua in lucem publicam vindicabit.

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΟΥΣ ΤΕΓΝΗΣ ΡΗΤΟΡΙΚΗΣ ΒΙΒΛΙΑ ΤΡΙΑ,

h. e.

ARISTOTELIS DE RHETORICA, SEU Arte dicendi, Libri tres, Græco-Latini.

Cantabrigiæ, 1728, 8 maj.

Alph. 1 pl. 14.

Quamvis nonnulli, qui *Ariſtoteli* adſcribuntur, ejusque nomine circumferuntur, libri tanto tamque acuto viro vix digni merito habeantur; digniſſimi tamen ſuo Autore jure optimo cenſentur, quos *de Arte Rhetorica* conſcripſit, quique ad noſtra tempora pervenerunt, libelli. Nam, ſive acumen inventionis, rerumque copiam, ſive methodum præceptorum, ſive denique dicendi genus, quæ in his libris elucent, conſideremus, vere *Ariſtotelicum* hoc Opus reperimus, non injuſte a nonnullis *aureum* appellitatum. Nec ipſum Autorem hujus monumenti puduiſſe, vel ex eo intelligitur, quod non dubitavit ad ſcripta alia a ſe jam tunc edita paſſim provocare. Et continentur ſane his libris præcepta bene & appoſite dicendi univerſa, & compendium Artis Rhetoricæ abſolutiſſimum. In hac vero, de qua dicere inſtituimus paucis, editione ipſa verba *Ariſtotelis* Græca, textum vulgo appellant, exhibentur ad exemplaria ſelectiora ſtudioſe emendata, ſatisque accurate, ſi nonnulla operarum errata exceperis, typis exſcripta, & non ſolum in Capita, ut in aliis factum, ſed & in Sectiones, his breviores, diſtincta. Ipſis *Ariſtotelis* verbis proxime ſubjungitur ſingulis paginis Latina interpretatio, quæ, licet in plerisque Græco ſenſui præclare reſpondeat, & ſæpius non tam verbum de verbo exprimat, quam ipſam Autoris mentem illuſtret, tamen ſuis non plane caret maculis. Quodſi enim id inprimis

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ejus regulis non interpretes, et, si quem nostra lingua ingenii fructus alicui, pura et genuina lingua, in qua scribit, conveniat, me longissime, utroque hoc vitio Latinum locum minime interpretatum laborare, observationis haud difficulter. Sic pag. 49 novelles *operetur* vel *materia* redhibenda *sufficit & finitur*. Equidem notum admodum *satis* Latinum esse alli sermonis, ne vitio *finitus* vocabulo vitiosum Romanos gaudent, quo in omnino vitiosum dicitur. Et eadem pagina paulo inferius de elegantiori linguarum fluidissimarum harmonia, antequam et eleganter, hoc ipso Latino interpretatio legitur, et numerose *profatur*, *propterea finitis* novelles vitium probare adhibere *possit* ego *comparatus*. Non *finis definitis* literarius aliquis pro re, ne dicam, *expetitis* vitiosum. Nec *propterea* pro vitio, quin ad expeditionem & vita vix *necessitas operatur*, in Latino verbatim: ad *quin* Latinum *quidem* libro de regimine *propterea* *necessitas* *vitio* *est*, vix expeditio est mentem legentis reddita videatur, cui non de libro interpretationem in aliquo, ad quin, ad quidem pronunciationem in eorum terras, forme est. *Pag.* 52 *Grave*, *dicit* ego *ut* *pariter* *Republica*, *Grave* *dicit* *quidem* *ut* *pariter*, *ubi* *vita* *virtus* *agnus*, In Latino elocutionis *Grave* *dicit* *ego* *ut* *non* *haud* *pariter* *autem* *ut* *ex* *aratio* *pratica*, *non* *pratica* *dicit* *forme*. Non facile quisquam, hoc Latino doctissimo, quid vitium sit, quid non sit, dijudicaret, *verbo* *valere*, *profectum* *dicit* *forme*, intelligo, ait. Grave, sine longo circuitu, explicat. Interim tamen hoc fatis interpretatio utriusque rei ex verbo *profectis* circumfluit primo, quem reddit, ut Commentarii vitio *legitur*. Vide *pag.* 52, 58, 449, alii. Quod ad Observationes pro primatu in interpretatione locum occupet, attinet, fatis nobis videbitur de iis dixisse, ex ruta pagina qua descripsi adhibuerimus. Itaque *pag.* 52 hæc legitur: *Rejicit* *disciplinam* *vendicem*. *Horatium*. *Scipio* *Scipio*, *qui* *in* *cura* *fervet* *summo* *confessi* *fata* *etiam* *artes* *hominum* *& bodie*. &c. Neque enim *artes* *ifs* *erant* *affectum* *confer*, *vel* *cum* *in* *curandum*, *ut* *observationis* *quidem* *Horatium* *Scipio* *Kkk* *etiam*

etiam fortunar, ut exemplo divitum & egentium. Ex quibus intelligitur, methodum in illis analyticam tantummodo tradi. Atque his ipsis annotationibus inseruntur etiam loci, ad quos *Aristoteles* hinc inde provocat, Autorum non aliorum solum, verum etiam ipsius *Aristotelis*. Quorum hi quidem ea, qua par est, accuratione citantur, illi vero satis perfunctorie, vix libro, nedum capite aut versu, nominato, afferuntur. Variis denique lectionibus, quibus infima cujusque paginæ pars contigit, semper præfigitur Γε. sensu omnino dubio, cum hac ratione non constet, utrum lectionem receptam, an variantem subjectam, ducat Cl. Editor præferendam. Nobis certe neutrum in hac editione locum habere posse videtur. Nam, tametsi in multis præstat illi, quam ipsa verba præ se ferunt, lectioni inter varias relata scriptura, sicut *p. 81, 192,* & alibi, tamen in non paucis etiam huic illa omnino est anteponenda, quemadmodum *p. 50, 112, 502,* &c. Unicuique *Aristotelis* libro statim subjiciuntur annotationes in eum quædam ex *Victorii, Majoragii* & *Fabii Paulini* Commentariis selectæ. Ceterum, quemadmodum universo huic Operi præmittitur præter Præfationem brevem Tabula generalis, seu ἀνακεφαλαίωσις triom *Aristotelis* librorum, sic ad calcem accedit Index rerum in his ipsis libris memorabilium Latinus. Neque id nobis silentio plane prætereundum esse existimamus, eundem, qui hos *de Arte Rhetorica* libros *Aristotelis* edidit, Autorem etiam simili ratione editionem libri *Aristotelis de Poetica* emissurum, quod ex iis perspicitur, quæ modo datæ Tabulæ generali subjecta editiones *Aristotelicorum* librorum indicant, quibus in Annotationibus Autor est usus.

JOANNIS GEORGII LIEBKNECHT, SS. Theol. D. & ejusdem ac Mathem. in Academia Giessena P. P. Ordin. &c. Societatis Regiæ Britannicæ & Boruss. Membri, Hassiæ subterraneæ Specimen, clarissima testimonia diluvii universalis, hic & in locis vicinioribus occurrentia, ex triplici regno, animali, vege-

vegetabili, & minerali petita, Figurisque æneis expoſita, imo omnis antiquitatis exempla certiſſima exhibens, occaſione arboris in mineram ferri mutatæ, quæ variis Obſervationibus & nova ferrum ex limo coquendi methodo illuſtratur. Cui accedit 1) Cel. D. JO. GEILFUSII Tractatio Latine facta de Terra ſigillata Laubacenſi; 2) Diſſert. Epiſtolica Autoris de Serratis & bigatis nummis, ad locum Taciti de Moribus Germanorum Cap. V.

Gieſſæ & Francofurti, apud Eberh. Henr. Lammers, 1730, 4. Alph. 2 pl. 21, cum Fig æn. 16.

Liber, curioſo argumento eminens, Sereniſſimo Principi Magnæ Britanniæ & Walliæ, Electoratus Brunſuico-Luneburgenſis Hæredi, *Friderico Ludwico*, eſt inſcriptus, oſtendens, Autorem S. Rev. A. 1727 d. 14 Dec. in Societatem Scientiarum Britannicam fuiſſe receptum. Opus ipſum ante decennium & quod excurrit, ſcilicet A. 1714, in forma octava lucem primam adſpexit. At nunc inſignibus ditatum acceſſionibus, & illuſtrationibus locupletatum, bonis avibus prodiit denuo, invitamentis precibusque Virorum ſummorum id expetentibus. Diſſertatio *de Nummis ſerratis & bigatis* olim per Epiſtolæ modum ad Rev. Abbatem Loccumenſem, *Juſtum Chriſtophorum Bœhmerum*, & Illuſtrem *Jo. Georgium ab Eckart*, data erat. Obſervationum *de Antiquitatibus quibusdam Solmenſibus* partem in hiſce *Actis* jam *Anno 1727 Menſe Auguſto p. 373 ſeq.* cum orbe erudito communicavimus. Quibus per eam ſaliva fuit mota, ii hic invenient delicias ſuas. Tractatio, *de Haſſia ſubterranea* ſuſcepta, in *tres* abit *Sectiones*. *Prima* evolvit argumentum de univerſalis diluvii reliquiis. *Secunda* complectitur regnum minerale, & ex hoc arborem in mineram ferri in Wetteravia mutatam. *Tertia* ex adductis eo usque reliquiis Wetteravicis, tam artis, quam naturæ operibus, contemplatio transfertur ad triplex regnum phyſicum & ad metamorphoſin illarum reliquiarum.

singula fabricæ ordinem Naturalis dispositus, judicium discretionem, intellectum & accuratissimam scripturæ inspectum. Exempla sunt loco præmittenda ut, quæ ac dictione & sententiis ad facienda terra amicorum, & imitatione universali in doctrina Pag. 17. seq. fidem, illustrentur, tum e Scripturæ locis, tum ex historia ecclesiastica & veterum scriptoribus, fusius videbuntur. Supponit Deum, qui fortuitum fingat opus, non facile veritatem intelligentium, eumque naturalem, augmentis non commentitiis evinctam. Supponit vera ipsi & aliquando ab ethnicis, etiam acute licere illum Gen. 1, 2. nondum per tenues atomorum vel cellulosi particulas fluxisse. Sane etiam inter ipsos ethnicos longe perfectissimi, qui a Mose peculiarem lucem Adamo-Noachicam accepisse videntur, est, fatente Burnetio & alias non dissidente, & acute, hos universum a Deo esse creatum & conservatum, quamvis ab initio prima Gen. 1. opera ad ipsius rectum intuendum ita corrigere nonnemo, qui penitius erriguerit, queat, ut videantur terra infacile penitus evolvi queant. Unde enim fiere potest, ut ignorans de substantiarum profundissimarum terra coercitæ? Undenam omnium ex tellure constitutorum vegetabilium & animalium augmentum genitum? Materia omnia prima circumdata concludens volente potius ac, quam tendentem. Ita ill. Burnetio principia & sententiæ ejusdem Autoris parum differunt ab ea, quam ipse terra docet. Terram enim ab initio informem, terram benigniorem, simul ac homo a Deo condiretur, idem exercendi invita illa, qui eum terræ labore debuit damnare credunt autem. Per ἀπόκρυφα Gen. 1, 2. intelligit interpres 25. tum terræ homini, tum ipsius genitrici terræ, cujus fructus singuli cruti oculos aquarum fuppeditarunt, adornando creationem Noachicam fabricatam. Hæ ratione omnia omnium 30. ex omnibus, quæ contra Diluvium ocharum, pariter exigunt aqua maxime copiosa in puras vocando, pertinax, tamen Diluvium diffipatorum in una cumulatione libri pos- sessio, confundo. Diluvii Noachici ex lapidibus figuratis ma- 33 seq. ximis, quæ ibi hæc radix. Verendum tamen eft, ne vas & propriores conclusiones. Dumne unus figuratus lapis

con-

corpore, quæ fint reiectoria origini: nullum figura ex ejusmodi corporis, q. in omnes humectes, in tophos, in arenas, in testaceos, oleosos, bituminosos, ut supra, in quantum. Dilucide circumdantium est, ut clarum, ex unius universali illustri figurato dicati rubis universis prodibit: hypothesi illum de fpecibus naturalis mineralium in diebus Maechius primus exhibuit, argumenta eft contulerunt, dum, ut videri ignorantia ei elaborati rimæ creditur patere. Sane, qui candidissimum dicunt, omnibus adversantes accurate, omnibus hypothesibus & concludendum: fuit enim fieri pofle, ut nonnem hypothesim Boyle colorque oblectationem veritas deprimeret, & minus decere apparet. Cum, terram fine immanem, & Antiquitas non dici, credentur, reglorum quidem terræ motuum, in ea plurimorum dirigendum, unde mutua mea & Antipodes corporum penetrabat. Scilicet, fineis fuerit aliter diversum Neuchatinus, ipse corpuscula, fit reiectionis mentalis, ea rubi, id ipfi judicent. At Veter. Astor. fuerit fatis fimul, ubique aperte cuncta, ut ne potuisse potuit, fitum terræ perturbationibus affectis & corpora præcipitia eft. mutuum, dicti continuo. Hæc ipsa ne animalium & herbarum, tum cum & poli innumerabilium illum ipsum Cometarum quidem, eadem attinuit, quæ ex- Pag. 44. probare constant, quod fuerat terræ fere innumerabile. Quo motibus fuerat corpore causa, ne tardus & Antipodes. Ut enim, ut periculis levitas circa fuperman inveniuntur fuperficiem, gravitate ante corpore fecundus dicitur alium. Terra pendulæ, quæ vocatur rupis, ad mirabilius quadam colloris, conclusa pendulæ circa & motus deorsum, hominum & fulphure manendo exfolvit. Arbores, herbæ & frutices, dicitur hæc se bituminis fruit immenfi, inclinavisse; reliqui fere mali ac ab aeris perdurabit ut continet. Filicum figuræ, lapidum impetibi, inclusi, omnium lapidum quæmodi alias fuffe multitudo & finibus. Cadaverum figuræ pore interfuere efferata tumuli. Unde id quoque pone, mentale adhuc poli dicitur fit quidem. Solicitus autor, fpiritus & celeriter, e igitur eleas abeuntes, ; dum in media mutationis effigiem, ut fuerat ejus pariter.

Soli alnorum cortices ſuppeditant tinctoribus nigrum ſuccum,
Pag. 62 ſeq. perinde ac ⊕ aut ♂ acido quodam corroſus. In *Capite tertio Sectionis primæ* ſiſtuntur nonnulla diluvii monumenta
70 ſeq. Wetteravienſia, ex regno animalium repetita. Huc refert Vir Vener. trochitas varios, quos vocat *ſtellares & aſteriat.* Pace tanti Viri monemus, hos aliosque trochitas, quorum centenæ ſunt ſpecies, eſſe partes petioli, cui encrini inſiſtunt, &, quia encrini quondam frutices fuerunt, ad regnum vegetabile videri referendos. Veſtigia impreſſorum trochitarum, qui interierunt, obvia ſunt in ſaxis Hercinici jugi, prope Hanenklee copioſiſſimis. Exinde apparent ea ſpectatoribus paſſim in lithophylaciis. Omittimus alia petrefacta, hic producta. De-
107 ſeq. ſcribitur porro Numen *Boni Eventus* multo eruditionis apparatu, una cum nummis Romanis per Wetteraviam & ad Rhenum obviis. *Sectionis primæ Capite tertio* præter antiqua
130 ſeq. monumenta, ex regno vegetabili deducta, explanantur ligno-
140 ſeq. rum & lapidum teſtes diluvii univerſalis. De urnis Gieſſenſibus inſeruntur nonnulla, nec non de Munzenbergenſi-
186 ſeq. bus diluvii monumentis. Apparent hic folia variarum arborum & algæ ſpecies. De nummis Romanis, in Wetteravia inventis, proferuntur non contemnenda. Urna ad vicum Villingen curis Illuſtriſſimi Comitis Solmenſis & Braunfeldenſis, *Wilhelmi Mauritii*, debetur. Fuit hæc quoque orienti obverſa. Idem momentum ſitus jam a Cl. *Joanne Mordono* Anglo notatum. At, quænam ſubſit ratio, nemo ſatis expoſuit. In urna Laubacenſi A. 1719 annulos æneos inventos, ex *Tab. IV Fig. I*, his *Actis A. 1727 p. 375* inſerta, æſtimare licet. De Cattorum annulis ferreis locus exſtat perſpi-
200. cuus penes *Tacitum de M. G. Cap. 31.* Sed hi ſunt ænei. Suſpicio eſt, ære ſignatam fuiſſe immortalitatem. Germani forſitan bullas Romanorum ſunt imitati, armillasque, in ſiniſtro
204. brachio adhibitas. Si nobis liceret addere ſuſpicionem noſtram, annulos iſtos pro ſignis ligamentorum haberemus, quæ inſtar armillarum a ſimulacrorum cultoribus adhibita fuerunt. Nonnulla hanc in rem attulit Illuſtris quondam *J. G. ab Eckart* in *Comment. de Rebus Franciæ Orientalis L. XXIII p. 417.*

435.

467. Hinc Venor. Asteria diligentia ad rerum naturalis progressum, ac vastam primi philosophorum de rebus in universum sive naturis, de quo jam in hisce Actis A. 1719. mentio facta, nec minus in *Anglicanæ Memoriæ & Literaturæ A. 1720. n. 80. 91.* in Scriptione Annalis scriptorum partis Physicæ, Chymicæ, Antiquariæ, Theologicæ, ac Mathematicæ, eclarate luculentissime, quæ apud Autorem legi maluerint. Propositio autorum Asteriæ autorum ab eadem ad- Pag. 469.
hibitæ inordinatio Methodica, earumque enumeratio in longiori & metalla ordinatione. Consilium loco docturæ diversi libri explicandi. Memoria servati & legati ad scriptorum collocantur in loco. Regius illustrior locus *Plinii L. XXIII. §.* 471.
17. ex quo emallus, ex lignum lignorum fuisse improbatur. Alterum e lignis ferre impressis effigies, multi contradicunt. Adducti sui, scripta ab interno ferunt dictus. Autor non pontus ex a typo profundius imprimit, quo linea conducere, a ex- 472.
pressa & inspicitur, reproducitur, denominatus ejus indicat. Tabes ipsa ex operatus feu manifestum in medium ex 473.
& Tabula objecti eam lucidum communicat. Subjectum, ac- 475.
cessorium ventrum ab hinc eius abhibetur. Tabula finali prementur manus nodus, cum ad autem pressum desiderium. Ut & cruciolus, fermens ubi operis dictum terminationem laudatur fuisse mentis. Quæ ipsius ludus, diligenter contenta, abolitur.

ESAIÆ PUFFENDORFII, POTENTISSIMI Magnæ Britanniæ Regis Consiliarii in Supremo Appellationum Tribunali, Intendentis in Provincias Civitatem Electoratus Brunsvico-Luneburgici, Provinciarumque ei annexarum Bremensis, Verdensis, Luneburgicæ, Calenbergicæ, nec non Ducatuum Brunsvico-Guelpherbytani, Lippiacique Hildesiensis, & Comitatus Schaumburgensis.

Francofurti & Lipsiæ, 1710. In 8. Fasciculi, 17½. A. Alph. 4. pl. 1.

Est omnino illorum laudanda opera, qui ad processum judiciarium introducunt eos, qui ad causidicinam naturali quodam impetu feruntur; illorum præcipue, qui non infamibus & pestiferis cautelis hominum ad forensia bella sese præparantium, & quorum plerique ad malitiam & improbas artes natura proni sunt, animos seducunt atque pessumdant. Quamvis enim tot Compendia Processus in librariorum tabernis venalia sint, illa ut vix una vehere queat ratis, nihilominus desunt adhuc semper ejusmodi Compendia, in quibus ordo, methodus, atque solida scientia utramque paginam faciunt. Plerique, qui ad scribendum rei judiciariæ ordinem accesserunt, tanquam canes ex Nilo bibentes *nimis* festinarunt, & cœcos parturiverunt catulos. Sola Saxonia Superior hac singulari atque præcipua felicitate utitur, quod præstantissimi exquisitissimique Viri certatim quasi ad fori adyta eduxerint sacratam Themidi juventutem. Regnant ibi *Rauchbarus, Berlichius, Carpzovius, Rivinus, Menckenius, Gribnerus, Bergerus, Wernherus, Barthius, Leyserus*, qui in aureis Commentariis suis quotidianum fori usum severe inculcant. Veniunt nunc in eandem fortunæ partem Brunsuico-Luneburgenses terræ, &, quæ iisdem parent, provinciæ, quarum jura nunc publici juris facit Ill. *Puffendorffius*, & cum exteris cordate integreque communicat. Est sanctum venerandumque literatis hominibus *Puffendorffianum* nomen, & nunquam emori sinet grata posteritas illud incomparabile par fratrum, *Samuelem* & *Esaiam Puffendorffium*, Viros immortalitate dignissimos. Illorum merita feliciter æmulatur *Puffendorffianarum* opum *Puffendorffiani*que ingenii hæres, libri hujus plastes doctissimus, & jam aliis elaboratissimis scriptis editis nomen clarum atque illustre consecutus. Ipse enim primus iter fregit, ducibus relictis, & partes processus judiciarii terrarum Brunsuico-Luneburgensium omnes egregie atque erudite persecutus est. *Quinque Partibus* totum hoc Opus absolvitur. *Prima pars* de *Processu judiciario in genere*; *Secunda* de *Actibus Processus Civilis præparatoriis*; *Tertia* de *Actibus Processus mediis*; *Quarta* de *Actibus*

Pro-

Proceſſus poſterioribus, & quidem ſuſpenſivis & devolutivis; Quinta de *Actibus Proceſſus poſterioribus, & quidem executivis*, præcipit. Quamlibet Partem in Capita, & Capita in Sectiones minutulas, dividit Autor. Sed ſingula Capita ſingulasque Sectiones recenſere, vel ſpecimina afferre ex hoc Opere, libri conditio prohibet, præſertim cum nobis, qui manſuetioribus Muſis delectamur, cum turbida & bellicoſa iſta natione nihil ſit commercii. Quapropter brevibus edocebimus Lectores noſtros, quæ hujus libri dos ſit. Illuſtrat Autor ita Braunſuico-Luneburgenſium terrarum jura, ut Romana, Pontificia, Imperii Germanici & vicinarum provinciarum jura cum iisdem ſolicite conferat, quæ aliquam cum illis ſimilitudinem habent, explicet, quæ ab iisdem divortium faciunt, cordate indicet, æquitatemque legislatorum Sereniſſimorum in legibus hiſce condendis ex merito dilaudet. Non vero ſolos forenſium myſteriorum doctores ſequitur, verum etiam in conſilium vocat melioris notæ JCtos, ex quorum fontibus rivulos ſuos nonnunquam irrigare ſolet. Opus profecto, quod non ſolum illis, qui in foro verisque litibus verſantur, ſed etiam eis, qui formam & ordinem proceſſus aliarum terrarum ſcire cupiunt, apprime utile futurum ſit.

TABULÆ ANATOMICÆ, IN QUIBUS CORPORIS humani omniumque ejus partium ſtructura & uſus breviſſime explicantur. Acceſſerunt majoris perſpicuitatis cauſa Annotationes & Tabulæ æneæ; Autore JOANNE ADAMO KULMO, *Med. Doct. ejusdemque & Phyſices in Atheneo Gedan. Prof. Publ. Ordin. & Acad. Imper. N. C. Sodale.*

Amſtelodami, apud Janſſonio-Waesbergios, 1732, 8 maj. Plag. 14, Tabb. æn. 28.

Tabellarum jam enim eſt, quod Cl. Autor, ſuis præcipue ex-
ſtirentur conſiderata, Tabulas has Anatomicas, eadem opera
partis hujus conſcriptionem adiit, quod ſuperſtites Ana-
tomias ſuillares Anatomicorum libros tradunt, Compendii ve-
ro ad inſtituta ſignorum, obſervationes parare ſolis cognitis-
que. Diverſitate non in modo poſt exemplaribus, priſtinis domi
ſibiſ libellis A. 1705. fol. infignioribus Oſteroriſtarum, vulne-
ribus parta, auctus. Tertium autem pro omnibus habentur
obſervationes, quas ſuo Latine verſas, in quibus non propter
figurarum numerum, earumque & choris nitorem, non ne-
que artium conſilium & decora, ſuperiorem. Ultimo in unus
ſatis placet. Erunt in altera editione ſingulis Tabulis figura-
be explicationes, paginis deſignatæ, ut una cum explicationibus
extimis Capitis numeratis facilimo negotio parentur, Anatomi-
cisque ad uſum reperiri queant. Eundem ordinem reservare
erat Cl. Autor, ſed aliud Bibliopolæ videbatur, qui autem ob-
jectum nemo ſubjunxit, adeoque effect, ut ob ſtanti negotium
diſtincta Tabulæ per plures paginas pertinerent. Ex
quorum neceſſitate in nova hac editione Autor ipſe deſtinare
vel, adeoque nunc latius diffuſurus additionibus suis ſubſtitue
gratis Tamen nobis, quorum duodecim hinc annum ſunt, ſingula
quoque figurarum Tabulis illuſtrarunt. Et ſane ſatis cha-
racteri delineatis III. Amphibii maximo approbatus eſt, qui
etiam ſpiritibus Animalium deſcribit. A Germanis autem ſcribi
hac via ac ne vas quidem difficile, verbo tantum uno vel altero
Rite inde adſcripti vel mutatis ſplrituque libellum non fane de-
ſtruitione conſpirantes eſſe facti in ſcientia Germanica ſcholæ
eruditi, ut inter productiones Compendii hac item referuntur.
Ipſis autem Anatomicorum ex valere, ut vel Tabulas illuſtrent,
vel, quæ brevius ab his artes, latius deducant, quod annota-
pio ſignorum, ornamentis, interpretum, adjuncta & demonſtran-
tionis, item rarioſſimorum ſeriatim, &c. ſignat, alia com-
troverſia humanitus tradita, nonnulla ſunt, quæ Anatomicum
Physiologicum perficiunt. Nos pro more noſtro breviter
quædam obſervamus. Pag. 46 annotata differentiam glandularum
& vaſculorum glandulas nonnullorum unice in membra-

nas,

na, qua glandulæ inveſtiuntur, poſitam eſſe exiſtimat, utpote quæ in ſimplici illa vaſculoſa compage vel plane deſit, vel quibusdam in locis forte adeo tenera exiſtat, ut ſub præparatione facile dilaceretur, adeoque viſui ſe ſubducat. *Pag. 64* fœminarum æque ac virorum capillos ab injectis vinculis fieri longiores contendit. *Pag. 78* ita commercium mentis & corporis explicat, ut ab harmoniæ præſtabilitæ ſyſtemate parum vel plane non abeſſe videatur. Quia plures ex Anatomicis, interque illos & *Heiſterus*, negarunt, foramen *Stenonis* in palato poſt dentes inciſorios in hominibus & animalibus vivis, eorumque cadaveribus, reperiri, quanquam in ſceletis deprehendatur, *pag. 90* Noſter monet, ſe illud in cervo, urſo, capreis, leporibus, vitulis permultis, canibus, aliisque animalibus, & nuper in puero duorum annorum, obſervaſſe, rationemque illud detegendi deſcribit. Cum in altera editione Germanica unus fere ductui *Coſchwiziano* faſſragatus eſſet, nunc *p. 94* dubius hæret, an forte in illa monſtri lingua, quæ tum temporis per aliquot dies cum annexis partibus aquæ fuit injecta, venas ſanguine elatas, & aquam continentes, an vero ſub venarum ramis veros ductuum ſalivalium ramos deliteſcentes viderit, quas, cum, *Heiſtero* obſervante, natura hic ſæpius ludere ſoleat, deinceps tam facile reperire non potuit. *Pag. 162* embryonem per os liquore amnii nutriri negat & pernegat. Illud vero miramur, quod *pag. 140* nomen inteſtini coli a colica repetit, cum potius, dolorem colicum ab hoc inteſtino, in quo potiſſimam ſedem habet, dici, ſatis conſtet; item, quod *pag. 14* Myologiam *Cowperi* cum novis Autoris acceſſionibus nondum innotuiſſe perhibet, cujus tamen Operis ſplendidiſſimam editionem jam ante hos novem annos in *Actis* Noſtris dilaudavimus.

MORBI EPIDEMII BREVIS DESCRIPTIO ET curatio per Diaphoreſin, Autore JO. DE GORTER, A. L. M. Medicinæ Doctore, & Profeſſore Ordinario.

Harderovici, apud Wilh. Brinkink, 1733, 4.
Plag. 3½.

Cum ea ſit morborum epidemice graſſantium indoles, ut quivis alia facie incedat, aliamque poſcat medendi methodum, hinc dubium ſub initium reddat Medicum, qua potiſſimum ratione nondum ſatis cognitum hoſtem aggredi deceat; recte omnino ii, quibus perſpecta eſt morbi indoles, ſanandique compendium, publico proſpiciunt commodo, qui ſæviente adhuc malo, ſuam aperiunt ſententiam. Quo nomine jure prædicandum eſt Cl. Autoris ſtudium, quod morbi catarrhalis, qui præterita hyeme totam fere pervagatus eſt Europam, juſtam ideam, atque remedia huic congrua, ingenue communicavit. Ortus ille eſt, poſtquam præmature primum gelu ſteterat aqua, inde vero, cum frigus increſcere deberet, aer humidus, cœnoſus, nubilus, & præter conſuetudinem calidus, atmoſphæram teneret; quo ipſo materia inſenſibilis perſpirationis retenta in corporibus, acrisque facta, tenuem illam atque ſubtilem conſtituit affectus hujus catarrhalis cauſam. Quæ, pulmonibus maxime infeſta, difficilem reſpirationem, tuſſim, anxietatem, pectoris dolorem fere pleuriticum, induxiſſe viſa eſt; cui non raro febricula, plus minusve maligna, acceſſit, facile tamen, materia irritante remota, remittens, phlegmatibus pulmonum ex humoris mucilaginoſi, latera bronchiorum obtegentis, tenacitate ortis, hisque miaſmatibus imprægnatis, ſub ſputi forma ſuccedentibus, unde tuſſis importuna, quæ ob irritationem materiæ, in ſucco aſperæ arteriæ & membranæ pituitariæ potiſſimum hærentis, continuo irritabat, non parum levaminis accipere ſolebat. Penſitata accuratius hujus mali indole, has formandas eſſe indicationes perſpexit, ut, quia tenuis ſit & volatilis materia, illa per inſenſibilem perſpirationem educatur, cumve multa viſciditate corporis intricata hæreat, ea ſolvatur, & utraque ejiciantur. Cui intentioni abunde ſatisfacere deprehendit ſpiritum ſalis ammoniaci extemporaneum, ex ſale ammoniaco in aqua ſoluto & filtrato, & liquore alcalino ex ſale tartari ſimilive, inter ſe miſtis, paran-

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parentum; in cujus locum etiam hinc hi filii, ejus defuncti, succedunt, prædicti jubentur. Quod consultum non citra tollendas controversias præscribit, quum omnes parentum invenientibus filiorum talentis, utque hæc dormiunt filii familiarum succedunt. Et hæc prolixe, Scævol. ad Leg. fin. munium. decret. libitum, n. 30. Rod. controvers. Theriac. n. 80. Laud. Lyncei Systemat. pr. n. 2. cum cit. Gabriel. ex citat. Sinclit. n. 56. Syrop. pyror. n. 8. M. copiæ quoque hi. Quum hi tenuem temperiem, ac organa vitæ debiliora, felicioria minores, ut fit prosaliæ ætatem, meris vere lamentorum, quam valetudinum, suffocatus, ubi adolescentiæ fluxit cachexiam fimum ac magis illudiores, primo diores, erat ab ea constipationem superbescentes, ut quibus dem quæstiffice dolitant laborant, abstinendum alio diuretici. Adeoden pecuniam in lavigne pertinacem & membrana pli tralitus haruscarum habitat, his vero illa transfusio aqua invenitur, nopte mentis, aliquid lotionis affecta, perlicum ordinis. Non immerito, utpote qua hac parte non pere- rubiatur, & ad ventriculum deferantur: neque vero mus dium, cum ultimis vomendi & inuffionem his obtinere dit tur, ut per hebes vulg. sed ubi plerique reciprocat, inuffit et cruent, ad magnitia fatui mella, inter cum in non- cingiorum non pollint. Imo, fi concedamus, ut ad pulmo- nes intumens pervenia, potius quam ad ventriculum, ex- emtur, quem ea per vias excretoria minime tranfiliarent; diuretici ipsi mentis peccans tenuis & acris aut corrigendo aut quamcunque excitandis, ne mera diuretice magis cum mingatur, quam fellitur ejusmodi involutis emollitur, to- nacioque alimentum fecretur; cum contra refolvenda falina phlegmate mucus abluitur, fanguis felicus expellentibus promovetur. Demum, conclusionem fum non obtinere- mus practica confirmabit, dum theoretica illum principia ego- ris refolvendo exhibuit. Mercurius enim infenfibilis transpira- tio ejus lymphæ, in involutis fibrarum nervarum ob aera- tis minimo eo tenderetur ad habitudinem illa deputata, qua, paralyo hac manus, dum in vehementi peripneumonia Lll 3 volu-

volucra in corpus reticulare mutantur, juxta latera papillarum evaporet, quibus accedunt emissaria arteriarum lymphaticarum in cute, pulmonibus, aspera arteria, patula, similem liquorem exhalantia. Si vero ab aere humido vel frigido impediatur hæc evacuatio, humorem retentum stagnare vel retro pelli, indolemque pravam acquirere, atque partim nervis, in quorum involucris hæret, molestam reddi, partim, pulmones & membranam pituitariam irritando, majorem humorum copiam eo allicere, sicque generare catarrhum. Medicamentum vero laudatum, ex sale volatili & neutro aqua dilutis constans, promtissime ad partes effectas pertingere posse probat. Neque enim opus esse censet longis illis per intestina & vasa lactea ambagibus, sed protinus in ore, œsophago, & ventriculo a venis absorberi, & per systema vasorum ad minima usque ferri; ubi levi suo stimulo lentos humores resolvant, atque acre illud exhalando secum auferant. Qui salutaris effectus eo felicius impetretur, si & alia remedia, motum vitalem languidiorem excitantia, his prudenti consilio jungantur.

FRANC. ERNESTI BRUCKMANNI EPISTOLÆ itinerariæ XIII - XXIV.

Wolffenbuttelæ, 1729, 1730, 4.
Pl. 12, Tabb. æn. 9.

Duodecim priores Cl. *Bruckmanni* Epistolas itinerarias in hoc ipso *Supplem. Tomo X Sect. II p. 84* recensuimus. Nunc de duodecim aliis, quas deinceps edidit, pauca commemoranda sunt. Harum igitur prima, quæ est ordine tertia decima, de lapidibus agit odoratis: quarta decima de remediis quibusdam odontalgicis: quinta decima de farina fossili, qualis in Saxonia & Silesia reperitur, neque aliud quidquam est, quam marga quædam farinæ similis: decima sexta, cum duabus, quæ sequuntur, de sanctis Medicis: decima nona de memorabilibus Quedlinburgensibus: vigesima de tuberibus terræ: vigesima prima de Medicis Viennensibus

ben A. 1730. 1731. 1732. contempsit febrile medicis: vigesimus fuerit de iisdem febris, & de medicina Venenali: ubi pulsus varia ac vitæ fluctuatio, pulsus natura periodicalis, kalculosus, brevis kalculosissimus, & ardens limbosus descriptus: denique vigilium quarta de morborum vulnerumque natura. In hac Epistola quinque & sexaginta recudendæ curationum species, quæ tamen invenimentur in hic dicto nostro plenissimo, *ex Medicinæ*: quarum singularium exemplo proponitur in sympathiæ specimen Cl. Amicis, pudens, & tantarum quadrarum secutum redacta.

ADDITIONES NECESSARIÆ AD CONFIRMANDAM corporis ex mutuo, anno elapso coram Acad. Sc. Petropol. inflitutam.

B. Iga & Hala Magd. in officina Reogerium, 1733. 4. Fog. 6.

Confiderationem corporis ex mutuo, Cl. *Schreiberi* coram conventu Academiæ Petropoli A. 1732 inflitutam, *Mensi Februar. A.* 1732 recenfitam. Hanc, cum adhuc non fit effet mountilis, iisque scantius prædicti, cuius exercuit Vir doctus, illustrare, ac certum reddere, & quasi valor ab objectionibus defendere, conatus eft. Capita fere præcipua hæc funt: vim continuo exiftere in omni corpore: hanc ex minibus elementorum compofitum effe: vim inertiæ corporis effe vim veri nominis, quippe cum corpus quodvis, vi inertiæ, resugat in quietem, & resugna fit agere, & effe potest: vim vero inertiæ effe vim invendi minorem, ad resistentiam aliis corporis vim motrices fub contraria directione existantes: vim mortuam esse conjunctam videri cum motu, ac vim vivam, nifi quod illius motus fit fanctitum magis, hujus vero magis fanctitus: vim elementarem nascentem non poffe vim invendi excedere, ad generandum vim inertiæ in corpore confluentem, non nifi propofitur dici poffe vim inertiæ elementi: refpondet hoc in loco mentem Cl. Amicis expreffifle: vim elementarem vim primitivam corpo-

ris specificatam vel modificatam, modificataque una vi motrice, eo ipso vires motrices universas modificari in æternum, & transitum ex chao in materiam ordinatam constitisse in modificatione vis unius primitivæ: vim mortuam esse vim motricem partialem in corpore, ex viribus aliquot conspirantibus compositam, insufficientem tamen ad motum corpori inducendum, ob vires resistentes, vel in ipso corpore superstites, vel in vicinis: denique passionem esse actionem minorem, ad majorem homogeneam relatam. Persuasus est Autor nobilissimus, se & Viro erudito, qui contra Dissertationem suam dubia movit, & ceteris omnibus, satisfeciisse, neque ullo loco hæsurum attentum Lectorem, si saltim animo tenuerit, quæ ipse supposuit, perspecta.

ESSAY SUR L'ESPRIT, SES DIVERS CHARACTEURS & ses differentes operations.

h. e.

TENTAMEN DE INGENIO, DIVERSIS EJUS Virtutibus & Operationibus.

Parisiis, 1731, 12 maj.

Plag. 22.

Qua ambitione nonnulli ex Gallis ingenii sagacitatem, quam *bel esprit* vocant, genti suæ asseruerint, aliis omnibus facultatem hanc negantes, ex *Bouhourſii*, *Bellegardii*, aliorumque, scriptis, quorum compendia passim in *Actis his* olim dedimus, abunde constat. Difficile erat litem componere, cum causæ Gallorum advocati, vocis ambitum satis describi, aut conceptum verbis apte delineari non posse, contenderent. Intercedit jam Autor Operis hujus, accurate explicaturus, quid voce hac intelligendum sit, ut constet, cui vero facultatem hanc jure tribuere liceat. Indignatus enim, frequenti nimis atque vulgari ejus usu factum esse, ut ingenii sagacitas, sive *bel esprit*, tribuatur hominibus, in quibus vix micam salis invenias, aliis immerito detrahi, quasi ab omni intellectus

Judæi virtutes dedicaverunt, alias eam reputare, atque ipsa idcirco, quia non hac compendiosissima, cuncta evolvere libuit. Sed quia ex principiis Logicorum, Mercurio dicatis, & reliquis Philosophorum exhortis, cognitionem non dixi, sed ipsa definitio, ut ait, *Cartesii, Meditationibus de Deo existente* magnarum, ab errore lectorum fide carere infirmi. Siquidem in rerum veritate inventis definiendum nonnulli esse dicunt, verum, ne magni hi viri profunde meditationibus suis mentem fabulis Romanorum potius accedere, quibus incerti fidentur, quam fidelis, quibus informetur, quibusve in veritatis via proficiatur, fidemum. Retulit igitur quondam, quum in illis accingeret, doctrina fapidellibi, in is ipsum defendendo, atque hos intellectu augmentum hac ratione fidelis. Deinde, *primo Capite* Logices in ingenii humani naturam, *secundo* in modos eorumque non inquirit, *tertio*, quæ fit illa virtus, quam Galli *bel esprit* vocant, literatus; *quarto* intellectus humani hostium manifestationibus cohibet; *quinto* de eis quæ in civitate politica regit; & *sexto* rerum atque superlectarum ingenii humani substantiarum disputat. Explicantur itaque, quid de cognitione, & quibus prædictis opus fit ut ea fit quæ vere cognitrona, quæve rei gestæ intellectus sui a prava inclinatione sanari, confirmari, aliæ item ex principiis gignas, alias novis dotibus, & solum nimis attentionem, exercitumve laborum mentis, ac intellectus perfectionem existere, posse opinor. Sic artes & quæ politæ Artes, *Architectonicæ* & habent politicæ fidelis, invenitur demum fini vel ingenium, quod Galli *efprit* vocant, ille virtutem ex die cognitandi, atque cognitionem illa accurat eloquendi. Deprecatur autem hunc locum regnat nihil, quum vulgarem accepta pollim obvium elle contendit, cum Philologi? vero illa summus homini fabilitatem immortalem exprimere folerat. Philologiarum formam ingenium principium nonnullis fide, vulgari autem virtutem fex facultatum fibi, politæ, mentis. Definitionem ingenii & inventionem hominum, artium, atque nullum, reliquarum constituendi, ac ingenio vocabulum pompa demonstrationum vim politicæ, quam pos-

cis deinde absolvit, suam demonstrandi rationem rigidæ methodo assuetis vix probaturus. Virtutem vocat ingenium humanum, ut intelligatur, donum naturæ illud esse liberaliter concessum, quod nostra industria mercati haud sumus. Recte vero ac sapienter hominem liberali illa largitione uti, debito honore ac cultu munificentiam naturæ prosequi, atque ita acceptum donum paulatim expolire, ornare, & amplificare, circumspiciendo studiose media, quæ artes ac doctrina suppeditant. Legere itaque omni animi attentione opera, ex eodem ingenii fonte promanantia, inquirere in cogitationes, verba, & figuras Rhetorum, secum reputare, an recte alter cogitaverit, scite ea, quæ proponit, disposuerit, eoque ordine omnia exhibuerit, qui instructo his artibus judici probari possit. Excolitur magis hoc naturæ donum amica cum aliis conversatione, qui eandem, quam a natura accepere, facultatem studiose exasciarunt, dum ad ordinem, quem vel cogitantes, vel distribuentes meditationes suas, sectati fuerunt, accurate attendimus. Cum itaque ingenii sagacitas virtute recte cogitandi absolvatur, necessarium ducit Autor, ante definire, quid sit cogitare, quam de cogitationum veritate ac præstantia arbitrari liceat. Ideæ, quæ dum menti repræsentantur, cogitamus, Autori tabulæ pictæ esse videntur, quæ externa objecta animæ nostræ exhibent. Illæ cum magis minusve perfectæ sint, animum qui per sensus tanquam ministros suos cum ipsis cohæret, vel fortiter, vel languide feriunt; quapropter, objecta vel obscura vel clara, parva aut magna, pulchra aut deformia esse, judicamus. Novum hunc mechanismum esse, Autor arbitratur, cujus fons in intimo animæ cum sensibus nexu delitescat, vix certius, quam ex effectu, inveniendus. Inde sequi putat, geminam esse recte de objectis cogitandi methodum, alteram generalem, alteram magis particularem. Recte enim cogitat, qui partem duntaxat objecti alicujus accurate percipit, etiamsi omnem rei ambitum conceptu suo haud complectatur. Qui solem tanquam sidus concipit, ei hac cogitatione falsi nihil repræsentatur; sed multa adhuc desiderantur, ut hæc solis idea perfecta sit, siquidem omnibus ejusmodi universalibus ideis

deis obſcuri aliquid adhæreat. Generales rerum ideæ objecta quaſi per tranſennam exhibent, cum altera cogitandi methodo longe clarius repræſententur atque explicentur, ubi v. g. ſolem non ſolum tanquam ſidus, quod ipſi cum pluribus aliis objectis commune eſt, ſed tanquam corpus, concipimus, cui ſoli honor ac dignitas terram noſtram illuſtrandi ac fovendi relicta ſunt. Eum igitur, cui ingenii gloriam tribuimus, ideis non modo veris, ſed completis ita atque exaſciatis, inſtructum eſſe par eſt, ut verbis eundem confeſtim in mente alterius conceptum excitare queat, qui ipſius intellectui obverſatur, h. e. ut alii æque bene ſtatim ipſum intelligant, atque ſe ipſum intelligit. Acumina igitur, quibus ſermonem noſtrum condire ac ornare ſolemus, ingenii ſagacis indicia eſſe, Autor negat, niſi apto loco atque concinne proferantur; neque enim illa differre cenſet a difficilibus nugis, niſi, quas exprimere debent, ideæ juſto ordine inter ſe concatenatæ & diſpoſitæ ſint. Illud forte paradoxum nonnullis viſum iri conjicit, quod ad ſagacitatem ingenii non modo recte cogitandi facultatem, ſed habitum quoque juſto ac concinno ordine ſermonis cogitata proferendi, requirat. Sequi tamen alteram hanc virtutem ex altera autumat, cum impoſſibile ſit, objectum aliquod mente recte concipere, nec verbis illud reddere, atque recte explicare poſſe. Videntur profecto verba obſcura & ambigua confuſionem atque imperfectionem idearum noſtrarum certis indiciis prodere, atque, prout fruſtra deſudamus in evolvendo ac explicando alterius conceptu, quem haud ſatis intelleximus, ita jure meritoque eos damnamus, quod ſe ipſos haud intelligant, qui ita loquantur, ut nemo, quid ſibi velint, capiat. Niſi auditor forte torpido adeo ac hebeti ſit ingenio, ut cogitata alterius, quæ diſerte ſatis eloquitur, verbis, quæ captum hominis attenta mente auſcultantis haud ſuperant, aſſequi nequeat. Comparat Autor verba lineis, quas in tabula ducit pictor, atque, ut ſatis intelligatur, qua induſtria opus ſit, ut animi ſenſa bene exprimamus, quatuor, ut ſermo in ſuo genere perfectus ſit, requiſita depoſcit: ut verba ſubjectis propria, elegantia, vivida, atque ſublimia, ſeli-

gantur: ſingulorumque indolem uberius exponit. Sequenti Capite in cauſam errorum ingenii humani inquirit, qua de re pace Lectoris multa non allegabimus. Cum enim errores illos inde inprimis ſequi contendat, quod ideæ, quas quis in mente habet, eſſentiæ rerum haud conveniant, doctrinas Capitis præcedentis ab Autore hoc Capite ſaltim inverti, &, quæ illis repugnant, uberius evolvi, facile intelligitur. Illud durum multis videbitur, quod Autor omnes fere vel oſcitantia, vel ignorantia, aut præjudicatarum opinionum caligine in Theologiam invectos errores intellectui humano tribuat, Philoſophos autem & Aſtronomos, quorum artem vix intelligere videtur, multorum errorum injurioſe poſtulet. Caput cauſæ ſequenti diſcurſu aggreditur, quid ſit illud, quod *Galli* ingenii ſagacitatem, ſive *bel eſprit*, vocant, explicaturus. Ante tamen pulchritudinis ideam evolvere atque accurate definire ſuſcipit, cenſorum impetum ſe vereri cauſatus. Pulchrum perfectione objectorum niti, imo abſolvi, arbitratur, quantum viſui noſtro illa patet. Ipſam perfectionem vocat agmen aut collectionem rerum ad regulæ leges accurate exaſciatarum, ſuoque loco ea arte apte collocatarum, quam objecti natura ferre poteſt. Tam arcto igitur nexu perfectum & pulchrum cohærere ipſi videntur, ut impoſſibile ſit, rem pulchram eſſe, niſi perfecta ſit, aut perfectam, ſi ab omni pulchritudine deſtituatur; cum pulchritudo ſit neceſſarius perfectionis effectus. Quantum hac pulchri explicatione ab uſu vocis inter cives ſuos diſcedat, facile illi recordabuntur, qui legerunt, quæ *Bouhourſius*, *Crouſazius*, aliique, olim de pulchro prolixe commentati ſunt. Arbitrarium hunc ſermonis uſum ſibi arrogans, vix ſperare poteſt, quod ſe ſuaque civibus ſuis ſit probaturus. Hoc ipſi jam ſuboluiſſe videtur, cum definitionem hanc pulchri uberius explicaturus, demonſtrare ſuſcipiat, ineſſe ei, quod pulchrum dicitur, ſuam atque inſitam perfectionem, quæ non mera hominum opinione nitatur. Abſque eo enim negandum eſſet, ipſum naturæ autorem pulchri ideam habuiſſe, cujus infinito intellectui rerum omnium ideæ ſine dubio nunquam non obverſantur. Ipſe, cum infinite perfectus ſit, ma-

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jori favore, ſi loqui ita licet, perſequitur, atque vehementius amat objecta, quæ per naturæ ſuæ conditionem magis perfecta ſunt. Id enim cauſa eſt, cur poſt ſe ipſum angelos & homines inprimis in deliciis habeat, & aliis rebus a ſe creatis longe anteferat, cum aliis magis perfecti & affines magis ſint divinæ eſſentiæ. Bene dicendo omnibus operibus ſuis, quæ abſolverat, non modo illa probari ſibi teſtabatur, ſed inprimis quoque opes atque ornamenta, quibus illa liberaliter inſtruxerat, ſolenni ratione declarabat. Præterea ex communi hominum conſenſu de rerum eximiarum præſtantia id patet, dari omnino innatam objectis nonnullis pulchritudinem. Unanimi enim mortalium applauſu pulchræ ædes, pulchra fœmina, & gratum omnium hominum obtutui pratum, excipiuntur. Non ex compoſito iis, quæ vere & eximie pulchra ſunt, omnes applaudunt, ſed ipſa rerum conditione atque eſſentia quaſi faſcinati calculum ſuum illis adjiciunt. Licet vero in eo, quod pulchrum eſt, omnino interna quædam dignitas atque partium perfectio deprehendatur, quam criminari aut accuſare vix poſſibile eſt, alia tamen relativa quædam rerum perfectio eſt, judicio hominum atque contradictioni expoſita. Objiciuntur ejusmodi hominum intellectui inprimis partes pulchri, quas ſecum invicem comparare licet. Mens enim, plura objecta inter ſe comparando, eorumque partes accurate diſtinguendo, majorem aliis dignitatem ac præſtantiam tribuit, & ita quidem iis nihil detrahit, quas pulchritudine aliis cedere judicat, ſed de excellentia duntaxat nonnullarum præ aliis ſtatuit. Equidem judicium hoc quandoque nimis feſtinamus, ubi nullius ſolidæ rationis nobis conſcii alterum alteri poſponimus. Sæpe vero rationes exacte ſupputare licet, quibus moti de majori vel minori pulchritudine atque perfectione ſtatuimus. Illas vero æqua ſemper lance metiri, cum omnibus datum non ſit, benigna natura hanc nonnullorum impotentiam ſingulari ſenſuum ſagacitate compenſavit. Senſus hic veri etiamſi multis involutus ſit tenebris, judicium tamen ſæpe recte dirigit, ut de eo, quod pulchrum eſt, non male nonnulli judicent, licet intimam ejus naturam haud aſſequantur.

Quidcunque autem aut formicarum pulcherioribus accretus inest in corpore, & intellectu fatis acuto fuerit, rationem exacte beluinæ atque ennemeæ ibi observare absurd palleatur. Idem forte alius ferre judicium, licet momentis rationemque mentem, ipsa mentem, ipsa mentem, ipsa mentem haud videantur, periculo magis expositus, cum tamen non tangere. Non ita quæ omnes partium propria atque ingenium fint pulcherioribus dispertitur, partium relatio splendore, quam benignum naturæ artis flagitium exponit, quæ ibus largo manu operatus. Et vero unius qualitas ellis, judex pulcherioribus horum constructorum, ubi pulcherum videatur, quod deformitas ellis ut ita litteratur, intelligens forte norma pulcherioribus rerum constructus, cum ipsorum ellis intellectu augmento, simul facilime haud blandiuntur, aut prejudicata opinione non convenium, ubi pulcherum non debere, nihilo profitemur. Deinde igitur pulcherioribus genere Autor recenfit, quæ humanæ mentis applicat, earumque vero pulcherum ellis continetur, cum mentis dignitate, non relativo ad alienos rationes defectuare, dignitate ftipuli etiam hominum leges mentionem a pulcherioribus pervidentur. Rationi in mentalis fimilitudo & ipse idcirum vel fine cordia dispositarum vel inconstantia depulcherum conditione vitale obtinuerit; cumfimilitudo habitat humanis ne propriis rudis ingressum, jejunitas & indudtus ex ellis, quæ ipsis debita rem magis fuerint propriis ellis. Judicia igitur quibus ingenii fagacitas, fine dei agitur, distinguitur, variis mentis Autor, rationis qui idearum dicuntur atque diffinctionem, ex vel istis proprium, vel angulicolent. Indudtur cumulis, cum objecta, non reproducunt, inflexu ris ill parte idea fubfidiis, fin tamen loco rectæ potius, ut forte ingeniis figuras mens spectantem. Sic autem hinc ab [illegible] ea, de rebus fubfidiis, de Deo, de angelis, mentibus, anima, mentis caudere, morum integritas, &c. gravitate ac confugit cognitus. Requirit autem pulcherum laborem ac variantem, cum ex ab infinite intelligentia ingenium humanum diligenti arbitrate, quod infinitus idearum universum intellectu nobis complecti haud licet. Quæ tamen cum

teriæ partes in infinitum dividi poſſint, non conſtare putat, quomodo a divino Numine homo differret, virtute ideas ſuas in infinitum multiplicandi donatus. Ut tamen, quantum fieri poteſt, ideæ iſtæ extendantur, par eſt; cum, ſi anguſtis nimium cancellis includantur, his repagulis præpeditus intellectus dignitatem ac præſtantium ingenii ſagacis haud aſſequatur. Imo, cum numerus ac pondus doctrinæ ſagacitatem ingenii fere abſolvant, apparet, in illo ſcientiarum omnium atque artium ornamenta requiri, quem in eorum numerum, qui ſagaci gaudent ingenio, referre dignamur. Certo enim diſciplinæ omnes atque ſcientiæ nexu cohærent, ut in ſingulis ſatis verſatus eſſe nequeat, qui in pluribus hoſpes eſt. Theologus itaque, JCtus, Aſtronomus, Geometra, Medicus, mechanicorum operum inventor, tunc demum ſagaci ingenio erunt, ſi Philoſophi fuerint. Hac via ad Philoſophiæ commendationem ducitur Autor, ubi *Carteſii* doctrinæ inprimis applaudit, dubitans, an futuris olim ſeculis magis dignum aut præſtantius quid excogitari poſſit. Abunde vero ex iis, quæ modo adduximus, apparet, hominem illa ingenii virtute, quam Galli *bel eſprit* vocant, donatum, ſecundum Autoris noſtri mentem vix latum unguem differre a quæſito tot antiquorum votis ſapiente, quem fruſtra ſe cum majoribus ſuis diu multumque quæſiviſſe, *Cicero* & *Seneca* ingenue faſſi ſunt.

HENRICI SCHARBAU, V. D. M. APUD LUbecenſes, Obſervationes ſacræ. Pars altera.

Lubecæ, ſumtibus Jonæ Schmidii, 1733, 4. Alph. 2 pl. 16.

Quamvis Cl. *Scharbau* nondum animo ſtatuiſſet, cum primam *Obſervationum ſacrarum* Partem, cujus mentio a nobis jam facta eſt *A. 1731 M. Dec. p. 545 ſeq.* in publicum proferret, hunc utiliſſimum & ſacrarum literarum ſtudioſis jucundiſſimum laborem propter muneris, quo fungitur, ſacri gravitatem continuare; tamen, quæ ejus in tractando S. Codice induſtria, non potuit

portui exigua temporis, provinciis fuis reticulus non impendendi, explicatus explicanda & ab insipis interpretationibus vindicanda mundo divitis non datum. Commentatorum hos Volumen XIII. Differtationes, eafdem, quæ priores, & eruditionis copia & argumentorum præstantia commendandas. *Prima* earum agit *de mimetheca Mosaica facra in templo fub vetere tabernaculo. R. Augustino Calmeto*, Abbati monasterii S. Leopoldi Ordinis Benedictinorum, quod Nancejum alit, proposita. Qui cum multis de Mosaico veterum ritu scriptoribus conferre & differtationibus fuis, quibus Commentatorio prædictos in Pentateuchum præmittere, tum etiam illi adjungere, quæ ad Mosaicum ritum explicandum & antiquitatis ejusque facris mos & vim tuendam, fed etiam a fimilibus fabulis adtexiendam, ipsi necessarium probat Calmetus, nisi ipsis hanc provisionem tradituum fuiffe contendit; propterea quod alias incaute Mofes, alias propofitum non atque incrementum & quafi adolescentiam, & denique, ubi veritas aramen & fanctorum fallitum erupit, ad fimilitudinem nevoli fenium femper excluse deprædicandum. Hinc accedit, quod, ubi memorabilia exuit, ad hiftoriam ipfam, ad in divino cetu adhibitas fpectatis accurrerunt, fuit vix, multis fervatis, notaverunt. In *Differt. II de Sacrificiis pelle autem type Chriffi denudati*, ita veritate Dodrinæ Auctorum, eruditis ut opponentem non facta, prima Talmudica, reftimonia non plurima, habeat; jam fanctificari offerentes, & gentilibus inter ritus facrificiales ufitata, unus finis in lege pœnitentiam repetere Chrifti in paffionibus denudati, collatum cum type Abrahami circumcifi & Noachi denudati, illuftratum denique ex *Ef. LIII.*, ubique locis, extitere, & tandem de *vellere*, quibus indutus fuit Chriftus, ac de myfteriis Chrifti denudati fignificatis in eodem prodiere. *Differt. III. de Fabricius M. T. Scriptis a Bon conjunctis, Differt Pfalm. LXXXVII.*, & hos in loco non ad confignationem adiimus, nec ad remotiora Regum ac Principum, nec denique ad difpofitionem teftamentorum, nec ad cognationum fimilitudines, fpectatum ut nonnullorum Levitarum & Sacerdotum, refpici evincit.

Differt.

Dissert. IV *de Israelitis cupedias Ægyptiacas appetentibus* ad *Num. XI, 5*, & *Exod. XVI, 3*, demonstratur appetitus Israelitarum vescendi oleribus & piscibus. *Dissert.* V *Encænia familiæ Davidicæ ex titulo Ps. XXX* eruuntur, & ex Historia tam antediluviana Jaredi & Henochi, quam postdiluviana Abrahami, Jacobi & Josuæ, quos David imitatus esse dicitur, partim ex Historia rerum a Davide gestarum, partim ex *Ps. CI*, & ex contextu totius Psalmi, confirmatur, præsertim cum dedicatio rerum, tam privatarum, quam publicarum & personarum, fuerit usitata, atque Judæi hoc Psalmo in festis Encæniorum diebus utantur, & hic typus dedicationis domus suæ a Christo factæ occurrat *Ebr. X, 20, 21.* *Dissert.* VI *de nova progenie Deum glorificatura* ex *Ps. CII, 19*, præmissa totius Psalmi analysi & verborum expositione, ostenditur, hic sermonem esse de celebratione Domini tempore Novi Fœderis, quæ præludium in doxologiis Veteris Testamenti & umbram, tum in sacrificiis laudis, tum in Musica Veteris Testamenti, habuisse probatur ex istius perfectione, insigni sonitu, & quasi tonitru, & eximia denique suavitate atque harmonia. *Dissert.* VII *de Deo inter ærumnas celebrando* ad *Ps. LXIIX, 20*, id agit Cl. Autor, ut, relicta sententia illorum, qui vel de onere beneficii, vel de Deo suos tanquam onus grave & gratum portante, vel denique de onere legis, hic cogitant, expositionem de onere afflictionum vindicet, collatis his cum verbis Christi *Matth. VI, vers. ult.* & illustratis ex monumentis exterorum. *Dissert.* VIII *de plenilunio Paschali ejusque mysterio* inscripta est, in qua varios Sacri Codicis locos, qui de plenilunio agunt, Doctiss. Autor illustrat & exponit *Dissert.* IV *Hæmorrhoussam a suspicione superstitionis liberam Matth. IX, 20-22*, pronuntiat, & contactum fimbriæ non superstitiosum, sed humilitatis, verecundiæ & inprimis fidei indicium fuisse, defendit, & actiones, quæ speciem superstitionis habent, a superstitione distinguit. *Dissert. X de excutiendo a pedibus Apostolorum pulvere* ad *Matth. X, 14*, salvis aliorum cogitatis, docetur, hunc ritum pulverem ex pedibus Apostolorum excutiendi significasse dispersionem Judæ-

orum, discrimen inter Judæos & gentes sublatum, Apostolorum ad gentes iter, paratum eorum animum ad iter istud suscipiendum, instans denique divinum judicium. *Dissert.* XI *de uberibus divini solatii* ad *Es. LXVI, 11*, agit. Sion sub schemate matris hic occurrere, & quomodo dicatur infantibus ubera præbere, demonstratur, & ubertas atque elegantia emblematis explicatur. *Dissert.* XII *de Juda diabolo* ad *Joan. VI, 70*, *Judam* ratione originis, familiæ, dominii, consortii, imaginis & pœnæ, merito diabolum dici, typumque hostium Jesu Christi repræsentare, contendit. *Dissert.* XIII *collatio Palæstinæ cum Atlantico Platonis* exhibetur, eaque tum ex collatione terræ utriusque, ejus nomine, fertilitate, amœnitate & situ, tum ex comparatione utriusque populi, scilicet ex numero Patriarcharum & tribuum, & ex nominibus Patriarcharum in utraque gente, colligitur. *Dissert.* XV, quæ *Monumentum pietatis Jobi ad verba ultima Capitis primi* inscribitur, Cl. Autor tradit verba, quæ inscriptionem sacram continent, non a *Jobo*, sed ab alio sacro scriptore, posita esse, inscriptiones ejusmodi antiquis receptas, maxime autem durabiles fuisse, quæ gemmis inscriptæ fuerunt, & denique verborum divinorum expositionem & illustrationem. *In Dissert.* XVI, *de animo mulieris Jobi impotenti quidem, sed non in Deum maledico*, id maxime asseritur, uxorem *Jobi* non solicitavisse virum, ut Deo malediceret. *Dissert.* XVII *gloria obscurorum virorum* ex *Job. III, 9*, proponitur, ita quidem, ut per obscuros viros intelligantur fideles, propterea quod pii isti absconditi sint diabolo, mundo, & sibi ipsis. *Dissert.* XIIX *de cordibus fidelium epistolis* ad 2 *Cor. III, 3*, inprimis adstruit, per epistolam hic non tabulam contractus indicari, sed epistolam proprie sic dictam, metaphora non Ebræis solum, sed & aliis scriptoribus, perquam usitata.

HISTORIA JACOBITARUM, SEU COPTORUM, in Ægypto, Lybia, Nubia, Æthiopia tota, & parte Cypri insulæ, habitantium, opera JOSEPHI ABUDACNI, seu

ſeu BARBATI, nati Memphis, Ægypti metropoli; quam recudi curavit, Præfatione de vita Jacobi Baradæi & Notis auxit JO. HENR. A SEELEN, SS. Theol. Lic. & Gymn. Lub. Rect.

Lubecæ, ſumtu Jonæ Schmidii, 1733, 8.

Plag. 8.

Cum omnes illi, qui libros lectu omnino dignos, ſed inventu difficiles, typis iterum exſcribendos curant, optime de re literaria publica deque eruditis mereri cenſendi ſint, tum Cel. *Seelenio*, qui *Joſephi Abudacni Hiſtoriam Jacobitarum*, ſive *Coptorum*, denuo prelo ſubjecit, hæc laus tanto minus eſt deneganda, quanto rarior hactenus hæc ipſa Hiſtoria Jacobitarum fuit. Hunc enim libellum rariſſimis ſine controverſia annumerandum & paucis viſum eſſe, luculenta nos non ſinunt teſtimonia dubitare. Teſtatur id ingens pretium, quo editio ejus, quæ Oxonii e Theatro Sheldoniano A. 1675, 12, prodiit, quæque quatuor omnino plagulis abſolvitur, vel emta fuit, vel venum expoſita. Idem etiam dilucide ex variis erroribus, quos doctiſſimi quique viri circa Autorem ejusque nomen verum admiſerunt, intelligitur. Dubium ergo nobis eſt nullum, quin Cel. Editor plurimum apud eruditos, eos cumprimis, quibus Hiſtoria Eccleſiaſtica in deliciis eſt, gratiæ inierit, quod libelli raro admodum occurrentis non novam ſolum, ſed inſtructiorem etiam, editionem adornaverit. Præfatio enim, huic libello a Cel. *Seelenio* præmiſſa, vitam, quoad ejus fieri potuit, *Joſephi Abudacni*, ſive *Barbati*, exponit, quamvis ipſe Doctiſſ. ejusdem Autor fateatur, ſe libenter voluiſſe de vita, fatis, obitu, & aliis ad hunc *Abudacnum* pertinentibus, hac occaſione diſſerere, ſi, quæ eo ſpectant, potuiſſet reperire. Interim tamen ex hac eruditiſſima Præfatione perſpicitur, ex uno hoc eodemque Autore a nonnullis duos, ab aliis vero tres fuiſſe effictos, eumque apud Oxonienſes Profeſſoris Arabicæ linguæ munere functum, & inde in Acade-

miam Lovaniensem delatum, ibique ex nonnullorum sententia Linguæ sanctæ ceterarumque Orientalium Professorem Publicum egisse, & sic, Lovanio occasionem præbente, ad Jesuitas tandem transisse. Quemadmodum vero Cl. Editor animadvertit, hunc libellum non sufficere ad plenam & integram Jacobitarum notitiam hauriendam, ita prudenti & omnibus probando consilio alia quædam subsidia, tam edita, quam inedita, e quibus ille suppleri possit, in hac ipsa Præfatione diligentissime indicavit. Atque hæc ipsa non minus accepta fore speramus rerum Jacobitarum studiosis, quam vitam *Jacobi Baradæi*, sectæ Jacobitarum Autoris, quam ex *Joseph. Simon. Assemani Bibliot. Orient. Tomo II* excerptam ipsi Historiæ præmisit. Neque enim de Jacobitis recte unquam poterit judicare, qui sectæ hujus autorem penitus ignorat. Quod vero ad ipsum *Abudacni* libellum, quem hic etiam Præfatio Oxoniensium præcedit, attinet, *Capitibus* ille constat *XXIII.* I agit *de nomine Jacobitarum*; II *de Coptorum antiquitate*; III *de Regimine eorum spirituali*; IV *de Electione Patriarchæ, Episcoporum, &c.* V a. *de Consecratione Patriarchæ, Archi-Episcopi, & Episcopi*; V b. *de Consecratione Sacerdotum, Diaconorum, & Sub-Diaconorum*; VI *de Formis Templi*; VII *de Ceremoniis Ecclesiasticis*; VIII *de Indumentis sacris*; IX *de Sacramentis in genere, & eorum usu*; X *de Baptismate*; XI *de Sacramento Confirmationis*; XII *de Confessione auriculari*; XIII *de Sacramento Eucharistiæ*; XIV *de Sacramento ordinis*; XV *de Sacramento matrimonii*; XVI *de Sacramento extremæ unctionis*; XVII *de Cultu Imaginum & Reliquiis Sanctorum*; XVIII *de Monachis & Monachorum habitationis loco*; XIX *de Jejunio*; XX *de Peregrinationibus religionis ergo*; XXI *de Cibis & ratione victus*; XXII *de Educatione liberorum & Scholis publicis*; XXIII *de Exercitio nobilium & plebejorum.* Quanquam autem Cel. Editor in exhibendis *Abudacni* verbis editionem Oxoniensem est secutus, tamen, cum in ea nonnullas voces vel omissas, vel non satis accurate expressas, observasset, non dubitavit emendare eas-

easdem & supplere. Annotationes denique quemadmodum Doctiss. *Seelenius* longiores noluit addere, ne libellus in librum, iis, quæ de Jacobitis dici potuissent, dicendis, converteretur, sic vel brevitatis studio omnibus satisfactum esse existimamus, etiamsi ipsæ Observationes adjectæ nec tanta, quanta sunt, eruditione essent repletæ, nec tantum iis locis, qui illustratione quadam & paulo uberiori declaratione indigebant, lucis affunderent.

J. C. S. EXPLANATIO ROM. IX, 1-6.

1. Etsi de loco hoc *Pauli* dudum eruditi tantum disputarunt, ut ceteri & præsertim nos, qui cum iis non sumus comparandi, acquiescere jam posse videamur; tamen, cum sermonis *Paulini* vis nondum plana sit, licebit etiam nobis fortasse, quid de eo sentiamus, brevi exponere. Plura quidem istic insunt, quam eruditi adhuc ibi repererunt, & clarior per se est sententia, quam ut amplius ei tenebræ ab interpretibus offundi posse videantur. Nam, tenebrarum quicquid ibi adhuc fuit, illatum existimo ab iis, qui dictionem *Pauli* non satis perpenderunt. Quod ut pace doctissimorum hominum demonstrem, postulo mihi concedi, primum, ut verba Græca ex linguæ Græcæ natura interpretanda mihi putem: deinde ut verba *Pauli* recte interpretari arbitrer eum, qui sententiam invenerit perpetuo *Pauli* sensui congruentem: tum ut credere liceat, interpunctionem eam veram esse, quæ sententiæ velificetur nihil inepti, nihil insulsi, habenti.

2. Mihi, ex quo linguæ Græcæ rationes diligentius pervestigare cœpi, nihil ineptius visum est, quam si quis ὅιον cum ὅτι Græce conjungi posse suspicetur. Cum olim propter muneris rationem ad indolem linguæ Græcæ attenderem, & satis magnum industriæ fructum percipere me putarem, si, toto aliquo libro Græco perlecto, vel pauca loca reperissem, ad illustrandam vindicandamve sacri Codicis dictionem idonea; sæpe dolui magnopere, homines nostros, in cognoscendis Scripturis sacris tantopere occupatos, a tam scito *Pauli* sermone tam in-

ſcitam ſuſpicionem non dudum averruncaſſe & averruncare ſtuduiſſe. Certum eſt enim ex lectione Græcorum ſcriptorum, vocabulum ἔιον *fieri poteſt* cum ὅτι copulari non poſſe. Quocirca neceſſitas poſtulat, ut duo illa verba diſtrahamus. Diſtractio autem vel per uſitatam particulæ ὅτι ſignificationem, quæ eſt *quia*, vel per parentheſin fieri poteſt. Parentheſeon enim plena eſt dictio *Pauli*, ut alii copioſius diſputarunt.

3. Ergo videndum erit ante omnia, unde exorſus parentheſeos eſſe debeat, & quatenus patere ejus progreſſio. Exorſus videtur eſſe inde a comm. 3, & terminus conſtituendus ibi, ubi modo dixi, vel ſaltem poſt dimidiam partem verſus ſexti. Res omnis ex verſione, quam ſubjiciam, Latina erit illuſtrior: *Veritatem dico magiſtro Chriſto convenienter, non mentior: quando mea mihi conſcientia per Spiritum Sanctam una teſtificatur, magnopere me contriſtari & animum meum perpetuo dolore affici. (Optarim enim, ut ego ipſe a Chriſti communitate ſeclusus, devovear pro fratribus meis & cognatis, Iſraelitis videlicet, ad quos adoptio Dei, & gloria, & fœdera, & lex, & cultus, & promiſſiones illæ, pertinent, quorumque ſtirps viri ſunt Deo probatiſſimi, ex quibus etiam humana Meſſiæ natura eſt, qui idem Deus eſt, ſuper omnia in æternum collaudandus: ſed fieri id non poteſt, quia Dei jam oraculum editum & idcirco certiſſimum eſt.)* Id eſt, quia ſalutis ſubſidia dudum a Deo definita ſunt, nec devotione hominis ullius immutari queunt. Sin malis conjungere verba ὅτι λύπη μοι ἐστὶ μεγάλη - & ὅτι ἐκπέπτωκεν ὁ λόγος τοῦ Θεοῦ, circumſcriptis verbis (ηὐχόμην γὰρ - οὐχ ἔιον δὲ) rurſus ſententia exiſtit commoda. Hæc interpunctio utraque ex linguæ Græcæ natura eſt expreſſa, & nihil habet inepti, nihil inſciti. Ergo eſt vera, orationique *Paulinæ* domeſtica & propria.

4. Alterum eorum, quæ ſupra ſum pollicitus, jam explicare aggrediar. Nihil ſcilicet hoc loco dici, oſtendam, quod non cum perpetuo *Pauli* ſenſu conveniat. *Paulus*, niſi me omnia fallunt, hoc unum nusquam non agit, ut doceat, neceſſitatem requirere, ut univerſi homines communitate Chriſti perfruantur. Hunc finem hominum, hoc ſtudium, hoc officium eſſe vult, poſtulat, jubet *Paulus*.

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lus. Hoc ergo unum cum univerſis hominibus debeat eſſe propoſitum; apertum jam eſt, nemini licere contrarium optare. Sin cuiquam licuerit; at *Paulo*, tanto doctori, & de infamia illius optationis certiſſimo, minime omnium licuit. Ergo, ne facinoris iſtius ſuſpicione nomen ſuum contaminaret, neceſſe fuit, ut, ſi quid talis optationis ei excidiſſet, id ſtatim abominaretur. Tantum enim vitium in nomine ſuo quis Chriſtianus inveteraſcere velit? Ergo recte nos verba *Pauli* ſic interpretamur, ut tantum a ſe crimen & opprobrium amoliatur. Adjuvat hanc interpretationem ipſa ſermonis ſententia, vis & natura, ut ſupra jam memoravimus. Video literatiſſimos interpretes verba: *ſi fieri poſſet*, ſubintellecta hic voluiſſe. Sed, quod deſiderant, id in ipſo *Pauli* ſermone ineſt. Non poteſt ergo requiri, quod ſui cuique oculi jam ſuggerunt.

5. Reſtat, ut declarem cauſam, cur verba ἐκπέπτωκεν ὁ λόγος τῦ Θεῦ ita verterim, ut ea nihil cum ceterorum interpretum optationibus commune habeant. Conſiderate id ego feci, ne diutius lateret Germana verbi ἐκπίπτειν ſignificatio, cum *de oraculis, de ſermone Dei, de ſortibus & reſponſis Deorum*, ſermo eſt apud Græcos. Omnibus literatis & præſertim Græce doctis ſatis abunde conſtat, *Paulum* cum de rebus ſacris Chriſtianorum loquitur, fere iisdem verbis uti, quibus olim Græci Sacerdotes & initiati de ſuis crebro uti ſolebant. Id quod alibi fortaſſe copioſius diſputabitur, ſi ea non ſufficiant, quæ literati homines dudum ea de re diſſeruerunt. Ἐκπίπτειν ergo Græce dicuntur *ea, quæ ex loco in locum transferuntur, quæ mutare locum ſolent quoquo modo.* Quare exules ſæpe ἐκπεσεῖν dicuntur, & piſces apud *Strabonem VIII pag. 493* ed. *Almel.* Γεννᾶται τὸ ζῶον ἐν τοῖς ἕλεσι τῆς Μαιώτιδος· ἰσχύσαν δὲ μικρὸν ἐκπίπτει διὰ τὴν ῥᾳθυμίαν. *Generatur hoc animal* Pelavys *in paludibus Mæotidos, cumque paulatim invaluit, per oſtium* Ponti Euxini *magno grege exit.* Deinde præſertim etiam de oraculis dicitur verbum ἐκπεσεῖν, cum *jam edita ſunt*, cum *jam e loco, unde proficiſci ſolent, exierunt. Ælian. Hiſt. Var. III Cap. 45*: Φιλίππῳ Φασὶν χρησήριον ἐκπεσεῖν ἐν Βοιωτοῖς

ἐν

ἐν Τροφωνίῳ, Φυλάττεσθαι δεῖν τὸ ἅρμα. *Philippo ferunt in centro Trophonii in Bœotia oracultum datum, oportere, ut caveret currum.* Strab. IV pag. 271: Ἀπαίρουσι γὰρ τοῖς Φωκαεῦσιν ἐκ τῆς οἰκείας λόγιον ἐκπεσεῖν φασιν, ἡγεμόνι χρήσασθαι τῷ πλῷ παρὰ τῆς Ἐφεσίας Ἀρτέμιδος λαβοῦσι. *Phocæensibus enim abeuntibus e patria oraculum ajunt editum esse, ut navigationis ducem ab Ephesiorum Diana sumerent.* Idem *Strabo XIV pag. 958*, Καὶ λόγιον, inquit, ἐκπεσεῖν αὐτῷ λέγεται Φυλάττεσθαι τὸν θώρακα, *& oraculum ei datum esse dicitur de thorace cavendo. Livius XXII Cap. 1: Augebant metum prodigia ex pluribus simul locis nuntiata - sortes sua sponte attenuatas, unamque excidisse ita scriptam: Mavors telum suum concutit.* Quid illud est, quod omnis *fama, quæ in vulgus sparsa & longe lateque pervagata est*, ἐκπεσεῖν dicitur? *Strabo XIII pag. 924:* Ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἄλλος λόγος, ὅτι δανεισάμενοι χρήματα δημόσια τοῖς στοαῖς ὑπέθεντο. εἶτ' ἐκ ἀποδόντες κατὰ τὴν ὡρισμένην ἡμέραν ἔργοντο τῶν περιπάτων. ὅτε μέντοι ὄμβρος εἴη, κατ' αἰδῶ τινα κηρύττοιεν οἱ δεησαι κελεύοντες ὑπὸ τοῖς στοαῖς ὑπέρχεσθαι. τῶ δὲ κήρυκος ἔτω φθεγγομένω, ὑπὸ τοῖς στοαῖς ὑπέλθετε, ἐκπεσεῖν λόγον, ὡς Κυμαίων ἐκ αἰσθανομένων, ὡς ἐν τοῖς ὄμβροις ὑπὸ τοῖς στοαῖς ὑπελθετέον, ἂν μὴ σημάνῃ τις αὐτοῖς διὰ κηρύγματος. *Est etiam alia fama, quod Cymæi publice pecuniam mutuati sint, porticibus pro pignore expositis, quam cum ad diem præstitutam non reddidissent, porticibus sint prohibiti. Verum tamen, cum imber incidisset, fœneratores pudore commodi per præcones jusserunt cives porticus subire. Hinc factum esse ajunt, ut fama extiterit, Cymæos ingruentibus imbribus nescire porticus esse subeundas, nisi præconio admonerentur.* Jam vero notum est omnibus, oracula, præterquam a *Chrysippo* & similibus ejus, fere certissima & maximæ fidei habita esse. Inde enim nota sunt proverbia, *ex tripode dictum*, & similia. Atque etiam illud satis constat, effata Deorum aliunde immutari non potuisse, ac proinde fidem certissimam merita esse. Hanc ergo firmitatem dictorum *Paulus* inclu-

Infinito nam creatione Dei editum effe & fenatus ait. Ex eam fenatus & influs fit Deus in omnibus rebus fuis, nemo fanus de certo dubitaverit. Dei fide dubitabit. Deus autem illa confilia in eo, ut fi modo fenatus fit voluntarium jus, gratuitum, favorem, qui promptus divinis obtemperet, & fidentem virum & amantem mei in profpicit & ftirpe Abrahamici fed in Abrahamicus fidei imitatione genuit. Nam illi eft mysterium, ubi dicit, quam Paulus v. 6. commentatus. Sempiternum & cognitionem nihil minus vult Deus, fanctiorem Abrahamo confidentem & quafi cognitionem Deus praebet & omnia. Ut Abrahamo & cognitio voluntas, ita nobis eo & maximus quem Elias ac Jacob jure magno ore petitionis, fiet & manifeftior. Sed tale quidem eft mysterium hoc. Deus ipfe quidem fuos poftea Abrahamici ita propitios & propenfiores fore obfervavit, fi vulgus fuos Abrahamos temperaturos fore. Ut illi cito, Apertum eft ipfum, ut abolitio ejus Deo decretus adeo hic memoratus, fed ut confilio fidem & obedientiam & integritatem mutuamque approbandi, propagandi conatus. Nimirum tribuebant Judaei nimis fua ex Abrahamo, Matth. III. 9. Rom. II. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

is, pace dixerim & bona cum venia Autorum hujus ſuſpicionis, particularum Græcarum uſum & vim non perſpexit. Quid enim eſt & ubi *non quaſi vero?*

M. FRID. LEBRECHT GOETZII, SS. Theol. Baccal. & Diac. ad D. Cath. Cygn. de Noniſmo & Nihiliſmo, in Theologia ceterisque eruditionis partibus obvio, Tractatus Theologico-Literarius. Accedit Catalogus Scriptorum de Nihilo & Nemine. Cum Indicibus neceſſariis.

Chemnitii, ſumtibus Jo. Chriſt. & Jo. Dav. Stœſſelii, 1733. 8. Alph. 2.

Non omnino nihil egiſſe cenſendus eſt Autor Cl. dum nobis *Noniſmum & Nihiliſmum*, h. e. centum & quinquaginta ζητήματα, quæ ad *Non & Nihil* ſpectant, ex plerisque eruditionis ſacræ & profanæ partibus multa induſtria collecta, concinno ordine nec incondito dicendi genere exhibet. Talia quippe propinat, quæ & prodeſſe poſſunt legentibus, & eosdem delectare. Reddita autem in Præfamine tituli & methodi ratione, diſpeſcit Tractatum in *duas Partes*, quarum *prima* Centuriam Quæſtionum Theologicarum complectitur, in qua juxta ſeriem Articulorum fidei ea, quæ a Theologis de eo, quod *Non & Nihil* eſt, diſputantur, ita exponit, ut, quæ in ſcholis Theologorum velut per tranſennam vel plane non attinguntur, pluribus argumentis e Scriptura Sacra, Libris Symbolicis, Patrum, aliorumque, & Theologorum, & Philoſophorum, teſtimoniis confirmet, illuſtret, vindicet atque refellat, ſicque multis ſacrarum literarum oraculis lucem affundat, iisque etiam non ingratam operam præſtiterit, quibus ſcripta recentiorum Fanaticorum, & quæ de annihilatione, vel quæ his ſunt ſimilia, ſomniant, legere non vacat, cum ſcilicet ex hiſce ſuccincte eorum mentem cognoſcere, &, quam a ſana ratione & Theologia vera remotæ ſint eorummet cogitationes, judicare valeant. *Altera Pars* continet Semicenturiam

ciam Quæſtionum non minoris momenti de *Noniſmo & Nihiliſmo*, in Philoſophia, Philologia, Hiſtoria, Jure & Medicina obvio, quam Autor in *quatuor Capita* dividit, quorum in *primo* Quæſtiones Philoſophicas ita exhibet, ut, quæ vel Philoſophi in genere, vel ſpeciatim Logici, Metaphyſici, Phyſici, Mathematici, Ethici & Politici, de *Non* & *Nihilo* docent, ſeptem diverſis Articulis proponat. *Secundo Capite* Philologicas Obſervationes de voce *Non* & *Nihil*, cognatisque aliis, affert. *Tertio Capite* ex Hiſtoria Eccleſiaſtica, Politica, Literaria, miſcellanea quædam notatu digniora de fatis *Nihili* admetitur, inſerto ſimul prolixo Catalogo Scriptorum de *Nihilo* & *Nemine*, in quo non ſolum XXVIII Autores recenſet, qui ſcribendo idem argumentum, ſed diverſo fine & methodo, occuparunt, ſed & *Paſſeratii*, *Hutteni*, & quorundam aliorum, Carmina elegantiora de *Nihilo* & *Nemine* integra apponit. *Quarto* denique *Capite* de *Noniſmo* & *Nihiliſmo* juridico & medico pauca ſubjungit, & voto ardenti Tractatum finit. Præmiſit utrique *Parti* Synopſin Quæſtionum, & primæ argumentum latinis Diſtychis operoſe adſtrictum mantiſſæ loco *p. 416 ſeq.* adjecit, tandemque gemino Indice dictorum Scripturæ & rerum memorabilium libellum ornavit. Ceterum non indignum nobis videtur hoc conamen faventioribus legentium animis, cum novum ſit ſpecimen eruditæ diligentiæ, quam S. Rev. Autor editis jam variis Diſſertationibus Epiſtolicis, de *Statura Adami*, de *Doctoratu Theologico*, aliisque, & ante triennium Tractatu de *Piſtrinis veterum*, comprobavit.

DIALOGUE SUR L'EUCHARISTIE, &c.

h. e.

PHILALETHIS ET ANTROPHOPISTÆ de Euchariſtia Dialogus.

Roterodami, apud Abrahamum Acher, 1732, 8. Plag. 4.

Doctiſſimus hujus Commentationis Autor, cujus nomen ignoramus, Pontificiorum de transſubſtantiatione errores

exercere, & Reformatorum doctrinam de fcra cœna damnari, non fubfiste nova methodo, asserimus. Videlicet, dum Philippum & Antonophysitas de fcra cœna damnatos esse contendit, Antophysitis Pontificiorum doctorum ego assentior, & eorum quæ in veteris Ecclesiæ confessu fine de eucharistiæ fanctissima dogmate quæri prædicitur. Philippistas enim, Reformatorum fermonibus propagatas multis ad scriptura dicta & rationis judicium exhibitis, Quod quidem omnibus, jufficiens veteris Ecclesiæ doctorum, qui eam fanctam mensam venerate, verbis utitur, licet ad eadem in hac disputatione non provocent. Dum igitur ex his principiis duorum argumenta probet in medium, non sane dicimus contra Antonophysitas dispicere. Neque ab Antonophysitis exemplum petit, ad illa & ipsa Patrum vota adhibenda. Monumentum Autori doctissimus, ut antiquitatis unius fatis fe exprest, quibus verbi fententia Patrum adhibit. Quæ eo facilius ab ipfis Patrum verbis quæri dicimus, eadem de veteri genuina integritate mensæ regia, ad quam Patres veteris inflia retulere additâ. Quorundamdem Antonophysitarum veteris Ecclesiæ confessionem & Dei comprecationem proinde provocare; ita Philippistas tenere, quibus Christi corpus extra fidei fanctum impiorum dentibus mandi, dicitur esse dogmatum de sacrae Cœnæ. Lib. 1. Cap. 10. Dum Antonophysitas Pag. 32. 82. negat, manducationem omnis Christi præsentiam. Eodem dogmate de Christi Cœna Lib. 1. Cap. 9. Philippistas dicit, quia Cap. 17 dum propugnat, fenfus non esse fidem, humanis dictis de transubstantione dogmatis contradici, quod fenfibus judicio fit contrarium. Idem ex eo cum Brentio Lib. 2. Cap. 4 pag. 94. 2. & Papista Lib. 2. adversus Satyrion, eadem cœnæ catholicæ pofle exhiberi; quod absolute fit impossibile, Christi corpus quod ascendisset non subcœque impere in illa verbis locis effe præsens.

DISSERTATION SUR LES MIRACLES, QUE l'on attribue aux Reliques de Monsieur l'Abbé PARIS.

L a

i. e.

DISSERTATIO DE MIRACULIS, QUÆ Abbatis PARIS reliquiis tribuuntur; Autore M. A. E. V. DE VOEUX.

Lugduni, apud J. & H. Verbeek, 1732, 8.
Plag. 5½.

Plerique Chriſtiani non dubitant ſuperſtitionem incredulitati anteferre. Et recte quidem, modo de hominibus in ſe conſideratis ſermo ſit. Quodſi autem homines & cives ſpectentur, fatendum utique eſt, ſuperſtitionem majus publicæ rei afferre detrimentum, quam quidem eadem ab incredulitate patitur. Qui fidem veritati cœleſti denegant, aperte eam oppugnant. Quorum autem animi ſuperſtitione ſunt occupati, illi, dum cauſam divinæ veritatis agere videntur, re ipſa eam produnt, quin etiam veritatis hoſtibus arma ſuppeditant, quibus contra veritatem certent. Atque hoc ipſum eſt, quod Cl. Autor noſter exemplo ſuperſtitionis eximiæ Janſeniſtarum, qui, ſolidis argumentis deſtituti, Abbatis *Paris* reliquiis adſcribunt miracula, data opera declarat. Tuetur, illos, qui vera eſſe tradunt miracula *Paris*, per cuniculos ipſius Chriſtianæ religionis fundamenta evertere. Cum enim Chriſtianæ religionis hoſtes fallacias in miraculis, quæ Abbati *Paris* tribuuntur, facillimo negotio poſſint detegere, de ſententia Autoris noſtri, detecta horum miraculorum falſitate, idem de miraculis Chriſti dicendum eſſe propugnabunt. E re igitur eſſe judicat Cl. Autor, miracula Chriſti contendere cum miraculis *Paris*, quibus pro veritate doctrinæ ſuæ Janſeniſtæ certant. Ubi enim conſtat, miracula, quibus Chriſtianæ religionis veritas probatur, maximopere eſſe diverſa ab iis, quæ Abbatis *Paris* tribuuntur reliquiis; turpiter ſe dabunt, qui a falſitate miraculorum *Paris* ad falſitatem miraculorum Chriſti ducunt argumentum. *Quatuor* autem *Capitibus* Cl. Autor Pag. 7-37.
de hoc ipſo argumento commentatur. *Capite primo* characteres externos miraculorum enumerat, & præcipue tradit, quid

propiorem, ut manifestum fiat, fanationem miraculi beneficio effe peractam. Ex quo enim mundi, principe loco de veritate fidei conftare debere, naturali ratio eft intellectui requisit, qua omnium judicio fit miraculum. Primo, ut morbus fanandus omnis naturaliter fanatus, tum ut agentem omnium a morbo, quo laboravit, liberatur, & denique ut fanatio fanationi agenti nullo modo quoad vitam. Nifi enim hæc tria adfint requifita, fanationem vel naturæ vel arti potius, quam miraculo effe, prout vel antecedentibus medicis conftat. Fuerunt. Sperabat Clarissimus Author oftendendo, miracula Chrifti, quibus Chriftianæ religionis veritas probatur, quibus hi tres characteres competant. Cum enim ea Chriftus mortuos reftituerit, hos fuftulit, qui ante mortem non poffe reftitui negabantur. Capite tertio inquirit, num illi ipfi tres characteres in miraculo, quo Abbatis Parisiensis nobilissimus, reperiantur. Primo, de exemplo in medicina prudum petit, jure meritoque monuiffum a Juftinello recendentium factorum veritatem in dubium vocari, & poft Juftinellia illud *Præfat. object.: Quicunque turpi fraude fuos concinnandi fyrupos delectamentis fidem habet, fi vel minime cuncodatur, omnia a Juftinello recenfita facta excludenda fibi habeat, nondum tamen ex ita facta probari miraculi, ut nonnisi miracula in tumulo Abbatis Parisiensis evenifle. Omnia enim ita recenfita in facie. Negat etiam de fanationibus ibi recenfitis conftare, quod multis medicorum opera patentes effe promiscue; de corporeis Juftinellus omnes illas morbos dicat Juftinellus, ex quibus quotvis dies Medicorum, judicio agrotantes convalescere norunt. Quæ ubi cognitione declaravit, ex recenfitis ipfis Abbatis Paris relatione, omnia facta miracula requifita habere, probare intuitur. Captio quarta, quæ tribuitur, Juftinellus Author inquit in omnia, quæ annotavit contra Juftinellum de Abbate Paris miracula fatuenda accedunt. Atque hanc in rem primo ad plerorumque hominum persuasionem inducit, ad nonnemo non animum ad admittenda miracula. In reliquum inclinatione propensum, atque omnia ita facta miracula exercet, quorum cauſa ipſa cognita non eſt re-

Pag. 31-44.

44-73.

73-96.

que perſpecta. Secundo præſentem Janſeniſtarum ſtatum multum conferre exiſtimat, ut miracula, quæ Abbati *Paris* tribuuntur, re vera contigiſſe credantur. Janſeniſtæ non ſolum ſanctitatis famam dudum ſibi conciliarunt, ſed etiam in Gallia inter Clericos debiliorem partem conſtituunt. Quemadmodum autem ſanctitatis fama efficit, ut a fallaciis procul abeſſe judicentur, ſic miſer eorum ſtatus favorem populi illis conciliat, qui imbecillioris partis cauſam plerumque agere ſolet. Tertio & illud Janſeniſtas in rem ſuam vertere exiſtimat, quod Archi-Epiſcopus nondum ſingulari ſcripto declararit, quid de miraculis Abbatis *Paris* ſtatui velit. Licet enim Autor noſter neget, ſilentium Archi-Epiſcopi conſenſum eſſe dicendum; de Janſeniſtis tamen obſervat, quod e ſilentio Archi-Epiſcopi confici poſſe teneant, eum, de veritate miraculorum *Paris* convictum, publice, quid ſentiat, dicere nolle, ne nimis Janſeniſtarum cauſam juvet, & ſuæ parti noceat.

COMMENTATIO DE JEJUNIIS ET SACRIS Religionis Cæremoniis, ex tribus Chriſti parabolis, quæ Capite quinto Lucæ extremo memorantur, difficilioribus viſis, expoſita, Autore M. JO. GEORG. ZUR LINDEN.

Jenæ, apud Jo. Frid. Ritterum, 1732, 8.
Plag. $7\frac{1}{2}$.

Poſt brevem generalem de Parabolis tractationem, oſtenditur, propoſitum locum recte ad parabolas ſacras referri, & eam, quæ interpretibus negotium faceſſivit, obſcuritatem ortam eſſe inprimis ex ſenſus literalis varia & difficili explicatione. Hoc igitur ante omnia egit Autor, ut externa harum trium parabolarum ſignificatio clara & certa reddatur. Cum *prima* ceteris ſit intricatior habita, evincitur, ejus ſenſum nullum alium, quam hunc, eſſe: *Neminem eo inſaniæ eſſe proceſſurum, ut ad reſarciendam veterem veſtem ipſe novum indumentum ſciens videnſque dilaceret, & ſic graviore ſe mulctet incommodo.* Subjecta accurata, quantum fieri potuit, parabolarum verſione, ex ſimilitudine, quæ inter eas oſtenditur, tres ſententiæ generaliſſimæ eruuntur; 1) *illis bonis, quibus licet,*

Item, libera etiam translatione effingi: 2) Sedes apti, & quæ ex fundo peculiaribus bona, ac peculia id, quod minus ampla apparatui exhibendi 3) Quo minorem sollicitudinem adhibeat, quo ejus quidem obtrectatores, qui apparatum exhibendi, prædicationi ejus ac profectibus quam maximè præsidium. Ad hæc regulas universales deducit eandem diligentiam requirentium ac vocantur. Stephen Chevillier cum cæteris, tempore quo Thamiseorum & diligentiarum Joannis, hinc exiterunt denominatio Chelienses, *Joannis & religionis caramentum* dicebantur. Pudt enim diligentiam quæstionum & exposizionum, ita etiam & diligentiam Joannis tempore diligentiarum vocabulum constantia usque, *nomine Trechelius in duas Partes* dispositum, quæ non tam *Joannis* quæstionum & *cultus externi* nomen, *ut* ritus *cernendum ejus* vindicat. In vitio habetur si tempore Eliensis constitutio, quod erant tenuia & nomen Eliensis fecerunt; by Superstitionis & Servilis circum celebrem, contra ritus libertati Chelienses, quos describitur nobilitas, & adornare eccle ser tivi religiosis (quidem de vesti. c.) Superstitio ; c) opinio mentis, ibi observare, errores in activitio da justificationis contem Chelli Chelliensium ritibus, quod & duis ingressu præsignare, ; alios partim admittere, partim reprehendere, & tum, ita inflictionem pro sacramentum & a subscriptionem gravem, ad opus prius præterea pertinebat in Chelliensium vitæ transferre ; d) Ritus Chelliensium ritus obligatio, & alumni ad studium formandis confitio. Dedicatus Libr. in & quorum exemplo Sacerdotum Sacramentum obligatio mum habeant ; & fabricantur monachis & rachmachino religiosis. In judicium Contemnitatis Patres primo & cum ac- cruus & ejus excellentia generatim tradere, & ordinibus mo- ordinem cæteros religiosi in quorum non conclusi pedi, ad cæteros quos ceremoniæ in illis moderum tollet & habent. Ad hoc Ecclesiæ literis, & *Visitatio dolores pene* ejus quidem, quæ Ecclesiæ, quæ ritus servum obtinet pedi in constitutus cæteris universis, & adjuvandi locis mediatoribus, & ordinis Ecclesiæ, denique in præparatione ad eas magni mentem fabricandas. Constitutiones ipse privatis nullam reformatum ejus perfectionem, & a plantet loco quidem ingressu Ecclesiæ dicta & alumnus Chelliensium in Ecclesiæ Chelliensis fabricatur.

ACTORUM ERUDITORUM,

Quæ Lipſiæ publicantur,

SUPPLEMENTA.

Tomus X Sect. XI.

SUECIÆ HISTORIA PRAGMATICA, QUÆ vulgo Jus Publicum dicitur, e traditionibus hiſtoricis, legibus non ſcriptis, & ſcriptis antiquis & recentioribus, provincialibus & communibus, tum pactis conventis, decretis comitialibus, Statutis, Edictis, & Mandatis &c. inde a primis Regni initiis uſque ad hæc noſtra tempora per rerum temporumque verſuras periodicas ingenue & fideliter deducta.

Holmiæ, apud Jo. Nic. Loſſium, 1781, 4.
Alph. 4 pl. 10.

Jus Publicum Sueciæ pauci adhuc data opera tractare inſtituerunt, &, ſi qui aggreſſi ſunt, in iis aut fides, aut diligentia, aut utrumque, deſideratur. Ipſe, qui ſub *Carolo XI*, ad modum Germanorum, Jus illud plenius pertexuit, *Claudius J. Prytzius*, cujus MSC. in manibus plurimorum verſatur, Scriptor neque ſatis diligens, neque ſatis fidus ac locuples. Quare hunc laborem, ab exteris deſertum, aut maligne tentatum, ab indigenis adhuc perperam ſuſceptum, fiducia virium & amore veritatis accuratius pertractandum ſibi ſumſit Vir Cl. *Jac. Wilde*, & ſpecimen hoc, quod in Suecia Pag. 18.

primum eſt in hoc genere, orbi erudito dare conſtituit. Sed
Pag. 3 ſeq. Opus ſuum maluit *Hiſtoriam Pragmaticam* inſcribere, quam *Jus Publicum*, quoniam ſtatus publicus non raro a ratione juſti longius diſcedit, & facti potius videtur eſſe, quam Juris. Hiſtoria regni cujuslibet comprehenſus. Præclare igitur Statum regni uſque a primis initiis ex Actis publicis & Hiſtoria omnium ſeculorum repetit, & mutationes, quotquot ſunt memorabiles, inprimisque cauſas earum, more vere Pragmatico, exponit. Hoc autem Opus in univerſum *tribus* abſolvitur *Capitibus*, quorum *I* continet *Præcognita de natura & conſtitutione Hiſtoriæ Pragmaticæ, ſive Juris Publici in genere, & ſpeciatim Sueciæ*, ubi de Politica Hiſtoriæ Pragmaticæ innexa, de ratione Status a Jure Publico non ſeparanda, quomodo in Suecorum Academiis doceatur Jus Publicum, &c.
30. *Cap. II* de *Initiis, Conſtitutione & antiquiſſimis Diviſionibus ac Mutationibus Status Politici Suionum*, ubi ex Scaldorum veterum traditionibus, quæ tunc temporis publicorum Actorum loco erant, ratione probabili hæc eruit atque colligit Autor: Suecana civitas non uno impetu conſtituta, neque ſubito civile atque eminens invaluit imperium. Neque enim eſt credibile, homines primævæ libertatis & æqualitatis amantiſſimos, uni ſeſe patienter ſubjecturos fuiſſe, niſi aſſuetudine, amore,
107. fiducia reverentiaque, paulatim inducti fuiſſent. Metus hoſtilis & anxium ſecuritatis deſiderium ad Suecanam civitatem conſtituendam nihil omnino contulit, ſed ipſa natura & conſervatio vitæ naturalis, maxime per venationes, primo protulit ſocietatem domeſticam inter parentes & liberos, juris & obligationis reciprocum nexum, ac ſimpliciſſimam vitæ civilis conditionem, per aliquammulta ſecula durantem. Patresfamilias plures, jure & autoritate ſibi pares, nullum agnoſcentes ſuperiorem, ſibi eligebant arbitrum quendam, Seniorem expertæ virtutis in qualibet vicinia, penes quem ejusque liberos conſenſu tacito manebat arbitrium; unde tandem orti ſunt *Lagmaduri*, i.e. Legum viri, quorum judicata & ſententiæ pro legibus valebant. Atque arbitrium hoc a patribusfamilias ad Reges translatum, qui Regis vocabulo diu abſtinentes, *Drot-*

ta,

tæ, i. e. viri sapientes, judices supremique arbitri, itemque *Attini*, sive Patres, & posteri *Atlingi*, antiquo more dicti sunt. Pag. 107, 125, 130.

Primus omnium *Odinus* imperium moderatum ac populare, relictis antiquæ libertatis quibusdam simulacris, in absolutum atque eminens commutavit, miris atque iisdem fere artibus, quibus usum fuisse *Augustum* Imperatorem accepimus, cum Romanæ insidiaretur libertati: primus etiam populo regnoque nomen *Suithiod*, significatum habens religionis & cultioris disciplinæ, imposuit. *Odini* instituta successores, præsertim *Frotherus*, cognomine *Fnguo*, unde *Fnglingorum* nomen, iisdem artibus continuarunt. 178 seq. 128 seq. 131 seq. 140.

Cap. III Sect. I de *Forma Reipublicæ antiquæ, Periodi I, II & III*, inscripta est. Philosophi certas classes & formas Rerumpublicarum constituunt, & secundum eas de earum (quam vocant) regularitate dictatorio spiritu pronuntiant. Sed exigendæ sunt formæ illæ ad regulam, quam omnes agnoscunt gentes, i. e. ad legem illam naturæ, quæ conservationem sui & publicæ salutis omnibus præcipit. Hanc unam omnes gentes in constituendis civitatibus videntur observasse, licet modi salutem publicam obtinendi, & hinc etiam formæ rerumpublicarum varient. 209 seq.

In Suecia primo factum est assuetudine status domestici, ut æstimatio stirpis & spectata inter bonos moderatio uni arbitratori primatum deferret, qui consilio magis, quam autoritate, regebat omnes, qui æqualium lites arbitrio dirimebat, cujus etiam sententiæ per solum consensum fidemque compromissi servabantur. Quæ *Periodus* dicitur *Atlingica*. Period. I 205 seq. II

Deinde *Drottæ*, sive Præsides *Fnglingicæ* stirpis, Seculo II *Kunung* Reges dicti, specie religionis, ob Pontificatum maximum, quem gerebant, non arbitri solum fuerunt, sed & legislatores & executores omnium sententiarum. Summa quidem potestas publicam salutem procurandi erat penes Regem Upsalensem; sed manebant tamen ex superiori statu rerum sex provinciarum Reguli, qui territorialem potestatem libere exercebant, & ad consilia & decreta de summa rerum adhibebantur. Erat ergo tunc respublica monarchica, sed temperata comitiali Regulorum potestate, ac plane similis civita- 179, 207, 225.

Period. III pag. 180 seq. ti, quæ nunc est, Germanicæ. Trucidatis tandem Regulis & oppressis, *Ingialdus* circa finem Sec. VI novum regni statum orsus est, solusque omnibus æqualiter imperavit, publicato
281. etiam Codice Legum, non minus firmandæ Monarchiæ cau-
248. sa, quam ut securitati publicæ caveret. Quæ Monarchia di-
271. citur *Lodbrochica*. Nulla tum quidem fuit Optimatum autoritas, quippe qui a nutu Regum pendentes, regiam potestatem firmare magis, quam ullo modo restringere, allaborabant. Cives autem, ab Optimatibus distincti, ac priscæ libertatis retinentissimi, potentiam Regum librabant renisu suo comitiali. Rex
290, 303. Jura publica universæ gentis servaturum se jurabat. In comitiis universalibus plebiscita, pro legibus valitura, decreto civium
302. & Regis condebantur, quorum executio Regi permissa. Suf-
280, 285 seq. fragatio fiebat civium per armorum concussionem. Principes & quasi Tribuni civium erant *Lagmanni* sive *Legumviri*, qui Autores omnis Juris Suecici jam ante leges scriptas & conditum Regnum fuerant, & adhuc summæ autoritatis habebantur. *Lagmannus* enim in publicis comitiis nomine civium
297. liberrime, (ut erant tempora,) sine ullis adulationis illecebris,
302. Regem admonebat officii, ex plebiscito etiam, pravo gentis
234, 309. more, extrema immemori Regi minabatur. Atque verus hic Reipublicæ status multo labore & industria fuit eruendus, quoniam Clerici, Hierarchiæ Pontificiæ studiosi, Codices Legum & Historiarum monumenta depravarunt, aut suppresserunt, ne sua Regi populoque Jura constarent.

Cap. III Sect. II de *Forma Reipublicæ media, Periodi IV*, agit.

317 seq. Regnum Sueciæ miram hoc tempore subiit mutationem, novamque cum religione Christiana induit formam, dum, invalescente dominatione Clericorum, ita paulatim extulit caput Aristocratia, ut tandem vinceret Democratiam, & sola fere dominaretur. Pontifices enim atque Clerici, pia simplicitate Regum atque civium abusi, primo potestatem circa sacra Regibus eripuerunt, deinde hac via, veluti per gradus, astu fastuque ad summam in Republica potestatem grassati sunt, tractis ad Senatum Regni atque inde ad se ipsos plerisque Regum & omnibus civium juribus. Artes præcipuas, quibus dominatum

ac-

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acquiſiverint, auxerint & ſtabiliverint, quas Cl. Autor luculentiſſime ac fideliter ex Actis, magnam partem ineditis, demonſtrat, hic per indicem notaſſe juvat. Jam inde a medio Sec. IX clanculum id egerant Pontifices, ut fundamenta jacerent Hierarchiæ in Suecia, confirmatione Hamburgenſis Archi-Epiſcopatus, cujus ſpirituali dominationi Septentrionales omnes ſubjiciebantur. Sed non perinde ut in ſubacto regno Daniæ Pag. 321. mox & palam firmari potuit Jurisdictio Eccleſiaſtica, quod Epiſcopos in Suecia Rex vel populus adhuc libere conſtitueret, & Præſules Hamburgenſes ſatis haberent, ſi ferociſſimæ genti unum atque alterum ſui ingenii mittere poſſent Epiſcopum. Arcanum dominationis primum prodere, & jurisdictionem in univerſo Septentrione palam ſibi arrogare auſus eſt *Adalbertus* circa medium Sec. XI, quæ † vera eſt cauſa odii communis Regum Septentrionalium in eum, & quamobrem omnes, 329 ſeq. quaſi facta conſpiratione, Hamburgenſem Præſulem recuſarent, ſuamque ſibi poteſtatem circa ſacra vindicatum irent. *Sueno*, Rex Daniæ, quem ex eadem cauſa non ſolum ob inceſtum *Adalbertus* acerrime agitaverat, promiſſis tandem & obſequiis Archi-Epiſcopi captus, operam ei ſuam addixit, pro Jurisdictione Eccleſiaſtica etiam in Suecia Norvegiaque ſtabilienda. 334 ſeq. Et ſane ſucceſſerunt conſilia pietate Regum Sueciæ, qui Clericis in comitia publica receptis occaſionem præbebant, cives non quidem, ut alibi, coactos & cruciatos, ſed convictos, ad 345. fidem Chriſtianam perducendi. Medio demum Sec. XII per Sueciam & Norvegiam agnita & invecta eſt Hierarchia; quippe tunc *Suercherus Senior*, manſueto uſus imperio, paganorum ſacra trium marcarum multa prohibuit, cives fidei Chriſtianæ vinculo obſtrinxit, ut etiam, ſupremitate Pontificis agnita, tum demum, nec ante, denarium *S. Petro* decernerent. 346, conf. Paulo poſt e Card. *Nicolai*, Albanenſis Epiſcopi, conſilio, ne 324 ſeq. Hamburgenſi amplius ſubeſſet Eccleſia Suecana, Upſalenſis creatur Archi-Epiſcopus, maximoque poteſtatis regiæ detrimento

† In Hiſtoria illorum temporum Adamus Brem. paſſim malæ fidei arguitur, caſtigatur, corrigitur & ſuppletur, v. g. p. 327, 337 & 344.

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fundatur Hierarchia. Jam enim non ſolum Archi-Epiſcopus, ſed & Clerici omnes, omniaque ejus poteſtati ſubdita, regio eximebantur imperio, quin etiam ipſi laici in cauſis Eccleſiaſticis forum Clericorum ſequi cogebantur. Ea jura, Rege ſcilicet atque inconſulto, Pontifex addixit Clericis, &, manifeſto affectatæ dominationis indicio, Parochianis Upſalenſibus, civibus Regis, obſervanda præcepit. Nam ignoraverant adhuc boni Sueci Statuta illa Canonica de exemtione Clericorum, &, quid ſit, habere Archi-Epiſcopum, ſero didicerunt. Inde Archi-Epiſcopus ejusque Suffraganei, adhuc licet a Rege populoque electi, ſeſe tamen non tam Regi ex homagio, (quod ipſum tandem exigere prohibitum fuit,) quam Pontifici ex jure pallii, obſtrictos ſe credebant. Magna incrementa dedit Hierarchiæ primo alterna Regum *Suercheridarum* & *Ericidarum* ſucceſſio, deinde regni inter *Birgeri Jarli* filios diviſio, utraque ſuaſu Clericorum decreta. Diffidentia & æmulatione Regum factum eſt, ut nihil non indulgerent & largirentur Clericis, ſeque adeo & regnum in fidem & clientelam eorum traderent, ut in milvii columbæ. Recenſentur ex ingenti Diplomatum cumulo ea tantum, in quibus beneficio Regum Clericis aliquid novi juris paulatim acceſſit. Ita A. 1250 *Ericus Balbus*, Eccleſiæ Upſalenſi decimas pauperum conceſſit pro inſtituendo Canonicorum collegio; ab eoque tempore ceperunt originem Capitula, & electiones Epiſcoporum, quæ penes Regem adhuc fuerant, in ea ſunt translatæ, ne ulla in poſterum ratione Epiſcopatus juris ac beneficii regii haberentur. In ſanctione Skenningenſi, quam *Wilhelmus*, Cardinalis, A. 1248 pro Hierarchia ſtabilienda promulgavit, inter alia ſingularia, ſub pœna excommunicationis præcipitur Archi-Epiſcopo Upſalenſi ejusque Suffraganeis omnibus, ut intra annum habeant & poſſideant, dum vixerint, *Librum Decretalium*, ſecundum ultimam compilationem *Gregorii IX*, & *ut ſtudeant in eo, ſecundum quod Dominus eis gratiam miniſtraverit.* Omnium Regum liberaliſſimus fuit in Proceres regni, præſertim Clericos, *Magnus Ladulaſius*, ideo dictus *Obedientiæ filius*, eo quod enormia *Gregorii X* poſtulata confirmaret, & Clericos omni abſolveret

Pag. 351 ſeq.

376.

381 ſeq.

358 ſeq.

362 ſeq.

368.

411.

385 ſeq.

veret erga Regem obligatione, & privilegiorum Clericalium confirmationem honori ſibi duceret, interque regales prærogativas numeraret. Ineunte Sec. XIV, *Oligarchia* cœpit, quæ Hierarchiam ad ſummum faſtigium evexit. Per impuberem ætatem *Magni II* Senatores, tam Clerici, quam laici, ad jura ſua contra Regem defendenda conſpirare cœperunt. Inde per varias artes eo rem perduxerunt Clerici, ut non ſolum Equites, ſed & præcipua aulæ officia, ad Senatum transirent, omnesque Clericis obſtricti eſſent Senatores. Denique, ut univerſi jura populi in factionem Hierarchicam transferrentur, tribunitia quoque illa & prævalens poteſtas Legumvirorum, plebe exultante, Senatorio Ordini acceſſit, præcipuum Hierarchiæ firmamentum. Jam comitia univerſalia, per cauſam publici levaminis, abrogabantur, conſenſus populi ſpectabatur in conſenſu Senatorum, quos idem velle, idem nolle, arctiſſime conjunxerat. Factio hæc non ſolum civibus leges tulit, a Rege confirmandas, ſed & nomine populi leges imperandi, quæ in rem erant, Regibus ſcripſit, negligentiores harum vel cenſuris Eccleſiaſticis, vel turbis concitatis, coercuit, & aliquando ſine ambagibus abdicavit. Operæ pretium eſt legiſſe, ut Jus Imperii Vicarii & curam regni ordinandi ad ſe traxerit Senatus, cujus uſurpationibus origo antiquiſſima & immemorialis affingebatur præſcriptio. Atque hanc peſſimam Reipublicæ converſionem Cl Autor vocare ſolet *Oligarchiam Hierarchicam*, quæ ultra ſequi alterum floruit ſeculum, in qua Senatus Regi atque civibus, univerſis autem dominabantur Clerici.

Pag. 393. 440 ſeq. 308. 446 ſeq. 449 ſeq. 436 ſeq. 703.

Cap. III Sect. III Formam Reipublicæ, Periodi V, deſcribit. Ventum eſt ad ea tempora, quibus prævalens ac tandem viribus ſuis impar peſſum ire cœpit Hierarchia. Enimvero jam dudum Reges peregrini variis, quæ exponuntur, arcanis contra factionem Hierarchicam niti inſtituerant, & Reges Oldenburgici ad ſubvertendam eam, invento ſatis mirabili, Hierarchicis uſi fuerant ſubſidiis, Chriſtiernus adeo vi aperta, ſed plerique magnis auſis, aliqui etiam regno exciderant. Nunc fatalis aderat converſio ex cauſarum nexu & providentiæ divinæ concurſu: Suecia Lodbrochicæ Monarchiæ formam paulo cultiorem

406 ſeq. 433 ſeq.

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rem resumere gestiebat. *Gustavus I*, adhuc Gubernator regni, nihil non impenderat patriæ in libertatem vindicandæ, deinde Rex votis & precibus omnium constitutus, & quasi coactus, jamque certior de suorum studiis, primo securitatem publicam præstitit *Olao Petri*, Concionatori Evangelico, sibique ac Ordinibus regni libertatem conscientiæ vindicavit. Jam
Pag. 488. tum A. 1525 in Comitiis Holmensibus nutare cœpit Hierarchica dominatio, & cum Clerici calumniis ac turbis Regem
499. ad maturanda consilia impellerent, A. 1527 labefactata est. Nam, in *Comitiis Arosiensibus*, omnium Ordinum frequentissimis, Rex gravissime in tyrannidem & insolentiam Clericorum invehitur, regni labem & morbos edocet, de remediis adhibendis singulorum Ordinum responsa, seorsim reddenda, serio
507. requirit. Id vero telum erat fortissimum ad subvertendam Hierarchiam, ut populo Jura Comitialia restituerentur. De-
519 seq. cretum fit ad omnem posteritatem oppido memorabile: *Evangelium publice recipitur; autoritas Papæ circa credenda aboletur; abusus Clericorum tolli jubentur; Episcoporum po-*
562. *testas regio imperio subjicitur.* Cujus Decreti executione Rex regia potissimum Jura, a Clero usurpata, sibi suisque successoribus vindicat, Ecclesiasticam Jurisdictionem a civili distin-
543, 545. ctam tollit, nervosque omnes Clericalis potentiæ incidit. Si-
567 seq. mul sua sponte prolapsa erat Senatus autoritas: Rex nova formula, pleno perfectoque sibi, quos vellet, obstringit *Senatores*, qui jam *non regni solum, sed & regiminis & ipsius Regis hæreditariorumque Principum secretiores Consiliarios*
573 seq. se appellaruut. Ita obsequio Procerum & civilitate seculi regia potestas aliquanto absolutior facta, quam sub Lodbrochidis fuerat, quippe cum tribunitia adhuc in Senatu resideret,
447. & cives etiam comitialem imprudenter adjicerent. Sed
577. abusus hac Ordinum patientia *Ericus XIV*, temperamentum imperii, ex testamenti paterni formula constituti, negligit, ac territorialem fratrum superioritatem tollere conatur, solutusque omni fratrum metu, Ordinum studiis fretus, pro fi-
586 seq. bidine truculentum in modum dominatur. Sed Ordinum obsequio, dolose ac per vim elicito, non abrogatum erat Jus

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Publicum; quin potius penes Ordines ac Senatum de ſumma rei in commune conſulendi ac ſtatuendi poteſtas manebat. Qua etiam uſi ſunt in ſolenni abdicatione Regis *Erici*, nil niſi publicam reſpicientes utilitatem. Sub *Joanne III*, ſalva ſupremitate Regis, magna pariter Senatus & Principum hæreditariorum fuit autoritas, nec univerſi ſolum Ordines, verum etiam ſoli aliquando Optimates de ſumma Reipublicæ & Sanctionibus pragmaticis ſtatuerunt. *Sigismundo* imperante, autoritas regia, Hierarchiæ nimium ſerviendo, ſenſim eviluit, comitialis Ordinum poteſtas convaluit, Senatus obſequium & conſilium præſtitit, in imperii nullam partem venit, cuſtodia legum & pactorum ad ſolum regni Adminiſtratorem devoluta, vicariumque, quovis regio longe abſolutius, eſſe cœpit imperium. *Carolus IX*, qui ſub *Sigismundo* imperium ſumma adminiſtraverat autoritate, poſtea Rex creatus, regiæ poteſtatis eminentiam, quantum ratio ſtatus pateretur, ad ſummum perduxit, & id tandem obtinuit, ut Senatores A. 1602 diſerte ab imperii ſocietate excluderentur. Ceteroquin Ordinum Jura, præcipue comitialia, conſervavit, deque ſummis regni negotiis nihil ſine illorum conſilio ſtatuit. In *Receſſu Norcopenſi* de A. 1604 Regi conceſſum fuit jus, teſtamento deligendi Vicarium, quin & certam condendi formulam regiminis; ſimul tamen Ordines jus donandi fundos coronæ limitarunt, diſerte reſtringentes ad confirmationem ſucceſſoris legesque feudales: id quod legitimæ revocationis regiæ omnimque vindiciarum fuit fundamentum. Imperium *Guſtavi Adolphi* hoc habuit ſingulare, quod, cum ſuperiores Reges, exemplo *Guſtavi I*, paulatim accidendis Optimatum viribus, ad abſolutiorem contendiſſent poteſtatem, hic diverſam iniret viam, & Optimatibus fere omnia jura reſtitueret. Initio quidem regni ſecundum legem Norcopenſem feuda & reditus alienatos ubique rigide revocavit: deinde autem mirabili facilitate omnes Ordines ita ſibi devinxit, ut aliquoties ei arbitrium rerum gerendarum & liberrimam poteſtatem circa media publicæ tranquillitatis obtinendæ ſumma fiducia permitterent, &, quamvis jam exhauſti creberrimis tributis, ſubſi-

Pag. 593.

617.

603, 605.

625 ſeq. 706.

628.

634 ſeq.

dia tot bellis gerendis pæne incredibili alacritate subministrarent. Senatus inprimis Regi fuit addictissimus, qui ex mandato ejus regnum administrans, Regalia jura illibata servavit, suasque proprias vires ad publicam patriæ salutem & universæ gentis gloriam contulit. Hinc rara illa regno felicitas ac tranquillitas tandem obtigisse videbatur, ut nullis fere motibus intestinis agitaretur, & renisus Ordinum certo sisteretur æquilibrio. Pag. 639. Rex adhuc vivus per *Axelium Oxenstiernam*, Cancellarium, *formulam regiminis perpetui* in casum (ut videtur) potissimum minorennitatis, delineari jusserat, quæ post ejus mortem in comitiis A. 1633 & 1634, quod ad regni administrationem & tutelam Reginæ, tanquam publica lex fundamentalis, statim approbata, & vicarium imperium *Senatui Principi*, 643 seq. seu supremis Officialibus regni, sed ex consilio universi Senatus, non secus ac ab ipso Rege, administrandum decretum est. Ab illo tempore *Senatus* regni proximam regiæ majestati dignationem obtinuit, & *Regiæ Majestatis*, vel absente Rege, *uti titulo capit*. Sub *Christina* invalescebant Ordinum dissensiones, a fundorum publicorum alienatione & ab indiscreta Reginæ liberalitate atque timida facilitate partim ortæ, partim corroboratæ, nec nisi conversione Status & Imperii finiendæ. 657 seq. Inter Senatores avitæ nobilitatis & novos homines diuturnæ 663. simultates, jurgia, duella, nutantis indicia status. Maxime 658. coloni, cum fundis coronæ alienati, & se inusitatis exactionibus per novos dominos vexari querebantur, & vindicationem fi- 655 seq. scalium bonorum ardentissime flagitabant. Sed Regina, quam- 668. vis necessitatem vindiciarum agnosceret, semper tamen a violento illo revocationis negotio abhorruit, & impar tot curis, sponte regno cedens, rem integram una cum imperio ad successores transmisit. Tandem rei necessitas & æquitas ab ipsis fuit agnita Equitibus, & in comitiis A. 1655 ab universis Ordinibus, certis tamen legibus, fuit decreta. Sed, Rege *Carolo Gustavo* foris agente, admodum lente negotium procedebat, & Administratores regni sub ipso revocationis actu fundos bene meritis donabant. Inter hæc dissidia, & vicario durante Imperio, sua nihilominus Regi constabat autoritas; quam-

vis

vis inde a *Gustavi Adolphi* tempore per oppositam comitialem potestatem aliquanto magis restringeretur.

Cap. III Sect. IV Formam Reipublicæ, Periodi IV nobis exhibet. Quam ingenti conatu *Gustavidæ* Reges moliti fuerant restitutionem Lodbrochicæ Monarchiæ, tandem favore temporum facillime perfecit *Carolus XI.* Civiles discordiæ litesque tantis animorum motibus agitatæ, potissimum de fisco regio administrando & fundis publicis revocandis, conversionem Ilatus, & Regi potestatem pepererunt, nulla intercessione Ordinum impeditam. Primum Senatores, qui alias in controversiis, Regem inter & plebem, conciliatores esse consueverant, jam, quia ipsi erant inter partes, arbitrio Regis obsequentissime omnia permittere satagebant. Deinde A. 1678 Ordo Equestris, diu satis obluctatus, & publica tandem inopia permotus, sponte sua decrevit, ut Rex alienata strictissime nullaque exceptione vindicaret: cui reliqui Ordines jam dudum consentiebant, & Rex decretum exequi ex pacto tenebatur. Denique A. 1680 Regi data fuit immunitas a foro humano, & A. 1683 potestas libera condendi Statuta, Edicta & Ordinationes. Enimvero per hæc exteri, rerum ignari, & verborum fuco decepti, libertatem Sueciæ turpiter proditam, servile jugum temere acceptum, regiam potestatem exlegem factam, nullumque adeo Suecis Jus Publicum esse, contenderunt. Quem errorem Cl. Autor paulo operosius multis argumentis, Actisque integris insertis, destruere conatur, & id sedulo agit, ut probet, imperium *Caroli XI* fuisse monarchicum idque illimitatum, incredibili moderatione Regis & benevolentia Ordinum, sed non omni ex parte absolutum, salvis quippe legibus fundamentalibus, salva etiam comitiali Ordinum qualicunque autoritate. Simul *Autor Anecdotorum*, qui apertam violentiam aliaque vitia impotentis dominationis Regi moderatissimo exprobrat, multis locis refutatur, sæpeque acri calamo perstringitur, & *Lucifugus Lucilius, tenebrio, vecors, nugivendulus, somniator, audaculus sillographus, maledicentissimusque Histricus* vocatur, utpote qui nulla fide & industria scripserit, rumores solum vagos & suspiciones malevolorum consectatus. Immatura

Pag. 674.
661.
716.
683, 692.
765.
731 seq.
741, 743.
11 seq. 676.
679 seq. 688
seq. 708, 712
seq. 719, 735
seq. 743, 745,
750 seq. 754
seq. 765, 780
seq. 785 seq.
788.
271, 652 seq.
675 seq. 685
687 seq. 690
seq. 699, 702
seq. 710, 722,
755, 775 seq.

tura morte ereptus *Carolus XI*, Jus Publicum certis legibus publice confirmatis definire non potuit, & ita quodammodo absolutam fine legibus immaturo hæredi reliquit poteſtatem.

Pag. 790 ſeq. *Carolus XII* coronam quidem ſua ſibi manu impoſuit, neque ſolenne ſacramentum præſtitit, ſed nihilominus ipſa regni aditione adſtrictus erat legibus fundamentalibus. Sed, quoniam fere totum ejus imperium fuit caſtrenſe, inſtituere comitiales de rerum ſumma deliberationes, & ſtatum ſuæ Reipublicæ perdiſcere non potuit. Itaque domi publicæ inter arma (ut fit) fere ſiluerunt leges, neque tamen (quod perperam creditur) everſæ & conculcatæ ſunt, ſed publica calamitate affectæ aut neglectæ, utcunque perdurarunt, donec diuturna bella, aliaque plurima incommoda, ipſamque illimitatam Monarchiam, pertæſi Ordines, gravi conſilio formam Reipublicæ immutarent, noviſſimasque illas imperandi & parendi leges ſcriberent.

Hic finem habet Opus, cujus nos tantummodo ſummas, nec eas omnes, attigimus; ex quo in univerſum colligitur, ab antiquiſſimis temporibus in Suecia certas leges publicas fuiſſe, quibus jura Imperantium & Statuum definiebantur, easque mutatas quidem ſub imperio *Guſtavi I* & *Caroli XI*

460 ſeq. nunquam vero abolitas. Viciſſitudines Reipublicæ, a *Loccenio*

466. & aliis confuſius traditas, primus omnium luculentiſſime ac diſtincte, fidem hiſtoriarum ſecutus, Autor expoſuit. Geſſit ſe pro dignitate argumenti, & par fuit operi, tam arduo, tamque egregio, adornando. Miraberis ſelectum rerum pulcherrimarum, judicium vere pragmaticum, notitiam antiquitatum

167 ſeq. patriæ, ſermonis ubertatem. Uſus eſt Tabulario regio, & ra-

351 ſeq. riſſima quæque monumenta magno numero inſeruit, multa

354, 356 excerpſit, nec pauca fideliter in Latinum tranſtulit. In Præfa-

ſeq. 391, tione tamen dolet, Actorum publicorum copiam longe maxi-

460 &c. mam in privatorum ſcriniis deliteſcere, quæ perveſtigare non licuit. Ceterum hæc *Pars* eſt *Generalis*, proxime (ni fallimur) habebimus, quam ſæpe quaſi jam impreſſam allegat, *Specialem*, præterea Ill. Com. *Dahlbergii Sueciam antiquam & hodiernam, cum Geographico Commentario*, propediem edendam.

21.

E. A.

E. A. PAGENSTECHERI, J. U. D. ET IN Acad. Herb. Prof. Ord. & Syndici, Pugillares Inſtitutiones Juris, continentes non multa, ſed multum, hoc eſt, omnem Inſtitutionum Jurisprudentiam, breviter, certis atque nervoſis, vulgo non obſervatis, fundamentis; catenatam etiam ita, ut deponi apud memoriam ſine negotio, atque repeti ab ea ſine moleſtia poſſit. Inter ambulandum traditæ, ſtilo obiter exceptæ, compoſitæ & editæ ab JO. PHILIPPO JOSEPHO DE PRATO,

JCto.

Herbornæ, typis B. Jo. Nic. Andreæ Viduæ, 1733, 12.

Plag. 16.

Autor brevi atque levi via Jurisprudentiam ſignificat. Quæ alii regulis pluribus, idque non ſine earum exceptionibus, non certa tamen quidem etiam, habent, ea unica ita paſſim regula tradit, ut & plures aliorum regulas, ſimul & exceptiones, unica regula complectatur. Ita v. g. quæſtionem, an & quando matrimonia permiſſa ſint, vel prohibita, ratione ſanguinis? quam alii tradunt per regulas plures atque exceptiones, unica hac regula Autor expedit: *Quoties unus vel uterque contrahentium ſtipiti vel generanti proximo immediate ſubeſt, toties prohibitum matrimonium erit; quoties contrahentium neuter ſtipiti communi proximo immediate ſubeſt, toties matrimonium licitum erit.* Notanda ſane regula, dum ita in compendio habet, quod alii per plura habent, & juxta quam unicam omnem obvenientem caſum decidere quis ſine dubio poſſit. Porro in quocunque Titulo, atque Juris materia, id monſtrat, quod primum eſt, quod JCti ibi ob-

oculos habuerint; & unde ſic omnia in promtu deciſa habere licet. Ita v.g. primum contractus Societatis momentum eſt *quæſtus*, ut ſcilicet uterque ſocius lucrum habeat. Hinc primo Societas bonorum, qua unus a lucro plane removetur, prohibita erit. Hinc porro voluntate unius Societas ſolvetur. Licet enim Juris reliqui analogia aliud velit, ut ita tamen hic exceptio ſit, vult ratio *quæſtus*, ſiquidem cum invito ſocio lucrum facere non poſſumus; neque enim eſt in proverbio, cum invitis canibus facilis eſt venatio. Et ita alia, in hac & in aliis Juris materiis.

HISTORIÆ LATERALIS AD EXTRAhendum calculum ſectionis Appendix, ſive Cyſtotomia Cheſeldeniana; Autore JACOBO DOUGLASSIO, Doctore Medico in Anglia Regio, & S. R. S. Quam, Anglice conſcriptam, Latio donavit PANAJOTA CONDOIDI, Corcyræus.

Lugduni Batavorum, apud Conradum Wishoff, 1733, 4. Plag. 9, Tab. æn. maj. 1.

Quoniam Cel. Autor, magni apud Britannos nominis Medicus, Hiſtoriam quandam operationis lateralis edidit, qua, quicquid ex libris de noto ſatis fratre *Jacobo*, ejusque calculum extrahendi methodo, & hujus emendationibus, a *Mery*, *Ravio*, atque ipſo, quo uſque ea uſus erat, *Cheſeldeno*, ſuſceptis, cognoverat, complexus eſt; nunc, poſtquam *Cheſeldenus*, miſſa iſta, aliam deinceps, eandemque novam, ſubſtituit, cujus ope etiam a quinquaginta & duobus, quos ſucceſſu temporis in Noſocomio Divi *Thomæ* Londinenſi hac ratione ſecuit, quinquaginta ad perfectam ſanitatem & integritatem redierunt, de eadem Appendicis loco exponere conſtitutum habet. Quippe feliciſſimus methodi *Cheſeldenianæ* ſucceſſus adeo

adeo percuſſit Chirurgos quosdam, exteros præcipue, ut Cl. *Morand*, Chirurgus Pariſienſis, e Regia Academia Scientiarum, & in ſecandis calculis ſolertiſſimus, Londinum adventarit, operationis *Cheſeldenianæ* rationem oculis uſurpaturus. Ab illo tempore non ſolum ea methodus Pariſiis etiam in uſum vocata eſt, ſed varia etiam de exequendi methodo ſcripta prodierunt. Tria horum quatuorque vidit Cel. *Douglaſſus*, quæ, etſi plures præcipuasque hujus operationis complectuntur partes, multa tamen, quæ non minus cognitu utilia forent, prætermittunt. Quapropter cum Anglicanæ Chirurgiæ nomini, tum ipſi operationi, quocunque demum locorum poſtea repetatur, conſulturus, eandem plenius enarrare, & integram ejus methodum tradere, animum induxit. Qua in re ita ſibi verſandum eſſe intellexit, ut non ſingularia tantum novæ hujus methodi, ſed ea etiam, quæ communia habet cum aliis, quæve ex priori ſua methodo retinuit *Cheſeldenus*, perſequeretur. Plura debentur ipſi *Cheſeldeno*, qui eadem ſumma humanitate aperire non dubitavit. Ut vero ejus operationis notitia ad plures perveniret, qui linguam Anglicanam ignorant, laudabili conſilio Cl. *Condoidi* libellum latine vertit, prolixiorem haud dubie ab eruditis initurus gratiam, ſi interpretatio ad Romanæ linguæ ingenium caſtitatemque exacta magis fuiſſet. In ſua Præfatione interpres extractionis calculorum hiſtoriam variasque methodos, inde ab *Hippocratis* temporibus uſque ad inventam methodum *Cheſeldenianam*, breviter ſtrictimque percenſet. Et, cum Pariſienſes a poſteriori hac methodo huc usque paulo alieniores, magnique apparatus amantiores fuiſſe conſtet, felicem eorum in magno apparatu ſucceſſum enarrat, memoratque, A. 1731 in Noſocomio, quod a charitate nomen habet, ſeptendecim ſectos fuiſſe calculoſos, quorum hic nomina, ætatem, & reliqua etiam, commemorat, ex quibus tres tantum perfecte curati diſceſſerint, reliqui vel diem ſuum obierint, vel prava quædam ſymptomata exinde retulerint. Ex novem iis in urbe ſectis unus tantum perfecte curatus fuit. Et, quanquam tum bini methodo *Cheſeldeniana* ſecti, & deinceps

mortui

mortui eſſent, id tamen factum exiſtimat, quod nulla plane acceſſerit methodus, prout ex Diario publico pateret, nec ipſi ejus inimici negare auſi eſſent. A. 1732 ex viginti duobus, in dicto Noſocomio ſectis, pauciſſimi fuerunt perfecte curati. Eodem tamen anno quatuor illi, methodo *Cheſeldeniana* ſecti, perfecte omnes convaluerunt. Sed redeamus ad ipſum *Douglaſſii* Opuſculum, in octo velut Capitula diviſum. *Primum* agit de Inſtrumentis. Ad ea pertinent catheter ſulcatus, ſive itinerarium, ex chalybe potius temperato, quam argento, confectum, ferramentum, vel cultellus, conductor cavus chalybeus, vel ſemiſpeculum, forceps, vel tenacula, incurva acus, filo cerato armata. *Caput II* apparatum exhibet, qui conſtat plumaceolis, aqua ſtiptica, oleo dulci, fruſto ſpongiæ. *Cap. III* omnes menſæ, cui imponendus eſt calculoſus, circumſtantias accurate deſcribit. *Cap. IV* præparationem docet, quæ in eo conſiſtit, ut blandum remedium purgans die ipſam operationem antecedente porrigatur. Quod ſi alvum non ſufficienter movit, circa veſperam injicitur clyſma. *Cap. V* ipſam operationem explanat. Cujus accuratius cognoſcendæ gratia cum hoc Opuſculum maxime editum eſſe, ex ſuperioribus pateat, haud ingratam nos Lectoribus harum rerum cupidis operam præſtituros eſſe exiſtimamus, ſi univerſam eam deſcriptionem hic repetamus, & quidem iisdem interpretis verbis, quod eandem breviorem reddere, ob momentorum copiam difficile, refingere autem & aliis verbis pronuntiare, ob exemplaris Anglicani defectum periculoſum videtur. Ita vero, poſtquam de collocando in menſa, continendoque calculoſo, nonnulla præmiſit Noſter, omnem operandi rationem edifſerit: *Tunc Dominus Cheſeldenus, ſtans ante ægrum ad limen menſæ, aſſumit catheterem, oleo prius illitum, quem dimittit, uſitata methodo, per urethram in veſicam; ubi, quæſito, & invento calculo, dat ipſum ad dextram ſibi adſtanti ſocio Chirurgo, a quo petit primo, velit explorare, num calculus adſit, nec ne? Hoc facto, & adſtante Chirurgo tenente manubrium digitis ſuis & pollice, inclinat idem parum verſus femur dextrum ægri, ſurſum trahens convexam partem appreſſam*

juxta

fortes ex pulsis proximis ipsius cum facie commissuram, ad extremitatem & commissuram ab incisivis veris, quantum licet, recedentes. Dirigat regio tum linearum. Cuspidum, quas infra ora verbis pulsat, neque fallunt cathetoris hinc & partes ad anteriora aut exteriora verbis proximas ductarum facies. Quamquam enim ab elongatis loci extremum incisivum aliqua modo certior adhuc, ejusque cathetoris ipsum facilius ha-
bentibus fors in facilem incisivus interna apparat, cathetum autem adiacenti urethram propius vellum verba, hinc saepe tunc valentiorem pulsatum facit, ab longe profecta proximus, quae incisivum pulsi apparatus ipsius cuspidis medio. Utrorum nec mirabimur ab hoc artificium in hac apparatu medicina, ad vultus pertulit ipsa? Ut externa pulsus exteriores profunda fatis & magna. Sic hoc elongata quoad finem cathetum, & ipsius pulsata parte extrorsum, & ad latus verbis, dentibus formam ipsius dentium. Cuticulam, adeo-
rifque ab fi partium, quo ipsum parum excident ipsius lumen modo ipsius, & pulsi fortior non attingere ad ipsa. Adjecit formamentum vel cultorum, elongatis abdominis pauca. Pejus contrario, ne modicitate ipsa infirmitate ossa ab-
dicti eminet ipsius digitis. Tunc autem feminae ut mensdicatur, digitis, & interiorem lumina partem, ubi in exteriorem oppidum, anglos in extremum manubrii partem, & percutiendum reliquorum digitorum ad pulsatum ad marginem appellit. Tunc dolorem tenuesque feminae cutem proximi pulsus & indice finibus minus, facit primum vel extremum incisivorum per integumenta a superioribus ad pulsatum, incisivus in finibus parte commissura percutiendum dentium & unum, ita tres ubi distantia proximi cutis pertinet fuerint vel barbae, continentis infernus; inde pergit ex-
tremum ultimo inferiore verbo, ipsius ad medium marginem ani, ad abdominum etenim simplicibus ab os proximum in exitum, ipsi confluentem altera praeduramentum unum ejus labii parvuniae. Prima vel superior pars incisivis hujus ad cuticulam pulsi, non vero ad latus valde longe ipsius ad cuticulam fuerint adigit, finitque hanc trahendo ubique

se versus. Triplex hoc manus moderamen observari semper potest in ipsius externa incisione facienda; attamen ultimum accurata non indiget attentione, cum nullum sit periculum alicujus assequendi mali. Utique ego certe observavi, ipsum minus esse solicitum de scrupulose determinando loco & limitibus incisionis externa; nam vidi ipsum incidentem cutem modo propius versus anum, in majori aliàs ab eo distantia, aliquando incipientem incisionem alte valde, aliàs inferius & quidem iam diverse in aegris ejusdem magnitudinis. Etenim scopus ipsius praecipuus est, effuere plagam tam magnam, ac tuto fieri potest; interim semper evitata non vulneranda cellulosa vel vesicali sereti membrana. Qua eadem opera incisa profunde satis pinguedine maxime prope intestinum rectum, musculi sphincteres & levatore ani tectum, immittit digitum indicem sinistra manus intra vulnus, retinetque, donec tota incisio interna prorsus peracta sit, ut dirigat primo apicem ferramenti in ipsum catheteris sulcum, quem nunc digiti pulpa tangit, & simul depressum retineat intestinum rectum, ut mox per ipsius latus transiturum ferramentum intactum tamen relinquat. Requirit hic interna incisio majorem longe circumspectionem & attentam cautelam, quam prior. Ferramentum intrat primo sulcatum rectum rostri catheteris partem per latera vesicae immediate supra prostatam; tunc porro dudo ferramento per eundem sulcum inferiora versus & anteriora vel se ipsum, dividit illam partem sphincteris vesicae, quae supra glandem hanc facet, cujus dimidia simul externam partem oblique scindit, sequens directionem & totam longitudinem urethrae, qua trans eam meat: eandem finit incisionem internam, musculosam urethrae partem supra convexam sui catheteris dividendo. Quando primo incepit hac methodo uti, incidebat perfecte eadem parte, sed contraria via, scilicet ferramentum introbat primo musculosam urethrae partem, quam dividebat lateraliter a pendula parte bulbi ipsius ad apicem usque vel prostatae principium; unde porro ducebat ipsum sursum & retrorsum ad ipsam usque vesicam, ut legere est in ipsius appendice, nuperrime

rime addita quartæ editioni ſui de Anatome libri. Sed paulo poſt obſervavit, multo eſſe impedimento bulbum urethræ, ſulcum catheteris non facile inveniri, & inteſtinum rectum facilius poſſe lædi. Sic ſufficienti apertura facta, aſſurgit Dominus Cheſeldenus, *tamen ipſius digito continuo manente intra vulnus, & petit conductorem, cujus roſtrum ſulco catheteris immittit, ſicque ipſum intra veſicæ cavum pellit, ubi ſæpe ipſe calculus mox ſe offerens dirigit quaſi forcipem. Quo facto, extrahit catheterem, & manu ſiniſtra tenens conductorem, introducit prudenter forcipem per conductoris concavam partem, ſic, ut ſua complanata parte ille emineat, attente obſervando ipſius per vulnus in cavum veſicæ tranſitum. Tunc eximit conductorem, &, forcipe clauſa manubrii ipſius partium altera, alteram apprehendit manu, quærit ſic leniſſime calculum, quo invento aperit roſtrum, & conatur inferiorem ipſius partem ſubducere illi; hoc enim modo tutius commodiusque calculus intra roſtrum dilapſus prehenditur. Hoc facto, ipſum extrahit ambabus manibus, una quidem extremum ipſius, altera medium amplectens; leniſſimo tamen motu, ut exitum ſucceſſive dilatatæ permittant partes. Quo maxime pertinet prudens forcipis quaqua verſus verſio, quantum fieri poteſt, cavendo calculi lapſum, quem ſi prævidet, conatur exactius prehendendo evitare, non extracta forcipe. Si lapis eſt mediocriter magnus & politus, atque jacet in ſinu veſicæ ejusdem cum vulnere lateris, quam facillime ipſum educit, & quidem in ægris omnis ætatis; aſt, quando lapis eſt parvus nimis, vel pulchre ſe non offert forcipi, ſtatim hanc educit, & in veſicam ſuum digitum immittit, quem vertendo conatur calculum eruere e plicis membranæ internæ veſicæ, ubi aliquando intercipitur. Tunc inducit conductorem ſupra dorſum ſui digiti, & hoc dein educto, vertit conductorem, intromittit forcipem, extrahit calculum, patienter tamen, & ſine ulla omnino præcipitatione. Ut evitet mollis extrahendo fracturam calculi, ponit unum vel plures digitos inter manubrii forcipis alas, ut preſſio non major ſit ea, quæ juſta & neceſſaria requiritur ad adductas has retinendas. Aſt, ſi, eluſa o-*

mni hac opera, lapis confringitur, vel plures in vefica extant, ſingulum lapidem vel fragmentum ſucceſſive extrahit, repetita introductione ſui digiti & forcipis, unius ſupra alterum, ut fieri poteſt melius, vel ſupra conductorem, quantum occaſio permittit. Vidi ego aliquando ipſum una vice ſimul extrahentem binis lapidibus armatam forcipem. Nec miretur quis frequentem introductionem forcipis & digitorum aliquando abſolute neceſſariam, nec enim ſtipatur periculo quodam aut prava ſequela, caute ſi peracta fuerit, data ſcilicet opera, ne eo uſque trudatur intra veſicam forceps, ut vulneret, contundat, vel etiam perforet ipſam oppoſito in latere ſitam (quod eſt ſemper mortale). Maxime quoque attendendum eſt, ne eadem intercipiatur, vel plicarum propriæ membranæ internæ aliqua; quod equidem difficillime vitatur, ubi earum aliqua quam proxime calculo contigua adjacet, quo in caſu facile avelli & ſimul extrahi poſſunt. Peragit autem hanc operationem tam dextre & celeriter, ut raro excedat minutum ſecundum, ſi ſcilicet ante ipſam lapidis extractionem nullum occurrat neceſſarie ligandum vas, nec ab ipſo lapide ſingulare aliquod eveniat accidens. Hactenus ipſe Autor. *Cap. VI* curationem tradit. Eo pertinent 1) quæ accidunt immediate poſt operationem peractam, vel ante curationem ipſam abſolutam; 2) modus curandi vulnus ipſum; 3) regimen vel diæta ægroti perſeverante morbo. Quod ad primum, hæmorrhagia gravior ſiſtitur per ligaturam, plerumque poſt extractionem factam, niſi periculum moræ ante extractionem illam poſtulet. Si huic non obedit, intruditur plumaceolum, liquore ſiptico imbutum. Reliqua ſymptomata, aliis, quam ſectioni, cauſis adſcribenda, tolluntur methodo conſueta, quoniam in aliis ſecandi methodis pariter ſuccedunt. Intenſione, inflammatione, vel tumore abdominis, immittatur clyſter, eoque irrito, lene purgans. Si nec hoc ſufficiat, potio propinetur paregorica. Si ante vel poſt ſuppurationem pulſus eſt valde debilis & lentus, brachiis applicetur veſicatorium. In vulnere perquam impuro admiſcet parum æruginis communi digeſtivo. Si vulnus evadit durum, calloſum & fiſtuloſum,*

ſum, obducit illius labia pauculo veſicante emplaſtro. Vulnus tractatur ut ſimplex quodlibet, diætaque conſtat, jure diluto, ſalviæ infuſo, ſero lactis cum vino Hiſpanico præparati, Anglis Sackwhey dicto, mane fruſtulo panis cum butyro. Poſt quatuor vel quinque dies, quando, facta rite vulneris digeſtione, laudabile pus conficitur, fruſtulum pulli cocti in diem ſemel comedatur, & paulatim deinceps alia recens caro. Ad alvum lubricandam decoctum avenæ mundatæ cum corinthiacis uvis vel clyſma convenit. Suppuratio circa quintam diem inchoatur, niſi conſtitutio ægroti id vetet. In infantibus urina per urethram integre trajicitur circa decimum quartum diem, in adultis circa vigeſimum; ſed in utrisque per aliquot dies pars per urethram, reliqua per vulnus. Adulti ſex hebdomadum ſpatio, infantes dimidio tempore perſanantur. *Cap. VII* partes enumerat, operationi utplurimum expoſitas. Eo referuntur communia perinæi integumenta, ſubcutanea pars ſphincteris ani, lateralis pars conſtrictoris urethræ, ligamentum aliquod triangulare, una cum proſtatis inferioribus, levator ani, varii rami arteriæ pudendæ, nervi quidam; in vulnere autem interno veſica, proſtata & urethra, nonnullæque arteriæ & nervi. *Cap. VIII* methodi *Cheſeldenianæ* præſtantia præ *Mariana* oſtenditur, quam ipſi videant, quorum intereſt. In Appendice diſquiritur, quid in hac operandi ratione jam aliis ante *Cheſeldenum*, quidque ipſi *Cheſeldeno*, debeatur.

JOANNIS POLENI, IN GYMNASIO PATAVINO Matheſeos Prof. Petropolitani Prof. honorarii, & Scient. Societatum, quæ Londini & Berolini ſunt, Sodalis, Epiſtolarum Mathematicarum Faſciculus.

Patavii, absque mentione Typographi, 1729, 4.
Plag. 23, Tabb. æn. 10.

Quæ in hoc Faſciculo continentur Epiſtolæ, ſigillatim ſingulæ jam publici juris factæ fuere. Primum locum occupat Epiſtola, ad *Gabrielem Manfredium* perſcripta, in qua

agitur de Mercurio in Sole viſo A. 1723. Legitur eadem in *Actis A. 1724 p. 71 & ſeq.* Secundum locum tenet Epiſtola ad eundem *Manfredium*, in qua exhibetur methodus inveniendæ rationis inter duas indeterminatas quantitates in nonnullis algebraicis æquationibus. Ex hac excerpta dedimus in iisdem *Actis A. 1725 p. 121.* Tertio loco comparet Epiſtola ad *Jo. Jacobum Marinonium*, in qua agitur de Solis defectu, A. 1724 Patavii obſervato, & de aliquibus experimentis, pertinentibus ad aquas fluentes. Accedit eidem *Joannis Buteonis* de fluentis aquæ menſura libellus, cum aliquot Annotationibus. Et de hac Epiſtola ejusque additamentis diximus in *Actis A. 1725 p. 377 & ſeq.* Quarta eſt Epiſtola ad Abbatem D. *Guidonem Grandum*, in qua proponuntur nonnulla de telluris forma. Id potiſſimum agit, ut adſtruat, quæ de figura telluris huc uſque tradita fuere, nondum eſſe ſatis certa atque explorata. Cumque *Caſſinus* figuram telluris ex inæqualitate graduum in Meridiano elicere voluerit, contrariam prorſus ei, quam *Hugenius* atque *Newtonus* ex vi centrifuga, a motu vertiginis telluris pendente, deduxerunt; Noſter oſtendit, quantum huic controverſiæ dirimendæ conducat, ſi graduum differentiæ in circulis parallelis inveſtigentur, utpote quæ multo majores eſſe debent, ſi terræ non fuerit figura ſphærica, quam in Meridiano. Docet etiam, quanam cauſa phyſica effici poſſit, ut, non obſtante vi centrifuga, in motu vertiginis terra tueatur figuram ſphæricam. Sub finem Epiſtolæ adjicitur Obſervatio defectus Lunæ, qui contingebat pridie Calendarum Novembris A. 1724, habita Patavii. Epiſtola quinta, ad eundem *Grandum* perſcripta, quædam de cauſa motus muſculorum proponit. Refellit primum eorum ſententiam, qui ſibi perſuadent, ſolum ſanguinem muſculis contrahendis ſufficere, cum omnem motum a muſculis, corde nimirum & carneis annularibus fibris tunicæ muſcularis arteriarum, habeat ſanguis. Deinde id potiſſimum agit, ut Problemata *Bernoulliana* de motu muſculorum per experimenta ad examen revocet. Differentiæ inter experimenta Cel. Autoris & calculos *Bernoullianos* exiguæ ſunt, ut hos illis confirmari nullus dubitet. Epiſtola

ſexta,

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ſexta, ad Abbatem *Antonium Co. de Comitibus* ſcripta, agitur de viribus vivis motorum corporum ab experimento æſtimandis. Sub finem libri de caſtellis menſuram *Leibnitianam* virium vivarum experimentis confirmare conatus fuerat Autor. In hac Epiſtola experimenta ſua tuetur non modo contra *Cribellium* atque *Croſam* ſeu *Cruſatium*, verum etiam contra *Pembertonium*, qui data opera in Transactionibus Anglicanis eadem impugnaverat, quaſi inde menſura *Leibnitiana* confirmari minime poſſet, atque contra *Deſagulierium*, qui in iisdem Transactionibus calamum in Noſtrum ſtrinxerat. Enimvero, cum de hac virium menſura multa jam legantur in hiſce *Actis*, operæ pretium minime nos facturos exiſtimamus, ſi in enarranda hac controverſia prolixiores eſſe velimus. Ultimo denique loco comparent Epiſtolæ ad *Jacobum Hermannum*. Prior harum de organica curvarum tractoriæ atque logarithmicæ conſtructione agit. Et de hac abunde dictum eſt in *Actis A. 1730 p. 202 & ſeq.* Poſterior perbrevis eſt, & nonnullas Obſervationes eclipſium Solis & Lunæ, Patavii habitas, continet.

LES TEMOINS DE LA RESURRECTION DE JEſus Chriſt examinez & jugez ſelon les regles du Barreau &c.

h. e.

TESTES RESURRECTIONIS JESU CHRISTI examinati & judicati ſecundum regulas forenſes; ad occurrendum Objectionibus Cl. WOOLSTONI, & aliorum quorundam Autorum. Convertit ex Anglico, duce ſexta editione, ac Diſſertationem hiſtoricam, ſcripta Cl. WOOLSTONI, ejusdem condemnationem, & ſcripta, contra ipſum publicata, continentem, adjecit A. LE MOINE, Miniſter Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ, ac Ducis Portlandiæ Capellanus.

Hagæ Comitum, apud P. Goſſe & J. Neaulme, 1732, 8 maj. Plag. 16.

Diſſer-

Dissertationem, Anglice conscriptam, in qua *Sherlockius*, Episcopus hodie Bangorienſis, divinos homines, qui resurrectionem Servatoris testati sunt, occasione litis *Woolstonianæ* sub accuratius examen revocavit, in linguam exteris cultioris Europæ gentibus notiorem eo libentius transtulit Cl. *Moinius*, quo exploratius habuit, eam, in Anglia sexies jam formis descriptam, avidissimos invenisse lectores. Atque hac elaboratissima sane conversione tantam ille gratiam ab iis, qui primo Autoris exemplo carent, iniit, ut, cur illud desiderent, ne habeant quidem. Illustris autem Episcopus ea usus est tractandi ratione, quæ per se quidem nova plane atque inusitata, causæ vero, quam perorandam sumsit, si rem *ipsam* bene putes, convenientissima esse videtur. Adoptavit nimirum formam, quam vocant, Juridicam, seque legibus fori adstrinxit Anglicani, cujus hanc rationem esse reperimus. Ita Jus Civile habent constitutum Angli, ut causarum decisio capitalium in judices haud cadat ordinarios. Anniversarii provinciarum præfecti, qui *Sherifs* dicuntur, in sua quisque provincia duos supra decem eligunt cives, seu privatos homines, qui in separata conveniunt domo, sententias laturi ultimas, quas definitivas Jurium appellant consulti, easque testium confessioni accommodant unice. Hi ipsi *Jurati* solent nominari, appellatione inde haud dubie ducta, quod, simul ut ad hoc officium admittuntur, jurejurando sancte spondent, se in omnibus judiciis suis nil, præter conscientiam, consectaturos. Quo facto, locum occupant in curia, &, si qua causa criminalis cognoscenda, quousque eam hactenus perduxerit *Judex Pacis*, qui reum in vincula conjici jussit, ipsis ordine prælegitur. Hic vel ipse, vel per Advocatos, ad causam suam postea dicendam admittitur. *Jurati* illi audiunt testes ac rationes, quæ in utramque partem dicuntur; his auditis, judex, qui præsidet, accuratam totius causæ repetitionem & enarrationem instituit, quid sibi de ea videatur, ipsis declarat, eosque exhortatur, ut argumenta cum cura ponderent, & conscientiam in judicando ducem sequantur. Facta igitur deliberatione, hominem in jus vocatum, aut *pœna dignum* aut *indignum* censent; atque

quæ hoc eorum judicium ante oculos habet Judex in ſententia ei ſua ſecundum leges regni pronuntianda. Hæc *Alfredo Magno* inſtituta debent Angli, qui circa noni finem ſeculi eorum ſeſe præbuit autorem. Nos jam ſatis habemus, hanc fori Anglicani formam leviter adumbraſſe, ut manifeſtum inde reddatur, qua ratione in commemorato ſcripto ſanctos ab inferis excitati Servatoris teſtes examinaverit *Sherlockius*. Dici non poteſt, quantum inde lucis ac roboris veritas ipſorum capiat teſtimonii. Rationes utriusque partis verbis clariſſimis exactiſſimaque propoſitæ ſunt ratione; objectiones ac reſponſiones, miſſis ambagibus, ſe invicem conſequuntur, quo ipſo lectores evadunt idonei, ut ſine negotio de rebus ſuo uti judicio valeant, atque perſpiciant, *Woolſtonum* cauſa cecidiſſe, contra vero Chriſti amicos eandem viciſſe. Ex reliquorum autem numero miraculorum, quorum nervos incidere molitus eſt ineptus homo, reſurrectionem Jeſu Chriſti ſibi vindicandam delegit illuſtris Scriptor, eo quod, omnes res ejus geſtas hujus unius niti veritate, ſagaciſſime intellexit. Verum operæ pretium erit ipſam Diſſertationis ſummam propius intueri, ut, quo modo, dicta methodo, bonæ cauſæ præſtita ſit advocatio, ex noſtra breviori appareat recitatione. Inducuntur hic duo Advocati loquentes, quorum alter cauſam *Woolſtoni* deſperatam coram Judice, inſpectantibus Juratis, exponit agitque, & contra Reſurrectionem Servatoris dubia movet, alter vero, qui a teſtium Chriſti ſtat partibus, convellit ac diluit omnia. Judex, autoritate Juratorum commotus, in mandatis utrique dat parti, ut altera objectiones ſuas ſeparatim, & altera reſponſiones etiam ſigillatim proponat, quo cuncta debito fiant ordine. *Tria* ſunt accuſationis *capita*, quæ *Woolſtoni* patronus, duce *ſexto*, quem is edidit, *Diſcurſu*, in hanc producit ſcenam. *Primum* huc redit: omnem reſurrectionis Jeſu fidem antiqua niti narratione, caſcos Judæorum libros, ſi hodieque ſupereſſent, multo rem aliter nos edocturos, credulam ſemper fuiſſe ac ſuperſtitioſam Judaicam gentem, fabulosis traditionibus nimis addictam, ex his etiam annis derivandas ſpes eſſe fallaces, quas de magno Principe Ro-

manos devicturo jam dudum concepissent, unde multos impostores occasionem nactos populum credulum decipiendi; Jesum facile prævidisse, se Romanas copias haud futurum; hinc sensum prophetiis antiquis alium affricuisse, easque de regno quodam spirituali accepisse; quoque caveret, ne hæc impostura enuntiaretur, duodecim ipsum sibi discipulos sumsisse, homines ineptos, nullo sagaci ingenio præditos, quos vana ductasset persuasione; tum vero Salvatorem receptæ Judæorum opinioni de miraculis serviisse; cum vero tandem res ei adeo male cessisset, ut mortem suam præsensisset certissimam, necessitate ipsum coactum, ut funus ipse suum supremamque indiceret horam, addita resurrectionis pollicitatione. His dictis, testium Christi advocatus causam pro iis accurate eleganterque dicit. Monet generatim, novum systema contexuisse illum, propriasque opiniones suas ac fictiones attulisse, in quibus ne minima quidem veritatis umbra insit. Scisciit, unde ipsi constet, antiqua Judæorum monumenta, quæ sacræ adversentur historiæ, unquam extitisse, &, si qua fuerint, unde, quid iis contineatur, norit, cum perdita sint. Speciatim singulas considerat reclamationes, & ultro libenterque concedit, fidem resurrectionis Jesu Christi antiquam esse. Inde vero concludit, historicam veritatem, a multis inde seculis corroboratam, eo majori valere certitudine. Primos testes certis ad eam credendam documentis inductos, &, qui hos consecuti sint, homines omni ea exceptione majora invenisse. Dat, gentem Judaicam haud parum credulam. Negat autem, quod ille hinc ducit, consectarium. Qui impostorem agit, ejus est, popularibus sese accommodare opinionibus. At Servator iis se objecit omnibus, atque in iis explodendis, dum his in terris versatus est, tantum operæ posuit, quantum nulla in re alia. Unde omnis prava suspicio, in quam Christum adducturus est *Woolstoni* amicus, cadit in irritum. Noluit Servator Rex magnusque Princeps salutari, omnia, quæ in sacris historiis commemorantur, media cum isto pugnant fine. Alienum est plane ab impostoris cujusdam indole, socios sibi adsciscere simplices, & ab omni remotos calliditate. Non quæritur

tur jam, utrum vates antiqui Christum vaticinati sint in viram revocatum iri, nec ne. Hanc rem qui negare audet, ejus est, veritatem facti, quæ nunc in lite vertitur, penitus destruere. Id quidem certum, Jesum re vera mortuum, publiceque terræ mandatum. Quod si eo tempore, quo funus sibi indixit, seque ad vitam rediturum minatus est[1], Enthusiasmo quodam correptus, aut desperabundus locutus est, dubio caret omni, ejusmodi infirmum hominem corpus suum vita carere nunquam rursus erigere valuisse; hocque adeo si in sepulchro mansisset, incertum prædictionis se ipsum palam prodidisset. At enim vero, cum veritas facti clarissima splendeat luce, corpusque Christi in sepulchro non amplius sit inventum; consequitur, ut aut grande quoddam miraculum hic admitti postulet, aut magna, quæ subsit, fraus aperienda videatur. Hæc omnia multo efficacius, quam a nobis hic dicuntur, urget, qui sanctis excitati Servatoris testibus patrocinatur. *Woolstoni* advocatus leviora, quæ his denuo opponat, habet. Nunc eo jam adductus est, ut Jesum ab omni fraudis absolvat suspicione: ejus autem discipulos vult esse impostores. Hoc consilio ad *alterum* accusationis *caput*, venia prius exorata, procedit. Assumit; Christum & mortem & resurrectionem suam, eamque tertio a morte die futuram, verbis perspicuis prædixisse. Prius illud re ipsa contigisse, extra litem ponit, resurrectionis autem significationem per se ipsum adeo fuisse abfurdam atque inauditam contendit, ut, simul atque data esset, se sponte confutaverit; cum in Lazari excitatione magistratus jam insignem detexisset fraudem, ejus fuisse, pergit, ut hoc etiam tempore ab omni sibi præcaveret illusione vivorum adhuc Servatoris amicorum, quorum haud exigua fuerit caterva. Idcirco factum ait, ut milites Romani sepulchri darentur custodes; additque demum, sigillum, eidem impositum, tacitæ cujusdam conventionis, principes inter populi atque Christi Apostolos erectæ, fuisse indicium. His ordine explanatis, observat, discipulos Christi contra omnem fidem dextra datam rupisse sigillum, idque nocturno fecisse tempore, altera parte, cum qua convenissent, absente; milites custodes, i-

pſis utramvis in aurem dormientibus, hos clam ſurripuiſſe magiſtri ſui corpus, diſertis præ ſe tuliſſe verbis. Addit, hoc omnium graviſſimum crimen eſſe, quod ante diem tertium abſtulerint Dominum, hoc unice conſilio, ut fraudem longe jam lateque diffuſam propagarent. Quibus Chriſti in vitam revocati teſtium patronus ita facit ſatis: ſi Judæorum proceres prædictionem illam vanam cenſuiſſent, credibile haud eſſe, ipſos de ea nimis laboraturos fuiſſe; inde vero, quod in mille conſtituti fuerint anguſtiis, vero fieri ſimile, ipſos aliquid excelſius in ejus animadvertiſſe vita, a quo vita functo adeo grandia vererentur. Negat, in Lazari excitatione ullius impoſturæ veſtigium ſacras commemorare tabulas; unde concludit, hanc ex ingenio, cauſæ ſuæ juvandæ ergo, præclare ſubtiliterque ipſum confinxiſſe accuſatorem. Oſtendit, indicatum ſigillorum uſum longe petitum eſſe, atque ab hac omnino abhorrere hiſtoriam, utpote quæ doceat, ipſos diſcipulos, Domino mortuo, animum plane deſpondiſſe, & fuga petiiſſe ſalutem; cuſtodes autem ne dolo quodam uterentur, Judæos cavere ſigillo voluiſſe, ſibi poſcit dari. Rejicit teſtimonium militum dormientium, & ex indole diſcipulorum Servatoris demonſtrat, eos magiſtri ſui haud abſtuliſſe corpus. Erant enim, ex ipſa ejus, qui *Woolſtonum* tuetur, ſententia, homines rudes, inepti, popularibus gentis ſuæ opinionibus addicti. Nemo, qui ſapit, animum inducere poteſt, ut credat, homines hac indole præditos tam grande facinus, ſine ulla ſpe, auſos. Fac, obdormiviſſe cuſtodes: nonne vero hos eo ſomno excitaſſent diſcipuli ſaxum volventes, corpusque efferentes? Erant iidem præſumta regni Jeſu mundani opinione imbuti: anne, quæſo, a mortuo corpore id, quod ſperabant, exſpectare poterant? Fraudem aliquam propagandi conſilium hos ſimplices cepiſſe homines, ipſi huic adverſatur indoli. Firmiſſima cauſæ teſtium Chriſti præſidia divinæ continent tabulæ. Cuſtodes, qui ſuo ſatis officio faciebant, nil contra divinam omnipotentiam poterant efficere. Angelus Domini patefaciebat ſepulchrum, milites ſuis id oculis uſurpabant, in ſummum inde ſtuporem conjecti. Abeunt, accedunt

cedunt ad Judæorum principes, rem eis nuntiant. Hi obstinati jubent eos hanc aliis enarrare fabulam, se alta quiete sepultis, discipulos Domini clam illius sustulisse corpus. Sit ita, hos abstulisse Dominum antea, quam prædictum erat. Sufficit, resurrectionem intra hoc tempus, quo custodes aderant, accidisse. Verum hæc loquendi ratio Judæis & olim erat, & hodieque est usitata, ut certum numerum dierum aut annorum significaturi, primum & ultimum diem sive annum nominent, quo totus hinc numerus eluceat. Hanc rem declarant loca, *Jo. II, 19. Luc. XXIV, 7. Marc. VIII, 31. Matth. XII, 40.* *Grotius* ad *Matth. XXVII, 63*, annotavit, locutionem, *μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας*, *tres dies* inclusive designare. Itaque secundum prædictionem Servator debuit resurgere *tertio die*; id quod accidit. Judæi infantem recens natum octavo die justu divino solebant circumcidere. Primum diem incipiebant numerare, licet, sole ad interitum vergente, natus esset puer. *Ptolemæus*, antiquissimus *Chronologiæ* scriptor, eandem computandi rationem adoptavit. Consimilem in modum Judæi non ignorarunt, Dominum ipsum mortis suæ diem primo numerasse loco, tum vero sequentem Sabbathi diem alterum appellasse, ac tertium eum fuisse diem, quo in hanc lucis rediit usuram. Gravius hic aliquid, idque testatissimum, non erit silentio præterundum: Judæorum proceres Romanos milites pecunia corrumpebant, ne subornabant, quo dictam evulgarent fabulam, reique gestæ silerent veritatem. Non multo post Servatorem in vitam revocatum, discipuli divino quodam instinctu excitati, Hierosolymis publice Christi resurrectioni perhibent testimonium. Audiunt rem, qui Jesum cruci affigendum curaverant. Quid fit? Jubent, hos male accipi testes: vetant, quo minus rem amplius evulgent. Cur eos non postulant fraudis, quos jam in sua tenebant potestate? Cur hos populo non proponunt tanquam impostores? Plus sane hoc ipso, quam minis, quam plagis, profecissent. Sed nihil ejus rei factum legimus. Vide *Act. XXIV, XXV, 19, XXVI, 28, 30, 38, 39.* Objicit his pauca quædam *Woolstoni* Advocatus. His autem dictis, *tertium* accusationis *caput* libere fumit de-

clarandum. Ubi quærit, quare non niſi certis deſignatis teſtibus poſt reſurrectionem apparuerit Servator, *Act. X, 41*, Judæorum proceribus excluſis, ad quos tamen præcipue miſſus fuiſſet? Habet etiam, quæ in ipſis deſideret teſtibus: hos fuiſſe Angelos, ac, præter hos, fœminas credulas; diſcipulos, quibus ſe ſocium in via adjunxiſſet, eum haud cognoviſſe; corpus excitati, ut putetur, Servatoris non fuiſſe verum, reale, ac naturale, ſed merum ſpectrum, quippe quod per portas intraverit clauſas, oculis ſeſe interdum ſubduxerit celeriter, & a nemine palpari contrectarique potuerit; teſtibus ejusmodi in ea cauſa, quæ ordinario naturæ curſui repugnet, hoc unus fidem adhiberi poſſe. Reſpondet his alter, qui eos defendit, qui vitam Chriſti poſt reſurrectionem actam teſtantur, atque ab ultimo capit initium. Negat, impoſſibilem eſſe, ac naturæ legibus omni ex parte contrariam hominis mortui reſurrectionem. Oſtendit, Deum, qui corpori antea non vivo largiri vitam potuerit, corpori etiam mortuo vitam reddere valere. Fixum vult eſſe, hominem in vitam revocatum ſub ſenſus æque cadere, quam hominem adhuc vivum, nec unquam mortuum. Jam vero, pergit ille, certiſſime ex ſacris conſtat annalibus, viſu, tactu, ceteriſque ſenſibus Chriſti excitati corpus exploraſſe diſcipulos. Loca *Jo. XX, 17, 25, 27*, coll. *Matth. XXVIII, 9, Luc. XXIV, 13*, non ſatis dextre explicantur; unde & male concluditur: Dominus ſe hoc tempore, certas ob cauſas, tangi noluit, oculis ſe iterum ſubtraxit; E. non habuit verum ac naturale corpus. Quod non niſi certos deſignatos adſcivit teſtes, id quidem pro ea, qua valuit, ſapientia convenientiſſimum, ipſorumque teſtimonium locupletiſſimum exiſtimavit. Neque Judæi jure videntur conqueri poſſe, ipſis defuiſſe teſtes. Milites etenim, quos ipſimet cuſtodes ſepulchri delegarent, teſtes rei geſtæ habebant certiſſimos. Non ſane unus, ſed omnes Apoſtoli, inter ipſos Dominum teſtabantur ſurrexiſſe, ſuamque miraculis corroborabant teſtificationem. Ad Jeſum quod attinet, is jam, antequam moriebatur, iſtud inter illos finiverat munus, quod ei a Patre ſuo cœleſti commiſſum erat; id quod ultima, quibus Judæis

dæis valedixit, verba declarant, accurata contemplatione digna, *Matth. XXIII, 37 - 39, Luc. XIII, 34*, ubi negat, se a Judæis iterum visum iri. Postquam igitur uni, ad quod explendum in hunc orbem missus erat, officio fecerat satis, legationem ad Judaicum populum fideliter obeundo; alterum superererat, Pontificatus summus totius mundi, quo devinctus erat, testes resurrectionis suæ ad omnes ablegare gentes. Neque forsitan pauci, sed bene multi, erant, qui veritatem hujus miraculi in universo, quam latissime patet, orbe testificabantur, *Luc. XXIV, 23, Act. I, 15, 21, 22, 1 Cor. XV, 6.* Hæc testium Domini Advocatus ad postremum, quæ diceret, habuit. Prima dubia sic pellit. Nemo potest serio negare, naturas Deum inter & homines medias dari, aut eas Dei esse ministros, aut incommode ipsorum opera in re adeo miranda usum Deum. Angeli erant ministri Dei, non resurrectionis testes. Neque fides nostra credularum fœminarum nititur enarratione, sed Evangelistarum scriptis, in quibus, Angelos adfuisse, legimus relatum. At præterea fœminæ oculis & auribus fuerant instructæ, idque, quod & viderunt & audiverunt, potuerunt referre. Ideo vero, quod visa & audita narraverunt aliis, inter testes resurrectionis nemo eos numeraverit. Contra ea Apostolorum, genuinorum testium, is in dubium non vocaverit sinceritatem, qui secum consideraverit, eos, hujus defensæ causa veritatis, omnes miserias, & ipsam denique mortem, sicut antea minatus erat Dominus, animo præsenti virilique subiisse. Sed divinæ non ita visum erat voluntati, ut non nisi humano fides resurrectionis Jesu Christi testimonio niteretur. Spiritus veritatis debebat de Servatore ab inferis excitato perhibere testimonium, atque Apostolos idoneos reddere, ut & ipsi testes se præbere possent, *Jo. XV, 26, 27, Act. I, 4, V, 32, Luc. XXIV, 49.* Hac eos mente donis miraculosis extraordinariisque instruxit *1 Jo. V, 9, 10.* Exigua sunt, quæ ad hæc denuo monet *Woolstoni* amicus. Causa ita utrimque cognita, Judex, more in foro Anglicano consueto, singulas objectiones ac responsiones accurate repetit, &, quid sibi videatur, exponit, novasque res addit circumstantes, quæ

Apo-

Apoſtolorum teſtimonio patrocinantur. Omnibus rite peractis, idem quærit ex Juratis: an, rebus ita ſe habentibus, Apoſtoli in cauſa reſurrectionis Domini falſi teſtimonii jure ac merito poſtulentur, nec ne? Reſpondet horum princeps nomine omnium, rationibus utriusque partis haud ſegniter ponderatis, digniſſimos eſſe Chriſti legatos, qui ab omni falſi teſtimonii abſolvantur ſuſpicione. Hanc ultimam ſententiam laudat Judex, & abit, totaque ſcena finitur. Juvat ex Præfatione, quam eruditus converſionis Gallicæ Autor præmiſit, nonnulla excerpere, quæ ad recenſitam pertinent Diſſertationem. *Woolſtonus* præ ſe tulit, *quasdam* objectiones ſuas hic *plene* dilutas eſſe. Verum, omnes exploſas, ipſum in animo credidiſſe, vel inde apparere videtur, quod nihil huic Diſſertationi auſus eſt opponere. Quoniam ea ſine Autore publicæ expoſita luci fuit, accidit, ut variis doctiſſimis hominibus illius elaborationem attribuerent dubii ancipitesque Angli. Forma, qua conſcripta eſt, Juridicâ, nonnullis cauſam dedit credendi, virum quendam in Jure verſatiſſimum eam compoſuiſſe; quo nomine Ill. *Kingium*, Magnum Angliæ Cancellarium, genuinum Autorem eſſe, divinarunt plerique omnes. Tum vero criticæ oraculorum quorundam ſacrorum enodationes, & nonnullæ obſervationes minime vulgares, alios induxerunt in opinionem, ab homine ſanctiori Theologiæ addictiſſimo adeo limatam profectam eſſe Commentationem. Hodie quidem apud omnes in Anglia in confeſſo eſt, Ill. *Sherlockium*, Epiſcopum Bangorienſem, verum eſſe illius Autorem. Id quod ex Commentariis Anglicanis, *The preſent State of the Republick of Letters* inſcriptis, ad *Menſ. Januar. 1730 p. 12*, confirmavit *Moinius*.

ANTONII DRIESSEN, S. S. THEOL. DOCT. ET Profeſſoris in Academia Groning-Omlandica, & Concionatoris Academici, Jeſus naſcens, patiens & moriens, reſurgens, in cœlum adſcendens & ad dextram Patris ſedens, Spiritum S. effundens.

Gronin-

Groningæ, apud Jo. Coſt Viduam, 1732, 4. Alph. 2.

Præmittit Vir doctiſſimus hunc librum, quod ipſe titulus indicat, aliis, ita inſcribendis: *Jeſus doctor per parabolas & absque parabolis; Jeſus rediturus in nubibus cæli cum phænomenis illuſtriſſimis, antecedentibus, comitantibus, inſequentibus*; rationem ita redditurus quaſi, cur in hoc libro analyſes in Jeſum doctorem, eundemque judicem, quas nexus doctrinarum videbatur ſuo quodam jure ſibi vindicare, omiſerit. Has autem analyſes ut luci committeret publicæ, non adduci potuit, niſi ab amico rogatus, easdemque *in vita velut renaſcente pulchras*, exiſtimavit, *eſſe futuras ſtudiorum ſuorum primitias, poſtquam*, uti Cl. Autor ipſe loquitur, *eluctatus eſſet illam corporis animique ægritudinem, ex qua exitum dari, vel in hac vita, vel poſt hanc vitam, non crediderit*; quin imo, *ut ſibi daretur, Jeſum Chriſtum non tantum vivo ſermone in Eccleſia Academiaque, ſed & calamo poſthac exhibere, ſibi tam viſum fuiſſe paradoxum, quam ſi infelicium ſpirituum aliquis ex inferis præco Jeſu Chriſti excitetur.* Ut autem Lectori ſtatim pateat, quo reſpiciant duriuſcula illa, en ipſa S. Rev. Autoris verba: *Longa luctæ & omnigena vexatione exercitus, decernebam aliquamdiu me abſtinere ab opere privato & publico, quaſi vero ſic recentatus animoſior ad labores rediturus. Alio me recipiebam, ſed, cum ſubducerem me velut Jona, invaleſcebat procella, qua graviorem expertus nunquam fueram; projiciebar in mare, abſorbebat me monſtrum, in cujus viſceribus longum tempus continuos inter diurnos nocturnosque cruciatus degebam, in eo miſerrimus, quod in ventre belluæ cum Jona orare longum tempus non potuerim, ſed eheu! alia omnia, horret animus meminiſſe, mihi contigerint. Quascunque vexationes omni curriculo miniſterii mei ſubieram, nihil erant ad vel unius horulæ anguſtias, quibus tunc velut continuo ſuffocabar. Tandem inopinato ex mari in aridam projectus, ad me meaque redii.* Conferri cum his debent, quæ in antecedentibus habet: *Ejusmodi infernum, qualem nuperrime ingreſſus fueram, hactenus*

Æternus ignorabam, dari in hoc mundo; nemo etiam ejus sibi conceptum formet, neque ea, quæ in tali statu sunt corporis, quæque sunt ipsius spiritus, recte discriminet, nisi illum ingrediatur ipse, quod omni afflictione in hac vita deprecandum magis est. Quare & ego de eo tantum generalius dico aliquid; neque narro, quam tempestatem insomnem egerim inter nocturnos diurnosque angores ineffabiles, contemplationesque terribilissimas, (ne alia allegem,) ad quas finitum intellectum imaginationemque assurgere posse nunquam credidissem, & tamen orci velut faucibus ereptus, & vivo, scribo ore calamoque Jesum, infernalium potestatum domitorem, angelum illum ex omni malo assertorem celebro. Meminit etiam *Theologiæ Historicæ per omnia capita deductæ*, ab se concinnatæ, interque *Lutheranos* fratres *Joannem Franciscum Buddeum*, Theologum Celeberrimum, in veræ doctrinæ successione, singulis Capitibus systematis hujus adjecta, plus præstitisse fatetur *Henrico Altingio*, statim tamen esse eundem fubjicit parum æquum in rebus cum Reformatis controversis, additis variis, quibus Virum duriuscule habet. Præsentem operis partem *quinque Sectionibus* absolvit, inque *prima* Jesum natum; *secunda* Jesum patientem; *tertia* Jesum resurgentem; *quarta* Jesum in cœlum adscendentem, & ad dextram Patris sedentem; *quinta* Jesum Spiritum Sanctum effundentem, expendit. In qualibet *Sectione* literam textus solicite, brevibus licet, exponit; veritatem narrationis cum cura docet, narrationis cum vaticiniis, cum rei permittit conditio, consensum declarat, & applicationem practicam, qua potuit fieri brevitate, annectit. A perspicuitate etiam laudem insignem Vir dochissimus meretur. Nec dubitandum, quin, quos pollicetur, labores reliqui, facta eorum publicatione, experturi sint approbationem eruditorum.

MEMORIA B. THEODORI BERCKELMANNI, S. Theol. Doct. & Prof. in Acad. Julia, &c. scripta a JO. HENR. STUSS. Accedit D. HENR. PHIL. GUDENII, Consiliarii Consist. & Ecclesiarum Ducatus

catus Gottingenſis Superint. Gen. Commentatio Epiſtolica de origine & progreſſu Inſpectionis Gottingenſis, ejusdemque Ephoris.

Hanoveræ, ſumtu Jo. Jac. Fœrſteri, 1733, 8.
Alph. 1 pl. 4.

Alios eſſe majores, alios clariores, vere dixiſſe *Plinium*, exemplo quoque ſuo docet *Theodorus Berckelmannus*, cujus quippe cum late vagata ſit fama in Saxonia inferiore, tam parum tamen is cognitus eſt hodiernis Vitarum Scriptoribus, ut pulchrum duxerit Cl. *Stuſſius*, Gymnaſii nunc Rector Gothani optime merens, ſingulari libro ejus virtutes factaque exponere orbi, qua literatus eſt, univerſo. Ac primum quidem is exhibet *p. 5 - 40* brevem vitæ deſcriptionem, politiſſimo uſus dicendi genere: ex qua diſcimus, natum eum eſſe Neoſtadii, Ducatus Calenbergici oppido, A. 1576 d. 9 Novembris; in Academia Julia juvenem variæ doctrinæ theſaurum collegiſſe, duce potiſſimum *Caſelio*; A. 1600 ſcholæ Cœnobii Riddagshuſani præfectum fuiſſe; triennio poſt evocatum hinc a Duce *Henrico Julio*, ſtipendioque literario auctum, in Academiam ſe contuliſſe Tubingenſem, præclareque ibi ſe geſſiſſe; A. 1609 Extraordinarium, A. 1612 Ordinarium factum eſſe Theologiæ Profeſſorem Helmſtadii; A. 1625 creatum eſſe Abbatem Amelunxbornenſem; A. 1630 ſuſcepiſſe Ephoriam generalem Ducatus Gottingenſis, una cum Profeſſione in Gymnaſio Theologiæ; denique A. 1645 d. 30 Julii pie hac ex vita exceſſiſſe. Reliquit is & liberos & libros, utrosque magna virtute conſpicuos. Qui ſupereſt, nepos Viri optimi, *Jo. Juſtus Berckelmannus*, Oſterodæ vivit Regis Magnæ Britanniæ Conſiliarius Conſiſtorialis, & Generalis Principatus Grubenhagenſis Superintendens. Libros alios edidit, alios editioni paratos reliquit hæredibus ſuis. Edidit ſcilicet *Iſagogen Theologicam*, quo in libro luculente præſcribit & ingrediendi rite & perficiendi ſtudii Theologici rationem; *Diſſertationes Biblicas*, quibus obſervatu digniora de ſingulis ſacri Codicis libris exponit, juxtaque illuſtrat loca difficiliora; & *Com-*

mentarium in Epistolam ad Galatas. Edenda sub titulo *Xysti poetici* reliquit Carmina plurima, luce communi dignissima. Supereſt item in scriniis Summe Reverendi nepotis, quem diximus, *Commentarius* ejus in *Confessionem Augustanam*, & *Syntagma universæ Historiæ sacræ*, continens primum Geographica sacri utriusque Codicis, dein Chronologica, tum Genealogica, denique res gestas inde ab ortu mundi usque ad Hierosolymitanum excidium.

Sequuntur *p. 43 - 224* illustrationes hujus Biographiæ, eæque admodum luculentæ. Plura hic exhibentur Carmina *Berckelmanni*, cum heroica, tum elegiaca, quorum in his *Ovidium*, in illis *Virgilium* feliciter ab ipso exprimi, facile assentiaris Cl. Editori: qui & acrosticha ejus Carmina aliquot repræsentat, & alia ingeniosissimo texta artificio. Nos, ut ex ungue quasi quodam Lectores cognoscant nostri hunc virum, ac simul stilum ejus judiciumque videant, ex Dedicatione, *Isagogæ Theologicæ*, quem librum Cl.
Pag. 141. Autor jure meritoque appellat *aureolum*, præfixa, hæc depromimus: *Etsi admodum difficile est, literatissimo hoc seculo in tanta librorum & ingeniorum varietate, ubi multi sive natura sive fortuna modo ad hunc, modo ad alium scriptorem evolvendum impelluntur, certum discendi modum velle præscribere, & forsan non minoris laboris sit, recte præmonere, quot libris carere, a quibus abstinere, quot & quales nescire, quos evitare, quam quibus acquiescere optime ac felicissime possimus; quia tamen nullus est ordo, qui non habeat certas aliquot studii sui regulas stricte observandas, ad officium meum pertinere existimavi, ut optima & generalia quædam præcepta, ad studium Theologicum accommodata, fideliter monstrarem, & ideam informandorum studiorum citra cujusquam præjudicium sine offensione aut contentione breviter delinearem: quam qui mediocri saltem diligentia*
217. *constanter secuti fuerint, a janua aut scopo, ut spero, haudquaquam aberrabunt.* Libet etiam repetere Carmen Itali cujusdam Poetæ, in quendam calculo laborantem, (quo morbo *Berckelmannus* exstinctus est,) a Cl. Editore Latine redditum:

Hei

Hei mihi! Suntne meis prædura in rebus ergo
Condita me triſti ſaxa datura neci?
Quæ ſunt ſemper gravioraque magisque moleſta,
Quæque tenent vitæ fata notata meæ.
Si fauſtos alii numerant meliore lapillo,
Tot mihi funeſtos his ego ſigno dies.
Exſtruitur duris alias domus integra ſaxis:
Deſtruitur noſtri corporis hiſce caſa.
O durum fatum, mea quod mihi viſcera duros,
Queis lapider, lapides progenerare jubet!
His in me ſaxis acuit mors horrida tela:
Dant marmor tumulo viſcera noſtra meo.

Annectitur huic libro *p. 225 - 353 D. Gudenii* liber, nitido item ſtilo exaratus, *de Ephoris Gottingenſis Diœceſeos.* Hos inter eminent *Joachimus Morlinus, Theodoſius Fabricius,* & *Godefridus Sluterus.* Ac *Morlini* quidem vitam S. Rev. Autor exponit *p. 239 ſeq.* ejus quoque ſcripta recenſens *p. 243 - 260. Fabricii* vero de vita librisque differit *p. 278 ſeq.* & de *Slutero p. 293 ſeq.* Commemorabilis inprimis eſt *Morlini* Epiſtola excommunicatoria, cujus partem hic *p. 241* oſtendimus. Nos totam dabimus ex *Dransfeldii Prodromo monumentorum Gottingenſium p. 31: Ego Joachimus Mœrlin, S. Theol. D. Superintendens Gottingenſis, mando tibi Joanni Wigando* (Paſtori Eccleſiæ in pago Gronenſi, qui urbi Gottingæ adjacet,) *autoritate miniſterii mei, quo ego in præſentia tanquam legatus fungor, ne in Eccleſia Gronenſi, quæ ad meam inſpectionem pertinet, quam accepi a Domino meo, Jeſu Chriſto, vel docere, vel miniſtrare Sacramenta præſumas. Ad quam, non vocante Domino, tanquam fur & latro, mendax & perfidus, ut tibi pulchre demonſtrare poſſum, ſolummodo ventris cauſa intraſti. Mando igitur tibi & præcipio ratione mei officii, ut ab alieno grege abſtineas, in quo me poſuit Spiritus Sanctus regere Eccleſiam Dei, quam acquiſivit ſanguine ſuo. Dabam 8 Julii A. 1547.* Illud adjiciendum putamus, Hiſtoriam Ephororum Gottingenſium non eſſe hic ad finem uſque ſuum pertextam, ſed S. Rev. Au-

torem nunc in eo esse, ut universam componat Ecclesiæ Gottingensis historiam sermone patrio: de qua, utprimum prodierit, (prodibit autem brevi,) more nostro dicturi sumus. Illud postremo loco monere debemus, quod nos ipse docuit Cl. *Stussius*, ipsius libro inserta nonnulla esse ab amico quodam, quæ ipse mallet exarata esse stilo puriori: quale est, quod *p. 134* legitur de *Petro Valentino*.

BIBLIOTHECA CYPRIANICA, SIVE CATALOgus Librorum Historico-Theologicorum, quos ERN. SAL. CYPRIANUS, Theol D. Consiliarius Consistorialis & Ecclesiasticus Gothanus, sibi undecunque conquisivit. Editio auctior, ad Theologiæ & Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ studiosorum utilitatem priore multo accommodatior.

Lipsiæ, sumtibus Ge. Marci Knoch, 1733, 8.
Alph. 2 pl. 21.

Bibliothecam hanc qui perlustrare volent, haud dubie existimabunt, Theologiæ cultoribus eam ad comparandam librorum notitiam mirifice profuturam esse. Continet enim fontes ac historiam, si minus Orientalium, certe Occidentalium cœtuum ad unum omnium, in quos Christi Ecclesia scissa est. Inprimis autem Diplomatum Ecclesiasticorum, eorumque Scriptorum, quibus sub censuram vocata sunt pleraque, magna hic copia reperitur, nec minor est documentorum reformationis Ecclesiæ, quæ A. 1517 exorta est, collectio. Adversariorum *Lutheri* etiam, & monumentorum, initia Academiæ Wittebergensis ac reformationis Helvetiæ illustrantium, tanta seges se offert, ut vix in privata Bibliotheca locupletiorem inventum iri arbitremur: quod & de Vitarum ac Epistolarum scriptoribus non immerito quis dixerit. Insunt etiam multi libri vetitæ, ut dici solent, lectionis, *Vaninus*, *Spinoza* & alii, quos enumerare longum foret. Adjecit S. Rev. Possessor notulas literarias bonæ frugis plenas, v. g. *p. 2*, ubi ad oculum demonstrat, Latinæ versioni, quæ in *Harduina* Conciliorum Collectione

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ctione habetur, aliquando bonam fidem deesse. Deteguntur & Anonymi quidam, fisti nturque in omnibus Theologiæ partibus libri utilitate ac veritate maxime commendabiles. In fine reperias licet Indices quatuor, Theologicum, Historicum, Antiquarium, ac denique Autorum notabiliorum. Sed ita confecti sunt, ut diligens Operis Lector multa prætermissa supplere possit.

JUSTI CHRISTOPHORI BOEHMERI Memoriæ Professorum Eloquentiæ, quos habuit Academia Helmstadiensis, nunc primum editæ a CHRISTOPH. AUG. HEUMANNO, D.

Gottingæ, literis Hagerianis, 1733, 4.
Plag. 3½.

Inter artis dicendi magistros Academiæ Helmstadiensis haud ultimum locum tenuit Cel. Autor noster, qui postea ibidem Theologiæ fuit Professor, creatus ad ultimum Cœnobii liberi & Imperialis Loccumensis sive Luccensis Abbas, ac A. 1732 d. 31 Aug. Hanoveræ exstinctus. Ei moris fuit, publicas cujusque semestris scholas Academicas exordiri allocutione oratoria: qua occasione vitas exposuit Professorum Juliæ illius Academiæ. Descripsit autem eas & accurate & quam fieri potuit plenissime & comm[illegible]o dicendi genere. Qui labor cum dignus esset luce [illegible]um A. 1719 edidit *Memoriæ Medicorum Academi[illegible]ensis*. Postea emittere animum induxit *Memori[illegible] Philosophici Professorum*, non min[illegible] quippe cu[illegible]us terse ab se co[illegible]tas. Verum [illegible]unt grav[illegible]mi muneris n[illegible]no minus [illegible]d volebat. Nunc, eo de[illegible]o-dierni[illegible]m, obstitu[illegible]um navante C[illegible]ae, Vitæ [illegible]rum elo[illegible]qui fuerunt [illegible]mi-dest[illegible]lorus [illegible]s. Casseli ge[illegible]ri Po-ete[illegible]sophor[illegible]nus, Chri[illegible]brade-rus [illegible]ristop[illegible]aspar Cor[illegible] successit Il[illegible]ter, [illegible]dus Reu[illegible] fungens [illegible]præcl[illegible]unt inte[illegible], quos hic liber

liber exhibet, tres clarioris nominis, *Heidmannus, Schraderus, &c.*, qui *Schraderianas Tabulas Chronologicas* usque ad A. 1696 productas edidit, *Corberus*: de quibus nonnulla commemoranda ducimus. Ac *Heidmannus* quidem A. 1626. vix quadragiaria quatuor emensus annos, diem obiit supremum, idque in Academia Sorana, quo ipsum Rex Daniæ evocarat. Vix autem femestri elapso, vitam ibi cum morte commutavit, relictis ingenii sui monumentis eximiis. *Schraderus*, ejus successor, A. 1635 (nam diu vacuefacta manserat Eloquentiæ Professio,) cœpit tradere dicendi artem, in eoque studio decennii annos quadraginta quatuor, rebus humanis ereptus A. 1680, cum vivendo progressus fuisset ad annum septuagesimum nonum. Index Operum ejus, inter quæ eminet Commentarius inclytus in *Aristotelis Rhetoricam*, adjunctus est Orationi *Melch. Schmidii*, memoriæ ejus & honori dicatæ. *Corberum* eo liberalius laudamus, quod Collegam nobis se præbuit in scribendis his *Actis Eruditorum*, ergodiocta usus *Carpzovio* nostro *Frid. Benedicto*. Convertit is Latinum in sermonem atque edidit *Emanuelis Thesauri Idæam argutæ & ingeniosæ dictionis*, *Joachimi* item *Becceti Iconem regiam Monarchæ Sinarum nunc regnantis*, neutri Operi, qua erat modestia, nomen suum adscribens. Edidit quoque Opera *Æneæ Sylvii Geographica & Historica*, *Epistolas* item *Conringii* ad *Furstenbergium & Baluzium*: editurus etiam *Conringii & Buxtorgii* Commercium Epistolicum, nisi malo quodam fato fuisset prohibitus. Dicimus vero hinc, has doctorum excellentium virorum Epistolas nunc asservari Hanoveræ in Tabulario Electorali. Superest, ut cum Cel. Editore optemus, ut etiam ceterorum Ordinis Philosophici ejusdem Academiæ Professorum vitæ, vinculis suis ruptis, exeant in publicum, tamque illustris Academiæ Rhetores reddantur illustriores.

Aufrichtige Nachricht ꝛc.

h. e.

SINCERA RELATIO DE VITA, SCRIPTIS AC Doctrinis Patrum Ecclesiæ quatuor priorum Seculorum, Autore GOTTLIEB STOLLIO.

Jenæ,

Jenæ, in officina Meyeriana, 1733, 4.
Alph. 3 pl. 4.

Difficile eſt, Hiſtoriam ſcribere Patrum Eccleſiæ. Ob id ipſum enim, quod *Patrum* nomen gerunt, impium videri poſſit, quidquam minus honorificum de iis exponere. Imo ii, qui ex lege ſectæ ſuæ pro Divis eos colunt, nec in ſapientia, nec in virtute & moribus ipſorum quidquam deſiderari poſſe, habent perſuaſiſſimum. Nemo igitur ex vero deſcripſerit priſcos illos Theologos, niſi qui ſimiles exiſtimaverit eos noſtræ ætatis Theologis, hoc eſt, eos pro hominibus habet humanis erroribus humanisque vitiis obnoxiis, & nec affectui, nec præjudicio ulli ſuccumbens, ex ipſorum libris de eorum eruditione, ex factis de eorum animi habitu ſincerum & oculatiſſimum fert judicium. Accedat vero neceſſe eſt generoſa libertas id, quod ſentias, hoc eſt, quod ſatis exploratum ſit, docendi alios, & publicis mandandi literis. Agnovit hanc difficultatem contexendæ Patrum Hiſtoriæ Cl. Autor, haud injuria ſe metuere profeſſus in Præfatione, ne ſuum hoc Opus compluribus ſit diſpliciturum: quibus tamen opponit clypeum autoritatis *Lutheri*, & rem ipſam ſine longiori proœmio ſtrenue aggreditur. *Pars prima* dicata eſt primi Seculi Patribus, cujus *primum Caput*, quod ſiſtit *Barnabam*, eum in modum eſt adornatum, ut primo ii nominentur, qui antea ſcripſerunt de *Barnaba*, ejusque ſcriptis; deinde ex *Actis Apoſtolorum* res ab eo geſtæ deſcribantur; tum incertæ de eo narrationes, vel manifeſto falſæ, proferantur in medium; hinc de ſcriptis, ei injuſte tributis, differatur; poſtea de ſuperſtite Epiſtola, cujus is Autor eſſe fertur, exhibeantur opiniones contrariæ; denique rationes afferantur, quibus Cl. Autor permotus, credit, adulterinam eſſe illam Epiſtolam. Adjicitur & argumentum hujus Epiſtolæ, nec mentio omittitur de Latina ejus verſione, deque variis editionibus. Conſtat nunc de methodo Cl. Autoris: niſi quod, cum eos conſiderat, quorum plures ſuperſunt ſunt libri, hos una cum editionibus ſuis diligenter recenſet, & ultimo loco ſingulares ac paradoxas, vel etiam heterodoxas, cujusque ſententias exhibet. Agitur igitur

Libri primi Parte prima de *Barnaba, Clemente Romano, & Herma; Parte ſecunda* de *Ignatio, Polycarpo, Juſtino Martyre, Tatiano, Melitone, Athenagora, Theophilo Antiocheno, Irenæo, Clemente Alexandrino, Hermia; Parte tertiæ* de *Tertulliano, Minucio Felice, Hippolyto, Julio Africano, Origene, Cypriano, Gregorio Thaumaturgo, Dionyſio Alexandrino, Methodio, Nepote, Novatiano.* In *ſecundo Libro* diſſeritur de quarti Seculi Patribus, *Arnobio, Lactantio, Euſebio, Athanaſio, Antonio Eremita, Julio Firmico, Cyrillo Hieroſolymitano, Hilario, Lucifero, Didymo, Theophilo Alexandrino, Prudentio, Dionyſio Areopagita,* (hoc enim ſub nomine editos libros Noſter ante quartum Seculum compoſitos eſſe non putat,) *Epiphanio, Optato, Ephremo, Baſilio M. Gregoriis Nyſſeno & Nazianzeno, Amphilochio, Macario, Ambroſio, Hieronymo, Evagrio Pontico, Nemeſio, & Philaſtrio.* Age excerpamus hinc nonnulla, facile invitatura Lectores ad totius Operis ſedulam perluſtrationem. *Partis II Cap. I §. 7* dubitat, an ulla *Ignatianarum* Epiſtolarum ſit genuina. Nec Capite proxime ſequenti ſatis certa eſt ejus ſententia de Epiſtola, *Polycarpi* nomen præferenti. Qui exhibitos *Cap. VIII §. 8, 9, 10, 11, & Cap. IX §. 15,* errores *Irenæi & Clementis Alexandrini* inſpexit, is multo tenuius, quam antea, ſentiet de eorum & ingenio & doctrina. *Partis III Cap. IV §. 5* rejicit Cl. Autor *Acta martyrii Symphoroſæ*, quæ vulgo tribuuntur *Julio Africano*, tanquam ſuppoſititia. *Cap. V §. 25*, poſtquam narraſſet, *Origeni* multos tribui errores, ſed ſimul mores Chriſtianiſſimos, ſcite obſervat, veteres Theologos magis pios fuiſſe, quam orthodoxos, hodiernos eſſe magis orthodoxos, quam pios: apprecaturque Eccleſiæ doctoribus ſuavem orthodoxiæ & pietatis concordiam. *Cap. VII* non veretur in cenſum fabularum rejicere miracula pariter ac revelationes, tribui vulgo ſolitas *Gregorio Thaumaturgo. Libri ſecundi Cap. II §. 12* errores aliquot *Lactantii* producens, ait, totum ſe librum ſcribere poſſe de nævis ejus & erroribus. *Cap. VI §. 4* notat *G. Arnoldum*, qui *Vitam S. Antonii* retulit inter cimelia Chriſtianæ antiquitatis, cum ſit opus fabellarum refertiſſimum. De *Cyrillo*

Cyrillo Hierosolymitano Cap. VIII §. 11 approbat judicium *Joannis Claudii*, pertenuiter de eo sentientis. *Hilarii Pictaviensis* invectivam in Imperatorem *Constantium* orationem *Cap. IX §. 7* Theologo Christiano indignam, & ipsi *Hilario* parum honorificam esse, judicat. *Cap. XIV* de *Dionysio Areopagita* studiosius agit, addens coronidis loco *Lutheri* & *Gbemnitii* de scriptore illo judicia, valde eum contemnentium. Nec minori cura profequitur *Cap. XXIV* Historiam *Hieronymi*, quadraginta videlicet implens paginas: & initio quidem tredecim laudans Autores, in Historia *Hieronymi* describenda versatos, hinc ipsum ejus vitam exponens; tum de Operum ejus editionibus differens, ac speciatim recensens illam, quam *Martianæo* debemus, ex ordine Tomorum, subindeque interspergens de clarioribus *Hieronymi* libris judicia. Ut vel unum proferamus exemplum, librum illum, quo *Vigilantium* impugnavit *Hieronymus*, cum *Jo. Clerico* habet pro eximio specimine inepti pariter & injusti Zelotæ, quem vulgo vocant hæreticem. Ultimo loco exhibet *κεφαλαιον Hieronymi & Suæ*, inter quas hæ eminent, quod omne jusjurandum sit peccatum, quodque vita conjugalis sit fugienda.

Die Evangelische Lehre von der allgemeinen Gnade ꝛc. h. e.

JOACHIMI LANGII, S. THEOL. DOCT. ET Prof. Publ. Ordin. in Academia Hallensi, Doctrina Evangelica de universali Dei gratia ex Scriptura S. suffragio sanæ rationis adstructa, & contra objectiones vindicata. Editio secunda, auctior.

Halæ, apud Jo. Ernest. Fritschium, 1733, 8. Plag. 21.

Illud sibi datum hic existimavit Summe Rev. *Langius*, ut, edito lingua vernacula libello, qui perspicuita-

te inprimis brevique concinnitate se commendaret, salutarem de universali Dei gratia doctrinam declararet. Nec displicuisse eruditis hoc consilium, satis comprobat hæc altera libelli, eaque auctior, editio. Facile patet Lectoribus, Opusculum lustrantibus, non hic ad pristina bella restituenda denuo conclamari, sed veritatem ipsam in arduo hoc argumento quæri, ex Scripturis erui, & sine felle vindicari. Dedicatio, potentissimo Prussiæ Regi inscripta, voluntatem Regis causam editi libelli allegat, & incomparabile illius in ornanda doctrina de universali gratia exemplum, receptos tanta cum indulgentia Salisburgenses, prædicat, simul vero egregia fidei Evangelicæ in iis documenta commendat. Præfatio, Opusculo præmissa, sententiam S. Rev. Autoris de χάρις hujus doctrinæ ad salutem exponit: quo in argumento medium tenet, ita quidem, ut doctrinam de particulari gratia periculosissimam omnino charybdin esse judicet, quæ multos vel in securitatem, vel in desperationem præcipites agat; quæ tamen a quibusdam ex Reformatis, via ad salutem solicite incedentibus, evitetur, ut ipsis quidem actu ipso damnationem non inferat. Habet altera hæc Opusculi editio illud præcipui, ut non tantum objectionibus, quæ in prima classe enodantur, novi cujusdam scrupuli solutio accesserit, sed etiam ex speciali Regis voluntate Appendix de origine & permissione peccati contra *Petrum Bælium* adjecta fuerit. Præmissa est summa totius Opusculi, quam brevis Introductio excipit. Tria sunt, quæ hoc in argumento a lectoribus Autor postu-

Pag. 15. lat, nempe, ut veritati sine præjudicio locum relinquant, loca pauciora & difficiliora ex facilioribus, iisque plurimis, interpretentur, nec doctrinam satis fundatam, eamque necessariam, ob residuos quosdam scrupulos in dubium vocare atque rejicere audeant. Ipsa Tractatio *Sect. I* argumenta exhibet, quibus gratia Dei in Christo universalis demonstratur. Primum argumentum, quod ex ipsa Dei natura & perfectioni-

22 - 26. bus ejus essentialibus petitur, monstrat, quod Deus & possit & velit omnibus gratiam suam exhibere. Secundum cla-

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ris & in classes suas accurate digestis Scripturæ S. testimoniis nititur. Horum prima classis loca exhibet, quæ gratiam & amorem Dei in Christo erga mundum, imo totum mundum, adstruunt, quo pertinent *Jo. I, 29, 36, III, 16, 17, IV, 42, VI, 51, XII, 47, 2 Cor. V, 19, 1 Jo. II, 2, IV, 14.* Alteram classem constituunt loca Scripturæ, *Jes. LIII, 6, Matth. XI, 28, Act. XVII, 30, Rom. V, 18, VIII, 32, XI, 32, 2 Cor. V, 15, Col. I, 19, 20, 1 Tim. II, 4, 5, 6, IV, 10, Tit. II, 11, 2 Petr. III, 9,* quæ, addita vocula *omnis*, gratiam universalem prædicant. Tertia classis loca exhibet *Rom. XIV, 15, 1 Cor. VIII, 11, 2 Petr. II, 1, Ebr. X, 29, Ezech. III, 17, Matth. XXIII, 37,* in quibus & illi, qui pereunt, a Christo redemti nobis sistuntur. Tertium pro universali Dei gratia argumentum ex necessitate & utilitate doctrinæ, quam in ipsa praxi verbi doctoribus & auditoribus præstat, oppositoque animarum periculo & damno, ducitur. Quartum denique argumentum petitur ab indole hujus doctrinæ, quippe quæ omnino ad systema religionis, quod sapientia, valore & perfectione se commendet, naturæque Dei & hominis ex asse conveniat, pertinet. Succedit *Sect. II,* quæ doctrinam de universali Dei gratia contra objectiones, quæ in tres potissimum classes digestæ sunt, defendit. Prima classis duodecim objectiones contra supra adducta argumenta exhibet. Objicitur quippe 1), non tantum ad gratiam Dei, sed etiam ad justitiam, quam in rejiciendis plurimis demonstret, attendendum esse. Respondetur, illud vero ita fieri debere, ut æquilibrium & harmonia gratiæ & justitiæ, docendo, plures ex numero æqualiter lapsorum absoluto decreto damnari, non aboleatur. Objicitur 2), libertati absolutæ voluntatis divinæ tribuendum esse, quod paucos eligat, plures rejiciat: sed respondetur, hanc non tolli, verum perfectionibus suis, potentiæ inprimis & benignitati, congruenter operari. Objicitur 3), mundum, imo totum mundum, notare electos, primitias generis humani, diversæ gentis, conditionis & ætatis homines. Responsione contra docetur, nuspiam in S. Scriptura solos hac voce electos significari, cum & alienum a re ipsa sit, hu-

Pag. 27 - 30. 30 - 35. 35 - 38. 39 - 50. 50 - 66. 69 - 73. 73 - 76. 76 - 79.

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jus generis denominationem a pauciori bus, licet nobilioribus,
Pag. 79 - 83. peti. Excipitur 4), vocem *omnes* non singula generum, *alle und jede*, sed genera singulorum, *allerley*, & quidem electos ex omnibus populis, denotare: cui, quod nec totius humani generis, nec amoris Dei erga homines indoles, nec *συναΦειαι* circumstantiarum in locis S. Scripturæ, quæ huc pertinent, tale quid permittat, opponitur. Ad objectionem
83 - 85. 5), Deum velle omnium salutem, sed posita conditione, si omnes credant, respondet Autor, imo vero Deum & illud velle, ut omnes ad cognitionem veritatis perveniant, nec dici posse, quod finem serio velit, si quidem media dare nolit.
86 - 88. Responsio ad objectionem 6) docet, vocem *multi*, pro quibus Christus vitam posuisse perhibetur, multitudinem hominum, cui ab unico redemtore Christo salus parta est, innumere, neminem vero illi numero eximere. Responsio ad ob-
88 - 90. jectionem 7) ostendit, oves in similitudine *Joh. X, 11, 15.* idem
90 - 94. notare, ac homines; nec magis objectio 8) de precibus Christi non pro mundo, sed pro discipulis, locum habet, cum speciales illæ pro conservatione discipulorum in bono, aliam Christi pro mundo intercessionem non aboleant. Neque ve-
95 - 96. ro 9) argumentari licet: Si Deus omnium hominum salutem serio vult, sequitur, quod omnes salventur; atqui non omnes salvantur; E. omnium salutem non serio vult. Hoc enim tantum valeret de voluntate Dei absoluta, minime vero de voluntate secundum conditionem causæ liberæ, qualis homo
97 - 102. est, ordinata. Objectio 10), qua doctrinam de universali gratia vel prævisioni Dei contrariari, vel libertati voluntatis humanæ nimium tribuere, objicitur, diluit Autor, dum Pelagianismum non in eo, si quis voluntati libertatem ipsi essentialem relinquat, sed si vires ejus proprias ad spirituale bonum extollat, quærendum, prævisionem vero, actum quippe non voluntatis operantis, sed intellectus cognoscentis, nullam prævisis actionibus hominum liberis necessitatem imponere. Solide
102 - 109. ostendit. Ad objectionem 11), quod fœderis gratiæ promissiones sub conditione factæ quosdam tantum tanquam salutis hæredes respiciant, atque adeo gratiam ipsam particularem esse ostendant, respondetur: distinguendum esse universalem regulam

gulam, & specialem ejus ad individua hominum applicationem; hanc vero non ab absoluto decreto, sed a constituto divinius ordine salutis, quem alii ingrediantur, alii sua culpa non ingrediantur, derivandam esse. Denique & objectioni 12) satisfacit Autor: dicunt, expositam hoc modo de universali gratia doctrinam esse rationi satis confentaneam, at vero fic aboleri mysterium fidei, quod tamen Apostolus *Rom. XI, 25*, tantopere in doctrina de electione miretur; respondetur: imo vero nostram doctrinam recte se ex eo commendare, quod nihil sanæ rationi adversum complectatur, salvum tamen esse mysterium fidei, quippe in quo ex Scripturis cognoscendo dijudicandoque multa rationi impervia nihilominus superfint. Secunda classis objectionum illas, quæ ab induratione petuntur, continet, quas ita diluit Autor, ut ad exemplum *Pharaonis*, qui *Exod. IV, 21*, a Deo induratus dicitur, respondeat: indurationem, Deo tributam, non operationem indurationis in animo *Pharaonis*, sed permissionem ejus, notare, quæ more Hebraïs usitato hic loci verbo actionem alias significante exprimatur, quod hæc permissio simul actum aliquem judicialem Dei, gratiam ipsius contemtam, & quam porro contemtum iri novit, subtrahentis, constituat. Tum vero ad objectiones, quæ ex *Rom. IX* petuntur, hunc in modum respondet, ut ex integra *Cap. IX, X & XI*, theoria, ductu *Rom. XI, 31*, ostendat, *Paulum* causam electionis & reprobationis non in absoluto Dei decreto, sed in fide gentium & incredulitate Judæorum, quærere, nec ea, quæ de libera Dei in eligendo voluntate proponat, ordinem salutis a Deo constitutum, sed vanam Judæorum propter externas prærogativas meriti opinionem, impugnare. Pari ratione ea, quæ ex *Matth. XIV, 23*, & parallelis, item *Rom. I, 24 seq. 2 Thess. I, 11*, de induratione & excæcatione objiciuntur, non de divina effectus hujus operatione sed de eventu, culpa incredulorum contingente, Prophetica prædictione & permissione, intelligenda sunt: locus vero *Deut. XXIX, 4*, non quod Deus propter suum absolutum decretum noluerit, sed quod propter contumaciam Judæorum cor ipsorum ad intelligendum inclinare non potuerit, innuit. Tertia objectionum classis illas evehiber, quæ a defectu mediorum gratiæ universalium & sufficientium petuntur. Contra vero Ven. Autor, quæ ratione oralis traditio

Pag. 107 - 109.

110 - 121.

122 - 154.

154 - 163.

163 - 175.

defec-

defectum Scripturæ a tempore lapsus usque ad diluvium, imo
Pag. 175 - usque ad tempora *Mosis*, compensaverit, erudite docet: porro
209. solide evincit, Deum inde a *Mosi* temporibus populum Judaicum in peculium elegisse, non ut reliquos terræ populos gratia sua excluderet, sed ut gentem, ex qua Messias nasciturus erat, accurate designaret: simul vero luculenter ostendit, qua ratione providentia divina populi Judaici fata omni tempore fic dispensaverit, ut verus Israelis Deus etiam hominibus extra Ecclesiam innotescere potuerit. In quo argumento expediendo & illam sententiam, quæ salutem gentibus extra Christi cognitionem addidit, & alteram illam, quæ salutaris doctrinæ manifestationem angustis Judææ limitibus circumscribit,
209 - 213. solicite cavendam esse monet. Denique, nec Christo nato ad nostra usque tempora sufficientia salutaris cognitionis media gentibus defuisse, e præconio Evangelii, ubivis terrarum juxta
213 - 219. *Col. I, 23*, pervulgato, probat: porro vero, ut, qui superfunt, scrupulos amoveat, gentes quasdam contemtu gratiæ, illius ulteriori promulgationæ semet ipsas indignas reddidisse; aliis commercia, cum Christianis instituta, viam ad doctrinam salutarem aperuisse: nonnullis cognitionis menfuram nostra gradu inferiorem sufficisse: denique vero & alios forte, cum ordinaria media habere non potuerint, prævio loco *Jobi XXXIII, 16*, via extra ordinem ad Christi agnitionem perveniffe, rutius credi, quam si omnibus ad salutem mediis absoluto quodam Dei de-
219 - 230. creto prorsus excludantur, existimat. Succedit *Sect. III*, qua præcipuam doctrinæ de universali gratia applicationem ex *Jo. I, 16, Matth. XIII, 12, 2 Cor. VI, 1, Tit. II, 10, 11, Hebr. XIII, 9*,
231. serio omnibus inculcat. Subjunctæ Tractationi Parænesis tum Salisburgenses in Prussia Ecclesias, tum earundem Pastores & Scholarum Magistros ad solicitam gratiæ divinæ observantiam & usum hortatur. Appendix de origine peccati, calci Tractationis annexa, scriptionibus, a *Petro Bælio* in Dictionario Historico & Critico Art. de Manichæismo contra lapsum Adami motos, solide excutit. Quo in argumento ita versatur Ven. Autor, ut, præmissa theoria de *scitu* intellectus naturalis & voluntatis humanæ ad res spirituales ipsam de origine mali controversiam distinctis hac de re quæstionibus evolvat. Adjectus est colophonis loco brevis Elenchus introductionis in Scripturam & revelatam in illa fecundum utramque Oeconomiam religionem Messiam & Christianismum Hagoge, Commentario in Pentateuchum præmissa, repetitus. His jam scriptis, editionem tertiam libelli de universali gratia prodisse, videmus.

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ACTORUM ERUDITORUM,

Quæ Lipſiæ publicantur,

SUPPLEMENTA.

Tomus X Sect. XII.

F. IGNATII HYACINTHI AMAT DE GRAVESON, Sacræ Facultatis Pariſienſis Doctoris, & Collegii Caſanatenſis Theologi, Ord. Prædicatorum, Epiſtolæ, ad Amicum ſcriptæ, Theologico-Hiſtorico-Polemicæ, in quibus doctrina de gratia ſe ipſa efficaci, & de prædeſtinatione gratuita ad gloriam ante omnem prævisionem meritorum, contra Scholæ Thomiſticæ Adverſarios aſſeritur ac vindicatur.

Tomi III.

Romæ, ex Typographia Rochi Bernabo, 1728, 1729, 1730, 4. Tom. I Alph. 2 pl. 7, Tom. II Alph. 2 pl. 11, Tom. III Alph. 2 pl. 14.

Auguſtinus Lib. I contra Pelagianum *Cæleſtinum Cap. 47 Tom. VII Op. f. 737 edit. Frobeen.* ex rei veritate, *Quæſtio*, inquit, *quando de arbitrio voluntatis & Dei gratia diſputatur, ita eſt ad diſcernendum difficilis, ut, ubi defenditur liberum arbitrium, gratia Dei negari videatur, quando autem aſſeritur Dei gratia, liberum arbitrium putetur auferri, ut, ſicubi contrariis occurrendum eſt morbis, ſic etiam in diverſitate opinionum non aperta, difficilis ad veritatis portum via.* Neque enim ſolum ipſe *Auguſtinus*, ubi contra Pelagianos

diſputat, Prædeſtinatianus, ubi vero Manichæis contradicit, Pelagianizans multis videtur, verum etiam hujus doctrinæ difficultas omnibus ſeculis graviſſimis contentionibus aperuit occaſionem. Ex iis, qui ad hunc uſque diem de hac materia ſummo cum fervore diſceptant, Dominicanos & Jeſuitas nunc tantum nominamus. Videlicet nemo eſt, qui ignoret, *Thomam de Aquino*, Dominicanum, tertio atque decimo ſeculo Pelagianis erroribus graviſſime contradixiſſe, atque data opera propugnare, unice ſummi Numinis gratiæ converſionem hominis peccatoris eſſe adſcribendam. *Thomæ* diſcipuli ſequenti ætate cum *Joanne Duns Scoto* de hac materia graviſſimas habuere controverſias, quæ *Scotiſtarum* atque *Thomiſtarum* nominum cauſa fuere. Sec. XVI vero *Prudentius de Moræte Major* primus e Sociis Societatis Jeſu, miſſa *Thomæ* doctrina, *Scoti* Pelagianam opinationem ex inſtituto tuitus eſt. Non defuere e Dominicanis, qui ejus auſus improbarent. At vero nullo propemodum loco habenda eſt hæc controverſia, ſi comparetur cum graviſſimis illis, quæ poſt editum *Ludovici Molinæ*, Jeſuitæ, librum *de concordia liberi arbitrii cum gratiæ donis* inter Jeſuitas & Dominicanos ſunt agitatæ, Jeſuitis *Molinæ*, Dominicanis *Thomæ* de gratia Dei ſententiam defendentibus. Qui modo e Jeſuitis Dominicanis præcipue publicis ſcriptis contradicunt, *Molinæ* cauſam quoad omnia agere reformidant. Illud enim, quod *Suareſius*, Societatis Jeſu Theologus, excogitavit, de gratia Dei ſyſtema jam inter Jeſuitas maximum plauſum conſecutum eſt. Quod etiam *P. Daniel* in ſuis ad *P. Natalem Alexandrum* datis Epiſtolis, *Levinus de Meyer* in Diſſertatione de mente Concilii Tridentini de gratia per ſe ipſa efficaci, aliique Jeſuitæ, contra Dominicanos diſputantes, ſuum fecere. Atque, cum hi ipſi etiam ſint, contra quos Cel. Autor noſter in Epiſtolis ſuis præcipue diſputat, hoc *Suareſianum* ſyſtema ſingulari induſtria ſub examen vocat. Non ſolum vero Cel. Autor Jeſuitarum errores refutare ſtudet, ſed id etiam omni agit ſolertia, ut oſtendat, *Thomiſtarum* de gratia Dei doctrinam *Janſeniſtarum* perperam dici. Hoc nomine enim Jeſuitæ *Thomiſtarum* ſyſtema in invidiam addu-

adducere, & *Janſeniſtæ* ſuis commodis conſulere voluerunt. Quo autem melius declaret, *Thomiſtas* cum *Janſeniſtis* non communem facere cauſam, probare annititur, ex *Thomiſtarum* principiis non ſequi theſes, libertatem hominis evertentes, quæ ex *Janſeniſtarum* doctrina non poſſint non ſequi. Eam in rem in *tres Partes* Epiſtolas ſuas diviſit. In *prima Claſſe* illas collocavit, quæ vel ad adſtruendam, vel ad vindicandam doctrinam ſcholæ *Thomiſticæ* de Præmotione phyſica, ſeu de gratia per ſe efficaci, vel ad conciliandum liberum hominis arbitrium cum eadem gratia, referuntur. In *altera Claſſe* locum obtinent Epiſtolæ, quibus declaratur diſſenſus inter *Cornelii Janſenii* & *Thomiſtarum* poſitiones. In Epiſtolis vero, quæ *P. III* extant, Jeſuitarum de ſcientia media & gratia congrua ſyſtema evertere ſtudet. Exiſtimamus, nos brevius harum literarum rationem exponere non poſſe, quam recenſendo, quem de triplici de gratia Dei ſyſtemate Jeſuitarum, *Janſeniſtarum*, & *Thomiſtarum*, ſibi conceptum Cl. Autor formarit. De hoc enim ubi conſtat, de reliquis ejus Annotationibus inde poterit conjectura fieri. Antequam autem hoc faciamus, cum Cel. Autore obſervandum erit, omnes Theologos catholicos conſentire, Deum movere voluntatem & liberum hominis arbitrium non tantum per auxilia extrinſeca, v. g. per legem, doctrinam, prædicationes & exempla bonorum, verum etiam Deum movere liberum hominis arbitrium per auxilia intrinſeca. De eo vero movetur controverſia, cujus generis & virtutis ſint illa auxilia, quibus Deus liberum hominis arbitrium interius movet? Jeſuitæ contendunt, divina illa auxilia intrinſeca non eſſe ex ſe ipſis efficacia, nec per ſe hominem convertere, ſed pendere a libero hominis arbitrio, & a conſenſu & determinatione voluntatis humanæ ſuam haurire & habere efficaciam, Deumque non aliter præneſcere, illiusmodi auxilia intrinſeca fore aliquando efficacia, quam quia per ſcientiam mediam prævidit & exploravit, voluntatem hominis his divinis intrinſecis auxiliis, moraliter ſolum moventibus, conſenſuram. Ad *Janſeniſtarum* doctrinam quod attinet, Cel. Autor, *Primum*, inquit, *doctrinæ*

Janſenii ejutque diſcipulorum principium in hoc ſtetum eſt, quod velint, gratiam in ſtatu naturæ lapſæ, quando ſuperior eſt gradibus cupiditatis, tunc eſſe per ſe & ab intrinſeco efficacem, eamque neceſſario per indeliberatam cœleſtem delectationem victricem determinare voluntatem humanam ad bonum; ſed verſa vice, quando terrena concupiſcentia, ſeu cupiditas, dominatur, & ſuperior eſt gradibus cœleſtis delectationis, tunc voluntatem hominis per victricem carnalis concupiſcentiæ delectationem neceſſario determinari ad malum, ita, ut in homine ſub motione gratiæ per ſe efficacis, ſeu ſub motione indeliberatæ cœleſtis delectationis victricis, & gradibus cupiditatis ſuperioris, vera ſit non quidem abſoluta, ſed relativa impotentia ad male agendum, & ſimiliter in homine, ſub concupiſcentia dominante, & gradibus cœleſtis delectationis ſuperiore, ſit etiam vera impotentia non quidem abſoluta, ſed relativa, eliciendi bonum, ſicque humana voluntas per illas delectationes indeliberatas, cœleſtem videlicet & terrenam, alternatim patiatur neceſſario ad bonum vel ad malum. Ab hoc *Janſeniſtarum* de gratia Dei ſyſtemate *Thomiſtarum* doctrinam maximopere diſſentire, Cel. Autor tenetur. *Thomiſtarum* autem ſententiam ſequentem in modum edifſerit: *Docent*, inquit, *Thomiſtæ, intrinſeca illa auxilia, quibus Deus movet liberum hominis arbitrium, eſſe per ſe atque ab intrinſeco efficacia, quæ per virtutem, ſibi ab omnipotentia divina inditam, efficiant, ut voluntas hominis ad eliciendum bonum vel illum actum ſeſe libere inflectat, eaque inflexio talis ſit, ut hominis voluntas, remota non coactionis modo, ſed neceſſitate, his divinis intrinſecis auxiliis, per ſe & ab intrinſeco efficacibus, impulſa, ſeſe determinet, ſuamque congenitam indifferentiam activam, ſeu potentiam agendi, vel non agendi, ſartam tectamque conſerver.* Contradictionem involvere utique videtur, gratiam Dei in convertendo peccatore per ſe atque ab intrinſeco eſſe efficacem, & tamen eandem non impedire, quo minus voluntas hominis ſeſe libere inflectat. Sed Cl. Autor exiſtimat, rem ſecus ſe habere, & magnam navat operam, ut declaret, *Thomiſtarum* poſitionem libertati

bertati hominum nihil detrahere. Quo ſucceſſu hoc præſtiterit, illi judicent ipſi, qui hunc librum evolvere e re ſua ducunt. Nos tantum illud animadvertimus, Cl. Autorem in eo præcipue differentiam ſyſtematis *Janſeniſtici* & *Thomiſtarum* collocare, quod *Janſeniſtæ* defendant, gratiam ſufficientem a Deo tantum quibusdam concedi, in iis autem, quibus gratia ſufficiens concedatur, eandem ſemper quoque eſſe efficacem, cum contra *Thomiſtæ* propugnent, gratiam ſufficientem omnibus concedi, illique homines poſſe malitioſe repugnare, cum gratiam efficacem illi tantum accipiant, qui gratiæ ſufficienti non repugnarunt malitioſe, & re vera convertuntur. P. I pag. 20.

POETÆ MINORES SELECTI ET EMENDATI in uſum Scholarum.

Londini, impenſis Guil. Innys, 1728, 8.
Alph. 1 pl. 7.

Etſi in hac Poetarum minorum editione parum præſtitum eſt, quippe in uſum ſcholarum tantummodo procurata; tamen, ut quodammodo appareat, qui Poetæ & quales in Anglia diſcipulis in Lyceis a præceptoribus explicentur, non potuimus hujus libri in noſtris *Actis* non facere mentionem. Poetæ, qui in ipſo titulo vocantur minores, & in hoc Volumine pueris in manus traduntur, numero ſunt octo, inter quos primum locum ſuo jure obtinere videtur *Heſiodus*, cujus Opera, quæ extant, omnia, ſcilicet *opera & dies, ſcutum Herculis*, & *Theogonia*, quibus alia ex aliis quibusdam Aſcræi Poematis Carmina, *ex Eœis*, & *ex Melampodia*, accedunt. *Heſiodi* Opera excipiunt *Theocriti Syracuſani Idyllia & Epigrammata, Moſchi Idyllia, Bionis Smyrnæi Idyllia, Muſæi de Herone & Leandro, Theognidis Megarenſis Sententiæ, Phocylidis Poema Admonitorium*, ac denique *Pythagoræ aurea Carmina*. Cumque hi Poetæ, ut ipſe præ ſe fert titulus, in uſum ſcholarum editi ſint, omnibus fere paginis ſubjicitur vocum difficiliorum explicatio grammatica, qua de re ut unicuique liberam judicandi poteſtatem faciamus, hanc grammaticam

vocum expoſitionem ex una tantummodo pagina 4 ſpecimi-nis loco adducemus, ubi quidem hæc leguntur, τεῷ *Dorice* pro σῷ, ἐνιπάτθεο poetice pro ἐνιπατάθεσο, ἔσαι per Syncopen pro ἔσεται, ἰθείῃσι Ionice pro ἰθείαις, ἐισιν poetice pro εἰσι, ἐδατσάμεθ' poetice pro ἐδατσάμεθα, pro ἐδασάμεθα, βασιλῆας Ionice pro βασιλέας, δικάσσαι poetice pro δικάσαι, ἀνθρώποισι pro ἀνθρώποις, ῥηιδίως Ionice pro ῥαδίως. In *Heſiodo* tabulæ duæ æri inciſæ inſeruntur, quibus inſtrumenta veterum agris colendis inſervientia deſcribuntur. Prima exhibetur mortarium, jugum, aſcia, temo, malleus, ſcalprum, terebra, ligo, pala, bidens & furca; altera vero falx, ventilabrum, falx ferrata, aratrum nativum, ſtira, temo, dentale, & aratrum denique compactum. Vix operæ pretium nobis facturi videmur, ſi monuerimus, has figuras ex editione *Heſiodi* a Cel. *Clerico* emiſſa repetitas eſſe. Illud autem potiore jure annotandum eſſe videtur, hos Poetas octo minores, ſi grammaticam illam vocum explicationem exceperis, ad verbum iterum typis exſcriptos eſſe, prout ſuperiore Seculo A. 1652 Poetæ minores Græci numero XXIV cum fragmentis quibusdam tam certorum, quam incertorum Autorum, *Cantabrigiæ* editi ſunt a *Radulpho Wintertono* in forma itidem octopartita.

ACTORUM MEDICORUM BEROLINENSIUM,
in incrementum Artis & Scientiarum collectorum,
Decad. III Vol. I.

Berolini, apud Godofr. Gedickium, 1731, 8.
Plag. 5.

Volumen hoc, cui imaginem *Auguſtini Steblii*, Archiatri Aulæ Electoralis Sereniſſimæ, tempore *Joachimi*, Marchionis Brandenb. præfixam cernimus, primo Articulo exhibet Obſervationes quasdam circa ſaponis alcalici confectionem, & inprimis dubia circa ſal volatile inde educendum. Quemadmodum ſaponis communis principia conſtituunt craſſa animantium ſeba, aut olea vegetabilium expreſſa: ita ad alcali-

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num saponem requirunture olea destillata teneriora, ex resinis, aromatibus, & plantis odoratis, item oleum expressum nucis moschatæ, balsamum de Copaiba Indicum nigrum Tolutanum, & loco Salis alcalini caustici, Sal Tartari in igne fusum. Primus eius inventor *Georgius Starckeyus*, Medicus Anglus, hic ab Autore celebratur, variique parandi saponis modi per viam siccam & humidam, & ex positrema inprimis *Stahlianni & Conradianni*, adducuntur, evictoque ad confectionem saponis calcem vivam non esse necessariam, & demonstrata oleorum destillatorum ad coeundum cum alcali proclivitate, ipsa illa, qua Autor uti consuevit, methodus declaratur. Nimirum Tartarum crudum cum nitro ana pulverisatum in mortario ferreo, inferto candente baculo ferreo ex tempore deronavit. Massam in mortario relictam griseam, calentem adhuc, confestim contudit in pulverem, & superfudit oleum terebinthinæ non admodum recens ad supereminentiam duorum digitorum, & reposuit in cella ad deliquescendum. Ibi ubi per mensem fleterat sine ulla massæ agitatione, nihilominus Sal in deliquium, superstante cremore ejusdem grisei coloris, ex oleo cum sale concreto abierat. Eandem hanc massam ex cella depromtam, postea in altiori ædium contignatione reposuit, ubi partes saponem constituentes porro tam promte cum oleo coivernnt, ut oleum denuo affundere necesse haud fuerit. Alio tempore rursus Tartarum cum nitro æquali portione in ferreo mortario detonavit, massam inde natam griseam contusam statim fudit in crucibulo candentel, falque in mortarium calidum effusum iterum contudit, & oeum terebinthinæ infudit. Stetit illa tantum per mensem extra cellam; interea autem sæpius per bacillum agitata fuit, & coivit sic jam tum in saponem, qui omnia saponis requisita, scilicet solutionem promtam in aqua, cutis squalidæ abstersionem cum spumescentia, possidebat. Repositum est residuum hujus saponariæ massæ, stetitque per integram hyemem. Ipsam hanc saponis confectionem continua agitatione evadere facilliorem, mensibusque vernis, utpote spirituosis mundi, qui acidum ferat primigenium, feracioribus, admodum juvari, iisdemque mensibus

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in sapone aliquam velut fermentationem sive effervescentiam esse, Autor contendit. Vocatur hic sapo alcalicus a *Starckeyo* corrector universalis, ipsisque etiam pilulis admiscetur, quæ a nonnullis ad fidera usque extolluntur, sine discrimine tamen adhibitæ, multum detrimenti afferunt. Utiles eas esse, Autor observavit, in affectibus viarum urinariarum, ubi inprimis senem, qui ex retrocedente podagra affectu vesicæ dysuriode inflammatorio diu laboraverat, irritis omnibus, gradatim auctо harum pilularum usu perfanavit. Neque minus & palliativam, ut vocant, opem ferunt in enormibus calculi vesicæ doloribus, habitudes quoque febrium intermittentium mores coercent. In ulcerosis vero renum & vesicæ vitiis *frustra* adhibentur, atque in dysuria & gonorrhœa inveterata non sine noxa. Vim habet inprimis absterſivo-tonicam, quæ oleali debetur, sapo supra commemoratus, solutioque ejus spiritu vini facta. Elixir parvum sapientum a *Boerhaavio* male tamen secundum Autorem vocatur, & velut quinta quædam essentia collaudatur, cum interne sumtum tantum non semper noxæ pariat; externe autem in partium ariduris, quæ anchyloſin causam habent, in juncturis partium præclariſſimos edit effectus. Remanet ab hac solutione oleum aliquod alcalinum, quod multum terræ albæ fert in sinu, incerti tamen usus. His peractis, progreditur Noſter ad eam disquisitionem, an sapo alcalicus subminiſtret Sal volatile Tartari? & per elixirii quidem saponis destillationem elici Sal volatile, aut ante hujus præparationem in sapone alcalico præexistiſſe negat, aliorum procedendi modos, inprimis *Caſſianum*, *Ludovicianum*, *Stahlianos*, *Becherianum*, *Hoffmannianum*, *Conradinum*, enarrat, de iisque fert sententiam, ac tandem ita concludit, *Helmontium* & *Starckeyum* per saponificium nondum revelaſſe Salis Tartari volatilis geneſin, quarenus esse debent ſuſtar liquoris alkaheſtici pro universali regni vegetabilis reſolutore.

Art. II exstat exemplum ſingularis convulſionis polymorphæ, in puella Galliea Münchbergenſi ex subito terrore ortæ. Vidit Autor in puella illa novam semper convulſivorum motuum ſpeciem, nunquam vero talem internorum ſenſuum ſuſpenſionem, qualis vere epilepticis familiaris esse ſolet; rariſſime

ſime pollicem in pugnam collexit, nunquam ore ſpumavit. Aliquando invenit illam, ubi lingua intra dentes ſine morſus periculo ſita, pedesque & manus laxæ erant, & puella iſto, quo prehenſa erat, in ſitu incurvata jacebat. Mox autem, mutata rerum facie, artus extendebantur cum mutatione ſitus. Alio tempore vidit illam inſtar catalepticæ prehenſam, totam rigidam, & in eo ſitu detentam & immobilem, ipſa etiam lingua rigente. Alia vice phantaſmatibus exercebatur terrificis, ut ne parentes quidem internoſceret, ſed pro feris animalibus haberet, quæ ſe impetitura eſſent. Medicus quidam Amſtelodamenſis, cujus hic conſilium repetitur, remediis ſuis ad uterum in tam tenera ætate reſpexiſſe videtur, Facultas autem Medica Lugdunenſis magis ad vermes, quod Noſter potius probat. Omnibus autem incaſſum adhibitis, acceſſit ea ad fontem ſacrum Freienwaldenſem, ubi Cl. Autor, qui morbum hunc non veram fuiſſe epilepſiam arbitratur, uſu cum evacuantis ex merc. dulc. cum reſ. gal. ppt. & ſacchar. quod gr. i Trochiſc. Alhand. acuit, ſæpius repetiti, tum ipſius fontis interne externeque ſub balnei forma adhibiti, reſtituere puellam laboravit, ſed ſine præſenti levamine. Domi autem deinceps ſenſim ſenſimque ſine ulla medicina alia reſtituta fuit. In adjuncta epicriſi, animi pathemata non eſſe morborum cauſas phyſicas, Autor probatum ivit.

Art. III, de Epilepſiis gravidarum, gravida cum fœtu convulſa, ante partum mortua, alia ex convulſionibus obiens, filium tamen ſuperſtitem enixa, tertia convulſa, fœtu mortuo, & febri putrida lochiis retentis ſuperveniente, nihilominus conſervata, commemorantur: additurque, motus convulſivos in primiparis poſſe rationem difficilis dentitionis per analogiam habere, & motus eſſe arbitrarios, antepileptica vero caute eſſe porrigenda. Pulvis quoque pilularum *Becheri* correct. ea occaſione prædicatur.

Art. IV, ubi caſus quidam Chirurgici admodum commemorabiles ſiſtuntur, agitur de efficacia eryſimi in tumoribus ſcirrhoſis, affectibus mammarum cancroideis, & vaginæ uteri ſcirrhoſis, incontinentia urinæ ex difficili partu. Qua occaſio-

ne ſimul refertur, fœminam, rupto veſicæ collo præternaturali ratione, artretam factam & Chirurgi Opera reſtituendam, ſub ipſa autem operatione ex utero ejectum fuiſſe embryonem, forte trimeſtrem. inſcia factæ conceptionis matre, & ſimul alia quædam atretæ illegitimæ & gravidæ hiſtoria ex Bibliotheca Anglicana repetitur; denique etiam de extracto globo plumbeo, per triginta annos in pede geſtato.

Art. denique *V* binas depoſitiones Medico-legales, nimirum de homicidio ex raptu melancholico, cum Reſponſis Collegii Medici Regiomontani & Berolinenſis, & de ſuffocatione a carbonum vapore, annectit. Ceterum, cum conſtet, edito hoc Volumine Cl. *Goblium* diem ſuum obiiſſe, e re Medicorum erit, ſi Vir quidam doctus eo, quo decet, argumentorum ſelectu, eruditionisque medicæ apparatu, cœptum Opus perſequetur.

LETTRE DE Mr. L'ABBÉ S** A Mad. DE G** Beguine d'Anvers, &c.

h. e.

*EPISTOLA ABBATIS S** AD BEGUINAM Antverpienſem G** de Origine & Progreſſu iſtius Inſtituti.*

Pariſiis, apud Girardum, 1731, 8.
Plag. 4, cum Tabb. æn. 2.

Pervulgatum per omnem Italiam, Galliam, Alemanniam, adeoque etiam Saxoniam, Beguinarum inde a Sec. *XII* eſt nomen, adeoque crevit numerus, ut legibus cavendum eſſet publicis, ne otii ac deliciarum illecebris irretiti complures, juſto nimis numerum Beginorum Beginarumque augerent. Neque tamen uno eodemque veniunt nomine apud Scriptores. Itali *Beſochos* appellant, quaſi novum ſectæ genus, ignari ſcilicet vernaculi ſermonis, quo a viſitandi ægrotos officio denominabantur. *Sueſtrionum* appellationis non impar erit ratio.

Ham-

Hammaburgi Leccarios audiviſſe, tanquam a deliciis cupediisque, docet Max. Rev. *Nic. Staphorſt* in Hiſt. Eccleſ. Hamb. Diplomat. ad A. 1287, cum qua appellatione ubi *Felicis Malleoli*, inſectatoris iſtius religionis acerrimi, luſus comparentur, quibus ut ruſi ac pulchri aſpectu, decori a facie, tanquam crapulati a vino, tumentes buccas, rubentia ora habentes, deſcribuntur, res erit omnis in propatulo. *Bremenſes* ac *Magdeburgicas* notat R. P. *Euſtachius Jancka*, Continuator Compendii Annal. Eccleſiaſt. *Odorici Raynaldi*, *Tom. XVI p. 56.* In *Brunonis* civitate complures Beginarum domos nominat Max. Rev. *Rethmayerus*; *Martisburgenſium* meminit Chronicon Epiſcoporum iſtius civitatis. Saxonia Electoralis eadem vidit Lipſiæ, quarum tandem domos in vultum alium reformavit olim Vir de hac Academia æternum promeritus, D. *Caſpar Bœrnerus*, hoſpitiaque Doctoribus inde paravit, teſte Lic. *Joach. Fellero* in *Memoria Bœrneri rediviva p. 39.* *Ilenburgum*, decora amplaque civitas, ſuas olim habuit Beginas, quarum Hoſpitale ad portam, qua Torgaviam itur, pontemque prope ſitum, peregrinos infirmosque ſuſcepit, quod inter Annales loci reperitur. *Roſwini* pars ſylvæ, ad Sanctimoniales Dœbelenſes olim pertinens, nomen a *Beguynins* hodienum obtinet.

Noſter Autor, Abbas Gallus anonymus, circa Belgicas ſigillatim Beguinas verſatur; qua in regione maxima earum copia reperitur, numero, ædificiis, opibus florens. Et *originem* quidem ſtatus Beginalis non audet ex Veteri Teſtamento cum aliis quibusdam repetere, ex *Judithæ* ſcilicet, *Deboræ*, *Jephtæ*, *Hannæ*, *Huldæ*, divinæ vatis, ædibus, neque ex Novo *Martham Tabitham*que in conſortium trahere, cui ſufficiat, ultra quingentos annos natales earum repeti non poſſe. Quanquam ſpecioſum aliquod Diploma de A. 1065, ex Archivo Beguinagii Vilvordienſis a *Ryckelio de Orbeck*, Abbate San-Gertrudenſi, protractum, antiquitatem longius protendere videatur, in quo *Magiſtra totusque Conventus Beghinarum de ſolatio B. Mariæ juxta Filvord*, pauperibus Beghinis, in curia iſta reſidentibus, duos modios ſiliginis in Natali Domini perpetuo ſol-

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vendos promittit, quod legitur integrum *p. 3.* Obſtare autem huic ſilentium Scriptorum. Ut verius ſit, ante finem Sec. XII illas non inclaruiſſe, adeoque non *Beggam*, filiam *Pipini de Heriſtal*, circa A. 686 mortuam, (a qua non niſi gratis & ex nominis quadam ſimilitudine ſe fundatas credant,) ſed *Lambertum le Begue*, Patriarcham earum eſſe, cum cujus inſtitutis magis, quam cum lingua, quæ illis minime alligata videatur, eas convenire, jocatur Gallus Abbas. Eſſe non minus alios, qui fundationem adſcribant *Beatrici*, Bohemiæ Reginæ, ac utrique ejus filiarum, *Ghiſellæ* & *Nazarenæ*, quas priores ſyllabas qui conjunxerit primus, ex tribus nominibus unum, ſcilicet *Be. Gui. Na.* eum conflaſſe. Haberi etiam apud *Flamingos* vocem *beginnen*, quæ auſpicari, incipere, notet, qua arguiores initium ſaltem viæ ſpiritualis, mundique abdicationis, non progreſſus, indicarint. Alios a ratione comam componendi, caputque velandi, quæ illis plane ſingularis eſſet, ut a fronte roſtri inſtar deſcendat faſcia tenuis linea intra mentum, quod genus *beguinne* vocatur, nomen derivare, cum tamen illud potius ab illis dictum videa-

Pag. 7. tur. Reliqua, quæ Panegyriſtæ hujus Inſtituti, quod medium forte quid tenet inter Regulares ac Seculares, propiusque ad tertium Franciſci Ordinem accedit, proferant in ejus antiquitatem, fruſtra dici. Nunc definienda erat Beguina, quæ eſt *Perſona libera certo reſpectu, faciens votum ſimplex caſtitatis & obedientiæ, de cetero ſe ad ſtatuta & regulas, aliunde ipſi præſcriptas, componens.* Prolixior eſt deſcriptio *Eryci Puteani*, ipſa tamen elegans, omnemque Beguiniſmi rationem abſolvens, quam ex *p. 10* hic adducemus: *Nullis alligatæ votis, niſi quæ loco & tempore continentur, libertatem Deo conſecrant, & ſic vel maxime ſervitutem evadunt; divinis quotidie curis occupatæ, utiles tamen Reipublicæ ſunt; hominibus magis, quam humanis officiis, mortuæ, quæ omni ſimplicitate & ſanctitate exercent. Nec rejiciunt fortunæ bona, ſed modeſte habent, & pie occupant. Miramur exteri & ſub calidiori ſole conſtituti hanc in libertate innocentiam, in familiaritate ſanctimoniam, in communione diſci-*

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scipliuam; faciunt libere, quod ab adstrictis alibi claustri necessitas exigit; simplices vestes, & tamen civiles: satis splendunt, cujus alumna sint, & qua majestate modestia celatur. Fortuna, cum cuique propriæ ac separatæ sint, nullo cetum sumu onere gravant; quando etiam parentum vivunt sumtibus, sua vicissim industria ac diligentia parentes sublevant; faciunt patrimonium, nisi accipiant. Si mulere quoque necessitas suadet, possunt ad nuptias vitæ ratione transire, sed raro admodum, raro hunc frigoris Belgica ignem sentiunt. Hæc ille. Habitus & vestimentorum ratio quatuor colorum olim fuit, cærulei, albi, fusci & castanei: qui nunc ad nigrum reducti, modestiam commendant, Ordinemque decent. hac & Comendi ratione a reliquo sexu distinguendum. Formula receptionis, fideique datæ, hæc est: Ego N. promitto tibi, meo Pastori, & vobis, meis Dominabus, præsentibus & futuris, obedientiam & castitatem tam diu, quam diu in hoc Beguinagio sum commoraturæ. Ita me Deus adjuvet. Qua tamen cerimonia non ubivis est opus, cum præsente saltem Confessionario votum fieri sufficiat. Ceterum subjectæ sunt Jurisdictioni Episcopali, ita, ut Politicum forum tamisper non agnoscant. Desponsatæ legitimæ ex cellula possunt a sponso peti, cum neque professio solennis, neque consecratio intercesserit, sed persona sit libera. Nulla etiam gaudent *regula*, a fede Romana approbata, sed simplicibus saltem statutis, a diversis Episcopis in suis Diœcesibus descriptis, illis præterea, quæ Parochus earum, ex consilio devotissimarum prudentissimarumque inter Beguinas, observari jubet. Cujus generis sunt 1): Si quæ vel committendo, vel omittendo, peccaverit, campanula vocatur ad istud (quod Abbas ridendo vocat) tremendum tribunal, Pastoris scilicet, ac Magistræ & Dominæ sint, nisi per viam censuræ, ut veniat, cogi velit. De reliquo de pœnitentia imposita neque verba facere ad alias, neque conqueri, est permissum. 2) Omnium criminum maximum est amissa pudicitia, cujus si convincatur, lectisternia optima amittit, & cum infamia e Beguinagio ejici-* Pag. 17.

ejicitur ; 3) vetitum eſt illis cantillare, aut inſtrumentis muſicis cantare ; 4) ſine permiſſu ſuperiorum domos Magnatum ingredi, nefas habetur ; 5) juvenes tecto menſaque pacta mercede ſecum habere, catellos item alere, nulli liceat, ſub multa trium florenorum ; 6) de ſuo labore ad ornamenta nuptiarum & feſtorum aliquid conferre prohibetur, ſub multa
Pag. 18, 19. duorum florenorum. *Viſitationis* officio per ſingulas domus Beginales Dominæ & Præpoſitæ annuatim binis vicibus fungi debent, & pro lubitu diſciplinam in integrum reſtituere ; ſigillatim ſuper novitias vigilare, ut cardinalibus virtutibus, humilitati & pœnitentiæ, quantocyus adſueſcant.

Ornat tandem Autor Epiſtolam ſuam a *p. 22* ad *53* ſerie ac ſyllabo *Beguinagiorum Belgicorum*, Alphabetico ordine conſtructo, ſeque purgat Beguinæ de eo, quod non plura adducat, ex Galliis, Alemannia, &c. Diabolum enim, addit, non ubivis locorum adeo eſſe phlegmaticum, uti quidem in Belgio, ſed calidiori inſervire temperamento, adeoque perdidiſſe innumeras colonias, famamque Beguinarum in Francia & alibi, utpote oſorem bonorum operum, & earum, quæ ea patrent. Quo factum ſit, ut Papa *Clemens V* in Concilio Viennenſi A. 1311 condemnarit eas, plurimasque ejecerit. Qui quidem malus genius ulterius & porro inſidietur imbelli ſexui ; at enimvero ſupereſſe in provinciis Belgii ad quinquaginta Beguinagia, quæ venerandum quoddam corpus ac communitatem conſtituant, numeroque decem millium Beguinarum cenſeantur, numeroſarum ſatis ad debellandum malum ac infernalem hoſtem : quibus id quoque laudi detur, quod merita adeo *S. Urſulæ* ſororumque pietate ſua ac prudentia facile æquent. *Series Civitatum Belgii, in quibus Beguinagia hodienum florent : Aquisgranum*, urbs imperialis, duo habet, alterum *S. Stephani*, alterum *Matthæi*. *Aloſtum*. *Anderlacum* ad Bruxellas, ubi Hoſpitale in locum Beguinarum ſucceſſit, manſit tamen bonis vetulis hoc nomen ex prima fundatione. *Angia*, oppidulum Hannoniæ. *Antverpia*. In ſuburbio magnæ urbis magnum

gnum olim Beguinagium, titulis Decaniſſæ, Cantatricis, Scholaſticæ, Procuratricis, olim ſuperbiens, A. 1494 combuſtum. Cujus loco ſub *Carolo V* Imper. aliud optimo ſucceſſu exſtructum. *Atrebatum. Arſcotium* multa tulit durantibus bellis civilibus, quæ fata reliqua etiam Beguinagia ſuſtinuerunt. *Aldenara. Bethunum. Brugæ*, quarum Beguinagium nomen habet vineæ. *Bruxellæ.* Vetus Beguinagium templum habet vaſtum & ſpatioſum, Epitaphio Beguinæ perilluſtris, *Lambertæ de Croy*, notabile. *Cameracum. Colonia* oſtendit adhuc antiquæ domus Beginalis veſtigia, licet ante memoratis multo imparia. *Curtracum*, ubi *Joanna*, Comitiſſa Flandriæ, fundavit Beguinagia, eademque, & alibi, eſt tuita. Hic loci illud habetur ſingulare, quod Beguinis confiteri liceat, ubicunque voluerint. *Dieſta.* Ejus directorium geſſit olim *Eſchius*, Sacerdos juratus, a *S. Bernardo* Papæ *Eugenio* admodum commendatus. *Duacum. Gandavum. Grandimontium. Haſſeletum.* Beguinagium originem debet antiquis Comitibus *de Looz. Herentalia. Hochſtratium. Huum. Iſchia. Leva. Leodium* fertur habere primum Beguinagium, utpote ab ipſo *Lamberto le Begue* A. 1183 cum templo in honorem *S. Chriſtophori* exſtructum. Ob pietatem ſpectatam a Pontifice Romano *Urbano VI* A. 1261 Privilegiis ornatum. Dantur autem ibi plura ejus generis domicilia, ac curiæ. *Lira. Inſulæ. Looſa.* Seculo XIII a *Ludovico*, Comite *de Looz*, fundatum Beguinagium. *Lovanium* duobus Beguinagiis inclytum. Illud, *ten Hove* dictum, comprehendit IX domos conventuales. Numerant ibi præterito Seculo ad duo millia Beguinarum. Habent Sacerdotem cum titulo *Plebacci*, & ſex Presbyteros, qui loco Vicariorum divinis vacant officiis. Notari meretur, Papam *Adrianum VI*, antequam ſolium Pontificale adſcenderet, *Curatum Sacerdotem* hujus Beguinagii fuiſſe, eundemque titulum in omnibus Indultibus ac Privilegiis retinuiſſe, neque Sacerdoti, in ejus locum ſuccedenti, alio, quam *Vicarii*, uti titulo licuiſſe. Aliud de Beguina quadam ſancta refertur, pelvim eam habuiſſe, quam, quoties piſces voluerit pro ſe & aliis habere, in flumen immiſerit, ut piſces eo invitarit, e quibus, quan- Pag. 42.

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quantum in præſens opus eſſet, depromſerit, reliquos dimiſerit, addito voto: *Creſcite, & multiplicamini*. *Mechlinia*. Circa A. 1595 *Matthias Hovius*, Archi-Epiſcopus, præſcripſit illis regulam & ſtatuta, majus erexit ædificium, *Decalogus* appellatum, ideo, quod reditibus iſtius Prælati, ac bonis operibus, decem Beguinæ ſuſtentarentur. *Montes*. *Namurcum*. *Nivigella*, oppidulum, tantum non ex Beguinis conflatum, quarum aliquando ultra tria millia fuere, ut Rex *S. Ludovicus* inde coloniam deduceret in Franciam, religionis tranſplantandæ ergo. *Orcheſtum*. *Ruræmonda*, ubi in manus Epiſcopi votum præſtant. *Teneramunda*. *S. Troni*, in cujus ſello Magiſtra domus Beguina annuatim Rectori Altaris ſe ſiſtit, aurique denarium offert. *Tungri*. Valetudinarium ibi perpulchrum viſitur, domusque pro novitiis ſeparata. *Tornacum*. *Tournhout*. Rectrices vel magnæ Dominæ iſtius loci, vigore Bullæ Papæ *Eugenii IV*, datæ A. 1431, poteſtatem habent Sacerdotem curatum denominandi & eligendi, quam Bullam explicat & ſugillat *Felix Hemmerlin*, raro iſtius ævi veritatis confeſſorum exemplo, in Gloſſa Bullarum, per *Beghardos* impetratarum, Edit. Opp. A. 1497. *Valentianæ*. *Venloa*, ubi menſa communi fruuntur, ſed intrantibus certa dos ſolvenda. *Vilvordia*. Hoc Beguinagium antiquiſſimum omnium foret, ſi quidem chartæ donationis ſupra allatæ fides conſtaret. Vivit ſub titulo *de Solatio B. Mariæ*, a *Sophia*, Haſſiæ Landgravia, exſtructum. Claudunt Opuſculum Approbatio Superiorum, ac Privilegium Regium; idem ornant duæ figuræ Beguinarum, æri inciſæ, *in civitate deambulantis*, & alterius *ad Eccleſiam procedentis*, *ex quibus omnis veſtiendi ratio conſtare poteſt*. *Ad p. 20* ſaltem notamus, digitum intendere Autorem ad fata Beguiniſmi; quæ cum per aliquot ſecula durent, multisque explicentur memorenturque libris, Lectorem remittimus ad fontes, Acta ſcilicet Concilii Viennenſis, ipſumque damnationis Decretum, in *Clementin. Lib. V Tit. III de Hæret. Cap. 3*, in quo octo præcipui errores recenſentur. Diſtinguendæ tamen ab iſtis Beguinis impuris aliæ ſunt *innocentes*, quibus favet ipſe *Joannes XXII*, *Clementis* ſucceſſor, in Extravagant. Com-

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Commun. *Lib. III Tit. IX* de Religiosis Domibus. Moderate de iis scribit, & delectum Autorum habet P. *Antonius Pagi* in Breviar. Pontif. Rom. *Tom. IV Sec. XIV, §. LVI*, sub *Clemente V.* Addimus ex *Helioti* Historia Ordinum monasticorum, Gallice scripta, (in qua de *Lamberto* plura ac suavia habentur) quosdam, qui ex instituto in hoc argumento versati sunt: *Petrum Coens*, Canonic. Antverp. in Disquisitione historica, de Origine Beghinarum, A. 1629 edita, *Rikelium ab Oorbeck* in Historia Beguinagiorum Belgii, *Philippum d'Outreman* in Historia Valentianæ, *Aub. Miræum* in Chron. Cisterc. *Thomassinum* de Disciplin. Ecclesiast. *Lib. I Cap. 62.* Dogmata earum examinarunt *Conradus de Monte Puellarum* in libro de erroribus *Beghardorum*, a *Gretsero* edito, *Alvarus Pelagius*, Minorita, in libro de Planctu Ecclesiæ, *Tit. II Cap. 52*, & *Reginaldus Pavo* contra *Lollhardos*. *Malleolus*, vel *Hemmerlin*, multis Dialogis falsis & festivis eos infectatus. Dogmata falsa perstrinxit *Petrus van Mastricht* in Theologia Theoretico-Practica *Lib. VIII Cap. 3.* Vera a falsis, qua solet, integritate judiciique acrimonia discrevit Cel. *Christ. Eberh. Weismannus* in Hist. Eccles. N. T. Sec. XIV §. 10, qua, vix unum idemque de omnibus ferri judicium posse, exacte lustratis Actis, arbitratur: cetera historiam errorum, notato excessu ac defectu, in misero hominum genere corrigendo, explicat, eruitque accurate. Perfectionismum ac Quietismum passim denudarunt *Casp. Calværius* in Fissuris Sion. Cap. de Beghardis, *Jo. Henr. Feustkingius* in Gynæceo Fanatico, tit. *die heiligen Begienen.* Alii pro Confessoribus veritatis eas habent, quo referri meretur *Georg. Henr. Gœzii* Dissertatio de Lutheranismo Beghinarum, Lubec. 1719, 4. *Frid. Spanhemius* plerasque abominationum monachalium testes, plura etiam in odium earum conficta, putat in Hist. Eccles. Sec. XIV. Earum interim vitam in multis profligatam, erroresque Quietisticos, ideo non negat *Zacharias Grapius*, existimans, utrumque esse posse, Anti-Christo contradicere, & pessime vivere, in Diss. de Philtris Enthusiast. *p.* 7. De quibus & aliis forte doctus quidam Vir in Historia, quam de Beghinis, olim in Saxonia commorantibus, con-

ſcripſit, uti compertum habemus, uberius exponet, remque gratam Hiſtoriæ Eccleſiaſticæ amatoribus faciet, ſiquidem res ſparſas, nominaque Beghinis vere falſoque impoſita, & vage disjecta, colliget in unum, perſpectisque ſumma ratione actis, geſta priorum temporum nova luce colluſtrabit.

C.C. Reſtels Vernunftmäßiger Beweiß des Alterthums, der Wahrheit, und Göttlichkeit der Heil. Schrifft, ꝛc.

h. e.

CAROLI CHRISTIANI RESTELII DEMONſtratio Antiquitatis, Veritatis ac Divinitatis Scriptorum V. & N. Teſtamenti, ex principiis ſanæ rationis ducta, &c.

Tomi II.

Lipſiæ, impenſis Michaelis Blochbergeri, 1733, 8.
Tom. I Alph. 2 pl. 2, Tom. II Alph. 2.

Præmiſit Autor Præfationem lectu non indignam, in qua propriam religionis inveſtigationem, ſecundum principia ſanæ rationis inſtituendam, omnibus modis commendat. Inprimis magnitudinem operæ declarat, quam nullus non homo, ſigillatim eruditus, maxime vero Theologus, in ſacrarum literarum ſtudio rite verſaturus, ea in re ponere debet. His declaratis, in Introductionis Sect. I moralis, quam vocant, certitudinis naturam generatim, & hiſtoricæ ſpeciatim, explanat, atque generalem quandam res geſtas demonſtrandi viam aperiens, extra litem ponit, tam res hiſtoricas antiquas omnes certas & exploratas eſſe, ut ne minima quidem dubitandi ratio, quæ ſufficiens ſit, ſupereſſe queat. Tum vero in Sect. II genuinum veritatis amatorem deſcribit, ac tria ei ſuppeditat Principia, omni exceptione majora, quibus eruditur, quem ad modum in veritatum, moralem certitudinem præ ſe ferentium, exploratione verſari, iisque aſſentiri, vel non aſſentiri, conveni-

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ens sit. Tractationis ipsius, quæ nunc sequitur, ea est ratio, ut Autor ordinem, quem humanæ mentis accurata convictio posceit, in connectendis ratiociniis suis per totum Opus exacte sequatur, & omnes argumentationes ita concinne dirigat, ut ipsum rei cardinem contingant. Et quidem *Caput I* demonstrationem existentiæ Dei, magnam ad convincendum vim habentem, continet; *Cap. II* exhibet argumentum de necessitate peculiaris divinæ revelationis, quod partim ex essentiali & immutabili Dei erga se ipsum amore, partim ex innato hominibus omnibus summæ perfectionis desiderio, quod ex nullius animo evelli eradicarique potest, ducitur. Additus specimen prioris demonstrationis. Deus, cum summæ infinitæque in eo fulgeant perfectiones, quas omni ex parte perspectas ipse tenet, non potest non tanto sese amore prosequi, nihil ut supra sit. Ergo nihil unquam extra & præter se amat, nisi quatenus aliquid refertur ad ipsum. Ergo nec potest alium finem ultimum & summum in omnibus actionibus suis, nisi sui amorem, sibi præfixum habere. Ergo sequitur, ut omnia, quæcunque creavit, eo creaverit consilio, ut ad se, tanquam ultimum finem, referantur. Ergo & in hominis mente ratione ornanda eundem sibi finem habuit propositum. His positis, certum est, finem Dei summum atque ultimum, ad quem in orbis opificio omnia retulit, eum fuisse unum, ut homo, in beatissima cum ipso constitutus unione, infinitas & admirandas perfectiones divinas cognoscereat ac venerearetur. Jam vero omnis finis ea est natura, ut sine sufficientibus mediis nequeat obtineri. Itaque non potuit Deus, quin hominem necessariis ad hunc excellentem creationis finem mediis exornaret. Quamdiu igitur Deus hunc finem sumum, qui immutari non potest, consequi cupit, tam diu sui ipsius causa media, quæ ad illum requiruntur, conferre debet. Jam per lemma quoddam metaphysicum assumitur, finem conservationis eundem, quem creationis, esse. Ex quo concluditur: Si Deus genus hominum in existentia sua conservat, necesse est, ut continuo sufficientia ipsi media largiatur, quæ ad finem illum conservationis sive continuatæ creationis obtinendum pertinent. Ar-

qui experientia declarat veritatem antecedentis. Itaque propter nexum essentialem consequens nulla potest ratione negari. Necessaria hinc est consecutio, ut Deus propter se ipsum, respectu hominis ex mera gratia, alia, quæ sufficiunt, media statim hominibus suppeditet, simul ac forsitan initio concessa facta sint invalida. Hæc autem cum re vera reddita sint infirma, perspicuum omnino est, & res ipsa loquitur, alia hominibus collata divinitus esse media, sini ex omni parte respondentia. Ista vero mediorum divinorum communicatio nulla commodius ratione fieri potuit, quam per specialem revelationem. Ergo existit necessario specialis quædam revelatio divina. I. Q. E. D. In *Capite III* Autor naturam & qualitates hujus exponit revelationis, quæ ex totalibus & partialibus, ut vocat, naturæ & rationis defectibus ducuntur. Qua oblata occasione, sufficiens, quod vim placandi habet, medium, ex pædagogia rationis certis characteribus designatur. *Cap. IV* modos evolvit omnes, quibus divina specialis revelatio fieri potuit. Est hic inprimis accurata, quæ instituitur *p. 190*, traditionis & per literas factæ revelationis comparatio, notatu quam maxime digna. Ex his præmissis principiis *Cap. V* universalis & omnibus numeris absoluta divinæ alicujus revelationis iratio ducta ante oculos ponitur. Quomodo antiquitatis consideratо rectam ducat rationem ad revelationem investigandam, *Cap. VI* docetur. In *Capite VII* multis ostenditur verbis, singularique argumentandi modo, in gente Hebraica antiquissima eam ipsam revelationem, & primam ejus originem, necessario inveniendam esse. In nota hujus Capitis, litera P signata, τὸ θεῖον istud singulare, quod in hoc populo & in sacrosanctis ejus scriptis elucet, cum cura evolvitur. *Cap. VIII* rationes ex Historia & Chronologia petitæ adducuntur ad probandum, *Mosen* legislatorem ultimis temporibus in gente Hebraica vere vixisse. Ipsum hunc Virum divinum quinque Voluminum, quæ ejus honestat nomen, Autorem re vera esse, *Cap. IX* declarat; & eorundem γνησιότητα singulari argumentandi ratione demonstrat. Ejusdem *Mosis* ἀξιοπιστίαν summam enucleat *Cap. X*; quemadmodum sequens *Cap. XI* ostendit, libros V. T. historicos & genuinos & veros esse. Hoc modo viam

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fibi paravit Autor *Cap. XII* antiquitatem reliquorum librorum sacrorum vindicandi, & *Cap. XIII γνησιότητα* eorundem ex principiis, in Introductione positis, generatim deducendi. In *Capite XIV* effecit, sanam rationem Hebraïca V. T. Voluminа in magno pretio & præ ceteris omnibus lectu dignissima habere, & ad ea diligenter evolvenda hominem devincire. *Cap. XV* veterum Judæorum convictionem, quam de divina V. T. origine habuerunt, recta præiecente ratione vindicat. In *ultimo* demum hujus Partis *Capite* plenius & curatius docetur, divinam librorum V. T. originem hisce Novi Fœderis temporibus multo certius ex varicinationibus, olim a Deo datis, cognitam perspectamque esse. Hoc consilio Philosophica quædam Theoria præmittitur, quæ indicat rationem generalem varicinia definite distincteque dijudicandi.

Alterius Partis summam breviter, more nostro, recensituri, Præfationem primo loco commemoramus; in qua de nexu atque consensu veritatum naturalium & revelatarum, nec non de necessitate usus rectæ rationis in rebus, quas divina pandunt oracula, cum cura expositi Autor. Hanc sequitur in *Capite I* demonstratio de Jesu Nazareno Christianæ religionis autore, qui *Tiberii* Imperatoris ævo in Judæa vixisse probatur. In *Capite II* Scripturam N. T. omnium *γνησιότης* duobus maxime argumentis extra controversiam ponitur, quorum unum ex Historia, alterum vero ex ipsa rei natura petitum est. *Cap. III* eorundem Scripturum Veritatem ex tribus historicis argumentationibus, quas sana ratio ubivis explorat, studiose vindicat. Hujus Capitis, in *tres* quidem *Sectiones* distincti, *Sectio I.* ea nititur theoria, quæ primam exhibet argumentationem, quam in Introductione ad *Part. I* fixam esse justit Autor. Illud inprimis vim addit demonstrationi, quod convictionem primorum Christi testium non imaginariam, sed veram, mentique humanæ convenientem fuisse, secundum omnes, quibus eam obtinere illi potuerunt, modos ac rationes examinatur. Altera argumentatio, in *Sectione II* prolata, ex summa eorum, qui Scripta N. T. litera mandarunt, *ἀξιοπιστία*, duce severa meditatione, arcessitur. *Sectione* denique *III* Veritatem horum ipsorum N. T. librorum in eum

certitudinis gradum, qui ſummus eſt, deducitur, clariſſimis ipſorum hoſtium teſtimoniis in auxilium vocatis. In *Capite IV* divinitas ſacrorum Novi Fœderis Voluminum quatuor demonſtratur argumentis, inter ſe connexis. Et quidem *Sect. I* ex characteribus Meſſianis ſcite probatur, Jeſum Nazarenum verum eſſe Meſſiam, eundemque verum Deum. In *Sectione II* iis, quæ ad vera miracula requiruntur, ex Philoſophia præmiſſis, Chriſti & ejus Apoſtolorum miracula vere divina eſſe, ac divinam eorum legationem certiſſime teſtari, oſtenditur. Tum *Sect. III* ratio ex divinis vaticinationibus Chriſti ejusdemque Apoſtolorum ducitur; ſicut *Sect. IV* celerrimam rerum Chriſtianarum receptionem propagationemque, vi veritatis & hoſtium copiis, ea, quam Philoſophia poſcit, accuratione, in utramque partem ponderatis, enucleat. His finitis, *Cap. V* manifeſtum reddit, hanc ipſam Scriptorum V. & N. T. collectionem, eandemque ſolam & unam, veram a Deo datam continere revelationem. *Cap. VI* aperte demonſtrat, omnes hactenus adductas demonſtrationes, quas ſana ratio dedit, maxime ſufficientes eſſe, tantaque valere virtute, ut mentem humanam a præjudicatis opinionibus vacuam convincero queant. *Cap. VII*, idemque ultimum, veluti practicum eſt, eaque plene inculcat officia, quæ in hominem ſana ratione inſtructum cadunt, ex mutuo, quæ rationem inter ac revelationem datur, reſpectu emanantia. Accedit Index, qui utriusque Partis exhibens contenta, toti Operi imponit finem. Ceterum non dubitamus, quin omnes ſeriæ meditationi adſueti ex hujus lectione ſcriptionis eam ſint utilitatem percepturi, ut Chriſtianam, quam adhuc, de ea ſatis incerti, temere ſpreverunt & contemſerunt, religionem, in poſterum, de ejus indole ac veritate majorem hinc nacti convictionem, ſanctius venerentur.

LAUR. REINHARDI INSTITUTIONES THEOlogiæ dogmaticæ, ex Mandato Sereniſſimi Principis ERNESTI AUGUSTI, &c. conſcriptæ; cum Præfatione

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tione JO. GE. WEBERI, Consil. Eccles. & Concion. Aul. Supremi, & Superint. Generalis.

Lipsiæ & Vinariæ, apud Sig. Henr. Hoffmannum, 1733, 8. Plag. 18.

Transit a Philosophia Cl. Autor ad Theologiam, quam eadem fere methodo, eadem certe brevitate, perspicuitate, & candida quadam simplicitate, pertractat. S. Rev. *Weberus* libentius se justis ex causis declinaturum fuisse præfandi laborem professus, nisi imperata facere suasisset obsequii pietas, eam quæstionem tractat, *quanam tractandi Theologiam methodus rebus divinis maxime sit accommodata & optima?* & post brevissimam de Theologia catechetica, acroamatica, fœderali, disputationem eo evadit, uti dicat, *optimam esse, quæ omnem veritatem ex solis fontibus verbi divini demonstrat, non solum ad gratiam per Christum fide apprehendendum consequendam, sed ad illum quoque finem deducit, secundum quem in religionis negotio gratiam oblatam & acceptam in vacuum non recipimus, sed amicum fidei veræ charitatisque conjugium! fixum & constantissimum stabilimus.* Hac deinde methodo usum prædicat Cl. Autorem, & addit: *Sin quædam forte quis deprehendat novo plane exemplo hic proposita, ocius ne ruat in contrarium judicium, sed ea omnia ipsi Autori doctissimo tribuat, ad defendenda, quæ statuit, paratissimo.* Poterant ista secus accipi, quasi nova dogmata hic tradantur: sed præter mentem certe Viri S. Rev. & res ipsa loquitur, caute admodum versari ea in re Cl. Virum, non modo, ne quid proponat ab ea, quam vocamus, analogia fidei recedens, verum etiam, ne in Controversiis recentioribus partium aliquod studium prodat. Itaque laudat Theologos promiscue, *Tros Rutulusve fuat*, & v. g. ne attingit quidem Controversiam de Descensu Christi ad inferos, quæ viciniam illam nuper exercitam habuit. Ubi sententiam de obsessionibus & spectris expectabas, *scite*, inquit, *de his exponunt Hollazius*

lazius & Buddeus. Illuminationis tres gradus proponit, fundamentum concilandi controversias, ea de re motas; tacet de ipsis controversiis. De peccato in Spiritum Sanctum post definitionem confuetam addit, esse, qui putent, hoc peccatum a solis Judæis, Jesum respuentibus, perpetratum. Sed *novo* forte *exemplo*, bono quidem, hic propolita sunt argumenta XVI pro veritate religionis Christianæ, in quantum ea Augustana Confessione continetur. Illud videmur liquido confirmare posse, dogmata Ecclesiæ nostræ in hoc libello ordine admodum concinno atque dilucido proponi, & Autores laudari plurimos, ut non scholis tantum humilioribus prodesse queat, sed iis etiam, qui recentiores de unoquoque argumento Scriptores sibi indicari cupiunt, majoris momenti Operibus, *Buddæanis* præsertim thesauris, carere coguntur.

ELOGIUM ROSINI LENTILII, CONSILIARII & Archiatri Würtembergici.

Natalem is lucem adspexit Waldenburgi in Comitatu Hohenloico die 3 Januar. A. 1657. Patrem habuit *Davidem Samuelem Lentilium*, Cancellariæ Illustrissimi Comitis Hohenloici Directorem. Abavus ejus inter Theologos Reformationis Formulæ Concordiæ subscripsit sub nomine M. *Linsenbarth*, quod postea in *Lentilii* appellationem commutatum. Matrem nactus est *Annam Rosinam*, cui pater erat *Sebastianus Albertus Sartorius*, Minister Verbi Divini Ehrichshusii, ditionis Brandenburgico-Onoldinæ, qui tori sociam habuerat neptem Præpositi quondam Stuttgardiensis, Cel. *Joannis Brentii*. Jam A. 1661 Noster, nondum quinque annorum puer, patre orbatus, Crailshemii, quod oppidum est Marchionatus Brandenburgico-Onoldini, ætatem egit apud D. *Maiernm*, hujus civitatis Medicum Ordinarium, & loci scholam haud ignobilem frequentavit, donec A. 1668 *Maiernm* inter mortales esse desineret. Hoc mortuo, delatus est Noster Onoldiacum, hospitio & convictu usus D. *Rehmii*, Consiliarii & Archiatri Onoldini, penes quem triennium commoratus, ibidem in Gymnasio

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mnaſio illuſtri literis, quibus ad humanitatem juventus formatur, operam dedit, animumque primis Philoſophiæ rudimentis imbuit, &, quoniam a quinto ætatis anno Medicorum fuerat alumnus, hujus ſtudii amorem hauſit, nec non in Phyſica & Botanica progreſſus fecit non contemnendos. Anno 1671 ſub initium Septembris eum ſibi vindicavit & Heidelbergam venire juſſit vitricus, *Erichius*, J. U. Licentiatus, & Diœceſerii Aulici Sereniſſimi Electoris Palatini Advocatus, ubi ſtatim animum ad ſtudium medicum excolendum adjecit, ac nondum 14 annos natus, in Diſputatione Inaugurali D. *Jüngken*, qui paucis ante annis apud Francofurtenſes Præſidii militaris Medicus ſeptuagenario major obiit, cum is die 8 Febr. A. 1672 ad capeſſendum Gradum Academicum cathedram conſcenderet, Opponentis partes in ſe ſuſcipere & tueri ſuſtinuit. Die 20 Nov. ejusdem anni ſub Profeſſore Medicinæ famigeratiſſimo, D. *Franckio*, qui tempore inſequenti a Potentiſſimo Danorum Rege Conſiliarius Juſtitiæ ac Archiater conſtitutus, equeſtri inſuper dignitate auctus, Hafniæ obiit, Satyram defendit medicam, *de Reſtitutione in integrum*, in qua de Chirurgia Curtorum tractatum, & die 2 Aug. A. 1673 aliam Diſſertationem, propria marte elaboratam, ſub ejusdem Profeſſoris Præſidio habuit, *de Saliva & vaſis ſalivalibus*. Tunc Academiæ Heidelbergenſi valedicens, per Onolsbacum & Noribergam curru publico vectus, Jenam ſe contulit, ubi neceſſariis præſidiis deſtituto parce & tenuiter vivendum erat. Celeberrimo tamen *Wedelio* duce ſtudii medici curſum continuavit, & ultra annum ibi commoratus, ſub ejusdem Profeſſoris moderamine ex *Rolfincii* Ordine & methodo cognoſcendi & curandi affectus corporis humani particulares, Diſſertationem decimam quartam, *de Dolore lienis*, *affectione Hypochondriaca*, *& Scorbuto*, reſpondendo defendit. Cum vero vitricus ejus, menſe Februario A. 1674 Spira Heidelbergam iter faciens, fatali caſu interciperetur, ut, quid de eo factum, ad cognatorum ejus notitiam nondum pervenerit, ejusque matri cariſſimæ, cui ſex erant liberi nondum adulti, res eſſet anguſtior, & proli alendæ vix ſufficiens, de Pædagogi domeſtici munere obti-

nendo Noſter diſpiciebat, cui etiam adhibitus eſt a Viro Generoſiſſimo, *de Schœnfeld*, Lœbuziæ, pago tribus milliaribus Lipſia diſtante, ubi uſque ad A. 1677 hæreas, praxi etiam medicæ operam dare cœpit, & primam remediorum formulam conſcripſit die 26 Aprilis A. 1675. Poſt triennii moram inde pedem promovens, ad oras magis remotas excurrere ſtatuit, & poſt nundinas Lipſienſes plauſtris onerariis ſe comitem adjungens, pedeſtri itinere Roſtochium contendit. Inde per Wismariam Lubecam profectus, quia navem expectare non poterat, Regiomontem Boruſſorum, quam urbem adire conſtituerat, ſolventem, celoci ſe committens, per mare Balticum Gedanum navigavit, inde per ſinum aquæ dulcis ad montem regium pergens, ubi circa feſtum Joannis Baptiſtæ dicti anni 1677 appulit. In hac urbe eruditi pueros occaſionem nancupabatur, ſed voto non reſpondit eventus. Deſcribendis itaque Collegiis vitam tolerare, ac tam duriter vivere neceſſe habebat, ut longo temporis ſpatio cocto cibo veſci non daretur; tandem ſolicitudo animum ejus invaſit, cum erumenæ ære vacuæ fundum conſpiceret. Caſu autem accidit, ut in popina quadam innoteſceret Scribæ legionis cujusdam e munimento Memel, qui mandato inſtructus, ut ephorum quæreret tribus juvenibus, nobili loco natis, filiis Baronis *Lubelii*, Præfecti ejus loci, Noſtro hanc provinciam obtulit, cum quo etiam lætabundus, per Lacum Curlandiæ, qui in mare Balticum prope Memelium exoneratur, eo profectus, quod eodem anno circa diem Divo Martino ſacrum fiebat. Siniſtro autem & plane adverſo ejus fato tunc factum videbatur, ut Præfectus ille cum liberorum ſuorum ephoro, cum quo lites ei interceſſerant, rurſus in gratiam redierit. Noſter enim, partim pudore ductus, partim vivendi præſidiis deſtitutus, Regiomontem redire neque voluit, neque potuit, & ita cum magna rerum ſuarum difficultate conflictabatur. Venit autem ibi in familiaritatem ſtudioſi cujusdam Theologiæ, qui ex Livonia duos juvenes nobiles, Barones *de Tauben*, in Academiam Regiomontanam deduxerat, quique jam in reditu verſabatur. Hic a Duce Curlandiæ literis munitus erat, quibus ditionis ſuæ ſubdi-

subditis injunctum de equis rhedæ ejus jungendis, & de commeatu libero illi prospiciendo. Tam commoda occasione Nosler usus, per vicum Lithuaniæ Bulangen in Curlandiam delatus est, ubi apud Centurionem quendam *de Candau* & apud Dominum *de Felckerfam* ad tempus subsistit, tandem a *Mumanno*, indigenarum apud Doblenses Pastore, qui locus tertio lapide Mitavia, Ducis sede, distat, liberis ejus instituendis admotus, apud quem per biennium hæsit, & Medicinam ibi feliciter exercens, tantam nominis famam assecutus est, ut Pharmacopola Aulicus Mitaviensis, *Albertus Konberger*, vicinum & tectum gratis ipsi offerret, ut ægris sanitati restituendis operam daret; unde factum, ut, fama ejus latius dimanante, ad viginti milliaria ad opem ægris ferendam evocaretur. Hoc successu permotus, constitutum apud animum suum habebat, in hoc Ducatu fortunarum suarum sedem figere. Mater autem illius carissima, ceterique cognati, ægre ferentes, cum tanto locorum intervallo ab ipsis sejunctum, de illo propius accessendo consilia agitarunt, &, cum Medici Ordinarii locus morte D. *Hornungi* Crailshemii vacaret, precibus a Serenissimo Marchione Onoldino impetrarunt, ut in locum illius Noster surrogaretur, & ei vocationis tabulæ Mitaviam mitterentur. Quanquam vero admodum reluctante animo multis nominibus carissimum sibi regionem relinquebat, gravissimæ tamen causæ ei non permittebant, cognatorum voto ac voluntati deesse. Hinc igitur discessum meditans, vere ineunte A. 1680 inter communes prolixissimi amoris & favoris significationes dimissus, comite & auspice Deo, primo terrestri itinere usque ad portum Curlandiæ Windaviam pervenit. Inde navem onerariam Bataviceam conscendens, versus fretum Sundicum navigavit, & ad Insulam Danicam Amaken fausto itinere contendit; curru tandem Hafniam vectus, ubi decora & lumina hujus urbis salutavit, doctorumque hominum favorem sibi collegit. Postea iter per mare Lubecam prosecutus est, ubi, cum ob luem pestiferam in Saxonia grassantem viæ publicæ essent interclusæ, societas abeuntium ipsi expectanda, & juramentum sanitatis præstandum erat. Hinc equo vectus per

planitiem Luneburgenſem Helmſtadium, agrum Mansfeldenſem, Erfordiam, Sonnebergam, Coburgum, Bambergam, Noribergam, tranſiens, Altorfium petiit, &, examinibus ibi exantlatis, *de febre tertiana intermittente, præterito vere ſeptentrionem & ſub eo Curlandiam infeſtante*, pro Licentiæ Gradu diſputavit; mox per Onolsbacum Crailsheimium attingens, demandatam ſibi ſpartam adiit, ibique degit uſque ad A. 1685, quo Medici Ordinarii provinciam in libera Imperii Romani civitate Nordlinga ſuſcepit, & ægrotorum ſanandorum cura nimis diſtrictum, imo fere obrutum, ſe ſenſit, longisque itineribus corpus fatigavit. Exactis ibi tredecim annis, A. 1698 ſe Stuttgardiam contulit, per biennium ibi ſubſiſtens, & praxi medicæ liberiori intentus, mox Archiatri dignitatem, a Sereniſſimo Marchione Durlaco-Badenſi clementiſſime ipſi oblatam, ſuſcepit. Cum vero Marchio Sereniſſimus cum familia ob irruptionem a Gallis factam ſolum vertere, ac, relictis provinciis ſuis, Baſileam migrare cogeretur; Noſter, Stuttgardiam reverſus, Medici Ordinarii provinciam capeſſivit, quam etiam, anno elapſo Archiatri titulo & loco auctam, uſque ad A. 1711 adminiſtravit. Poſtea, jubente Sereniſſimo Wurtembergiæ Duce, Principi ejus hæreditario Medicus itineris additus, ad eum profectus eſt Auguſtam Taurinorum, Italiæ civitatem ſplendidiſſimam. Circa idem tempus conſtitutus eſt verus Conſiliarius, & Archiater Wurtembergicus. Cum hoc Sereniſſimo Principe redux factus eſt in patriam A. 1712 præcipite. In autumno ſequentis anni autem eodem munere fungens, denuo adjunctus eſt Sereniſſimo huic Principi, & cum illo iter fecit per Hollandiam, Belgium, Hiſpaniam & Galliam. Tandem eum cum comitatu ſuo A. 1716 ſalvum & incolumem Sereniſſimorum Parentum amplexibus reſtituit. Bis Noſter matrimonium iniit, primo cum *Maria Eliſabetha Stüberia*, quæ patrem habuit Cl. *Joannem Erneſtum Stüberum*, Membrum Senatus arctioris, Cenſorem morum, & Præfectum rei frumentariæ, in libera Imperii civitate Eſslinga; matrem vero *Annam Mariam*, natam *Kielmanniam de Kielmanſeck*, cujus avus tribus Wurtembergiæ Ducibus a Conſiliis intimis fuerat.

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fuerat. Ex hoc conjugio filium fuſcepit, adhuc ſuperſtitem, M. *Wilhelmum Fridericum Lentilium*, qui Diaconus olim fuit Eccleſiæ Metropolitanæ Stuttgardienſis, nunc Profeſſoris ſuprem munere in Gymnaſio, quod Stuttgardiæ floret, Illuſtri fungitur. Altera conjux erat filia Profeſſoris Medici celeberrimi Academiæ Gieſſenſis ac Tubingenſis, nec non Academiæ Naturæ Curioſorum Sodalis, *Gregorii Balthaſaris Metzgeri*. Mater ejus *Anna Catharina*, filia M. *Küfneri*, Suinfurtenſium olim Superintendentis. Hæc ejus conjux poſterior jam antea juncta fuerat D. *Hillero*, Phyſico Marpacenſi, cum Noſtro autem matrimonium per 23 annos improlis coluit. A. 1681 Comes Franciæ Orientalis, *de Geyer*, enim Archiatrum ſuum conſtituit, ac Regi Boruſſiæ *Friderico* ita enixe commendavit, ut titulo Medici Aulæ Regiæ eum ornaret, addito promiſſo clementiſſimo, ut, ſi ob belli Imperio Romano a Gallis illati tempeſtatem ſe minus tutum in terris Suevicis crederet, confugeret in regnum ſuum, tanquam in portum, altiori munneri in quadam Academiarum ſuarum, aut in Aula regia, admovendus. A. 1683 membris Academiæ Leopoldino-Imperialis Naturæ Curioſorum adſcriptus eſt ſub nomine *Oribaſii*. A. 1693 functionem obtinuit Medici Ordinarii Abbatiæ Neresheimenſis, & eodem anno elogium Archiatri Sereniſſimi Principis Oettingenſis, anno vero ſequenti ipſum hanc dignitatem, non mutata tamen ſede ſua. A. 1696 collata eſt in eum ſparta Medici Ordinarii in Monaſterio *Maria-Mabingen*, & A. 1697 in Abbatia Keyſerſheim. A. 1698 interrogatus fuit de ſuſcipiendo loco Medici Primarii apud Francofurtenſes ad Mœnum; A. 1700 de loco Medici in Aula Electorali Palatina; A. 1704 de loco Archiatri apud Illuſtriſſimum Comitem Naſſovio-Weilburgenſem; A. 1721 de eadem dignitate apud Marchionem Brandenburgico-Onoldinum, & quidem ſub conditionibus admodum opimis; quæ vero munera omnia Noſter modeſte declinavit. In quot doctrina eminentium & celeberrimorum Virorum notitiam Noſter in itineribus ſuis pervenerit, paucis pagellis enarrari non poteſt. Fidem facit ingens Epiſtolarum nume-

rus, ab illis ad eum ſcriptarum, & in ſcriniis defuncti relictarum. Scriptorum, ab eo in publicam lucem editorum, Catalogum qualemcunque hic exhibebimus. In Ephemeridibus Naturæ Curioſorum Obſervationes ei bene multæ debentur, eæque admodum eruditæ & lectu dignæ ſingulæ, ſed quas ſigillatim hic enumerari, non ſinit paginarum anguſtia. Præter has ſequentia eruditionis ſpecimina idem luci publicæ expoſuit: 1) *Conſilium ingenuum de venæ ſectionibus vernis & autumnalibus, præſervandæ ſanitatis cauſa utplurimum intempeſtive ſuſceptis, ac opportuniori tempore adhibendis*; Ulmæ A. 1693 vernaculo ſermone editum. 2) Τέχνημα πραχτικὸν, i. e. *Tabulam conſultatoriam medicam, exhibentem Quæſtiones maxime neceſſarias, ægrotis, conſilium exquirentibus, a Medico proponendas.* Ulmæ, 1696, 8. In Præfatione Quæſtionem decidit: An & quomodo eruditus Theoreticus infelix in arte medendi Practicus eſſe poſſit? 3) *Miſcellanea Medico-Practica tripartita.* Ulmæ, 4. 4) *De Hydrophobiæ natura & cura Diſſertatio Epiſtolica ad Dn.* Guckelinum, *Practicum olim Mæno-Francofurtenſem.* 5) Ruriſus in vernacula ſcripſit ediditque juſſu Sereniſſimi Marchionis Badeno-Durlacenſis *Informationem de Febribus acutis, A. 1703 graſſantibus*; Durlaci, 8. 6) *Eteodromum Medico-Practicum A. 1709, exhibentem, quid ſingulis diebus per integrum illum Annum in functione ſua medica, tam in Praxi, quam rebus ad Phyſicatum pertinentibus, actum ſit, in uſum Practicorum juniorum.* Stuttgardiæ, 1711, 4. 7) *Iatremnemata Medico-Practica.* Stuttgardiæ, 1711. 8) *Novam acidularum Gœppingenſium Deſcriptionem, ita adornatam, ut ab omnibus, ejusmodi fontes medicatos alibi locorum frequentantibus ac potantibus, pro norma eſſe queat.* Stuttgardiæ, 1725, 8. 9) Anonymus elaboravit A. 1710 ſub titulo: *Fons aquæ vitæ Canſtadienſis*, Deſcriptionem iſtius Balnei & aquæ ſalinæ, in agro Wurtembergico non procul a Stuttgardia ſcaturientis. 10) Celeberrimi D. Pelargi *Obſervationum Clinicarum Eteodromo III* ad petitum Autoris præfixit *Anteloquium*, in quo

Quæ-

Quæſtionem arduam: *An Medicum libros praxi Clinicæ inſervientes in lingua Germanica divulgare deceat?* (ne ſcilicet auxilii quid inde ſibi parent Medicaſtri Latinitatis expertes,) in utramque partem ingenioſe ventilavit & affirmative dijudicavit. Lipſiæ, 1726, 4. In affectatis adhuc habuit Noſter 1) *Tractatum integrum de omnibus, quæ Medico in arte ſua ſcitu ſunt neceſſaria*; 2) *Medicinam moralem, aliquot Centurias Caſuum conſcientiæ Medicinalium complectentem, a demortuis aut adhuc viventibus Theologis, quibuscum Autor literarum commercium ſuper iis inſtituit, deciſorum*; 3) *Poſtillam Harmonico-Medico-Phyſicam, qua ex Pericopis Evangeliorum ac Epiſtolarum totius Anni ea ſeliguntur, quæ Medicus præcipue in uſus ſuos convertere poteſt*; 4) Acoluthum Lentilianum, *ſeu* Lentilii *Vade mecum Itinerarium, quo continentur, quæ Practico, iter facienti, & alia librorum ſupellectile deſtituto, inſervire poſſunt*; 5) *Solipſiſmum animæ rationalis, ubi de abſtractionibus ejus a corporis commercio & inde oriundis contemplationibus profundis ac ſublimioribus multa curioſa proponuntur*; 6) Itineraria ſua curioſa per Italiam, Galliam & Hollandiam. Efflagitata etiam fuit multorum precibus Continuatio *Eteodromorum*, ubi, ſi duorum modo annorum curricula conficere ei licuiſſet, facile praxin Medicam perfectam, & nullius morbi defectu laborantem, ſiſtere potuiſſet. Sed hæc, cum nondum ſatis exaſciata ſint, lucem publicam forte non adſpicient. Noſter enim, partim negotiorum multitudine obrutus, partim ſenectutis imbecillitate fractus, & ſe decertando cum iis committere renuens, qui juvenes gloriæ ſibi ducunt, adverſus Medicos ſeniores calamum ſtringere, his ultimam manum non impoſuit. Ceterum Noſter a teneris uſus eſt corpore robuſto & valetudine ſatis firma, adeo, ut nullo unquam morbo, exceptis iis, qui infantibus ſunt communes, tentatus fuerit. Exacto ætatis anno ſexageſimo demum nonnullis inſultibus arthiticis, utut levioribus, ſubinde infeſtari cœpit. Poſt autumnum vero anni præteriti ſenſit aſthma ſpaſmodico-flatulentum, quo tamen non obſtante, negotia domi & foras in agro Wurtembergico, viſitando

tando pharmacopolia, examinandoque Chirurgos & obſtetrices, obire poterat, ægrisque, curationi ipſius ſe committentibus, mederi. Anno vero novo ineunte, morbus invaluit, medicamentis, ab eo ipſo aliisque experientiſſimis Medicis ordinatis, haud quidquam valentibus, adeo, ut lecto cubare & ſomno frui plane non liceret, ſed ex una ſella geſtatoria in alteram immitti neceſſe haberet. Acceſſit tandem aſcites & febris inflammatoria, quæ Noſtro vivendi finem attulerunt, ita tamen, ut placide, ſine motibus convulſivis, aut alia ratione vehementibus, exſpiraret die 12 Febr. Anni 1733, cum paulo ante ipſi a filio recitatus eſſet Jubilus *Bernhardi*, cumque a Theologo qui confeſſiones ejus excipiebat, interrogatus, an etiam reliquas tentationes a Deo immittendas forti & patienti animo perferre vellet, reſpondiſſet: *ſine omni exceptione.* Annum ætatis ſeptuageſimum ſeptimum complevit, & natalem celebravit precibus & bene faciendo orphanis, quibus pecuniæ ſummam ſatis largam legavit, ultimo nativitatis die, quo jam emortuali lecto erat affixus. Textum funebrem ſibi non ſolum elegit, ſed & diſpoſuit, plurimisque meditationibus & collectaneis enucleavit, ex *Gen. V, 21-24*, non arrogantia quadam ductus, ſed quia die *Enocho* ſacro olim hanc mundi lucem primum adſpexerat. Interim vitæ ejus curriculum luculento argumento eſſe poteſt providentiæ divinæ, iis præſertim literarum ſtudioſis, quibus cum egeſtate & rerum inopia conflictandum. Deus enim Noſtrum, tenuibus facultatibus inſtructum, per oras duxit remotiſſimas, ubi ſæpe ſubſiſtendi nullus videbatur locus, ſed auxilio ipſi præſto fuit, & luculenta nunquam non dedit gratiæ ſuæ ſpecimina. Ejus bonitati inprimis hæc tria tribuit: 1) Quod ab ineunte ætate firma valetudine ſit uſus; 2) quod in tot ac tantis itineribus, ubi commercium cum impiis hominibus declinare ſemper non potuit, in conſortium improbitatis non pertractus fuerit, ſed a flagitiis ac criminibus perpetrandis liber permanſerit; 3) quod ea ſorte & conditione ipſum eſſe voluit, ubi in aurea mediocritate commode vivere poterat, ubi carebat obſoleti ſordibus tecti, invidenda ſobrius aula, neque altum urgens, neque nimium premens littus iniquum, ut Venuſinus Poeta loquitur.

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